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Supreme Court of the United States

GOLDEN BETHUNE-HILL, CHRISTA BROOKS, CHAUNCEY BROWN, ATOY CARRINGTON, DAVINDA DAVIS, ALFREDA GORDON, CHERRELLE HURT, THOMAS CALHOUN, TAVARRIS SPINKS, MATTIE MAE URQUHART, VIVIAN WILLIAMSON, AND SHEPPARD ROLAND WINSTON,

Appellants,

v.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, *ET AL.*,

Appellees.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia

JOINT APPENDIX

VOLUME II

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STATEMENT OF CHANGE

Chapter 1, 2011 Virginia Acts of Assembly (Spec. Sess. I) (hereafter Chapter 1) revises Virginia's 100 single-member House of Delegates districts. Virginia's population grew at a rate of 13 percent, from 7,079,030 to 8,001,024, between 2000 and 2010. The pattern of growth was uneven across the Commonwealth, as illustrated in the attached map (Exhibit A) showing percent population changes by locality between 2000 and 2010.

Chapter 1 accommodates these population shifts and takes into account the variety of criteria and factors that traditionally shape the legislature's redistricting decisions. Each House district was altered to some extent, either to bring the district itself into conformity with population criteria or to facilitate necessary changes in adjoining districts. Redistribution of seats under Chapter 1 results in the loss of two districts by the rural western part of the state (Districts 2 and 10) and one by the South Hampton Roads City of Norfolk (District 87). All three districts are shifted to the suburban ring of Northern Virginia, two entirely or predominantly located in Loudoun County and one shared by Prince William and Stafford Counties. In addition, while District 93 remains in the North Hampton Roads area, it becomes an open district and the population majority of the district shifts from the older cities to the adjoining suburban localities.

POPULATION CHANGE BY REGION

Virginia's population increase of 921,994 was concentrated in the outer suburban and exurban rings of Northern Virginia and, secondarily, along the Interstate 64 corridor running from the suburban Hampton

Peninsula to the Charlottesville area. These areas account for an increase of 741,158, or 80 percent, of the overall State growth.

The largest increases in population are found in the suburban arc around the older Northern Virginia metropolitan core. Loudoun, Prince William, and Stafford Counties, along with the smaller Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park surrounded by Prince William, experienced an overall 52 percent growth rate. The increase of 307,085 accounts for one-third of the State's total population growth. The older core of the Northern Virginia region (Arlington County, City of Alexandria, and Fairfax County and the small Cities of Fairfax and Falls Church that it surrounds) continued to gain population (144,866), but its rate of growth, 11 percent, lagged slightly behind the State's overall growth rate.

As population continued to push out from the Northern Virginia core, the next adjoining set of "exurban" localities likewise experienced heavy growth. An overall growth rate of almost 30 percent (28.8 percent) increased the State population by 103,401 in, from north to south, Frederick, Clarke, Fauquier, Culpeper, Orange, Spotsylvania, Caroline, and King George Counties and including the Cities of Fredericksburg and Winchester.

The corridor along Interstate 64 from the North Hampton Roads suburbs to Charlottesville, skirting the Richmond metropolitan core, with a 21.1 percent overall growth rate, likewise added 84,838 to the State's total growth. This corridor includes, from east to west, are York, James City, New Kent, Hanover, Goochland, Louisa, Fluvanna, and Albemarle Counties and the Cities of Charlottesville and Williamsburg. One additional area of growth to be noted consists of the

two large counties encircling the City of Richmond. Chesterfield and Henrico Counties combined added 100,968 population, a growth of 19.3 percent.

In contrast to growth in the Northern Virginia and Richmond metropolitan regions is the case of the major cities of Hampton Roads. Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Virginia Beach in South Hampton Roads and Hampton and Newport News in the North combined for a growth rate of only 2.3 percent. Portsmouth and Hampton actually lost population over the last decade. Above average growth in the adjoining suburban jurisdictions (James City County, York County, and the City of Williamsburg in the North and the City of Suffolk and Isle of Wight County in the South) could not offset the overall lag for the entire metropolitan region.

As can be seen on the Exhibit A map, most rural localities and smaller metropolitan areas in the rest of the State grew at rates below the State average, or in some instances actually lost population, over the last decade. The populations of most of the State's 39 cities increased between 2000 and 2010, but only seven experienced growth exceeding the State average. In addition to the smaller cities cited above in the high growth areas, Harrisonburg and Lynchburg had moderately higher growth and the suburban Hampton Roads City of Suffolk grew at 32.8 percent.

IMPACT OF POPULATION SHIFTS ON CURRENT DISTRICTS

The ideal population for a House of Delegates district based on the 2010 Census is 80,010. The range of deviations from the ideal for the current, pre-Chapter 1 districts was extensive—from a +138.2 percent deviation (District 13) to a -19.9 percent

deviation. (District 91) Adjustments to each district were made to eliminate the disparities in populations between the districts. A review of major regions of the Commonwealth illustrates the impact of the 2010 Census population shifts.

Northern Virginia Core

Arlington County, the City of Alexandria, and Fairfax County and the Cities of Fairfax and Falls Church are the oldest, "central" part of the greater Northern Virginia region. Nineteen House of Delegates districts are located entirely or predominantly within this core area in the current plan (Districts 34-49, 53, 67, and 86). The current districts combined are 19,255 below the ideal population for 19 seats. Chapter 1 maintains all 19 districts, although the boundary of each is adjusted to some extent. Population of approximately 26,000 is shifted to the area from Loudoun County to enable all districts to meet the equal population criterion.

Suburban and Exurban Northern Virginia

The components of these two rapidly growing groupings of localities have been listed above (see page 2). Nine current districts are included in the suburban arc around the Northern Virginia core (Districts 13, 28, 31-33, 50-52, and 88). These nine districts collectively are 231,067 over the ideal population for the number of seats currently allocated, and Chapter 1 moves three districts to the area: District 2 is shared between Prince William and Stafford Counties, District 10 predominantly is in Loudoun County with a smaller component from neighboring exurban counties, and District 87 is entirely within Loudoun County.

Five current districts are counted as parts of the exurban Northern Virginia arc (Districts 18, 29, 30,

54, and 99). Combined, they are 40,374 above ideal for five districts. Approximately one-half of this excess is included in the new District 10.

Western Virginia

Currently, 28 districts are located in the area of Virginia situated west of a line running from the Brunswick-Mecklenburg boundary on the North Carolina border north to the Charlottesville area and then north to the Shenandoah County - West Virginia border (Districts 1-12, 14-17, 19-20, 22-26, and 57-61). This is a largely rural part of the state, but includes the smaller Bristol, Charlottesville, Danville, Lynchburg, and Roanoke metropolitan areas. Population growth for the localities and metropolitan areas in this region with a few exceptions either lagged behind the state average or, in some instances, actually declined between 2000 and 2010. The districts in the area were a combined 143,753 under the ideal population for 28 districts according to the 2010 census.

Under Chapter 1, the comparable territory loses two seats in the southwestern area and the seats are transferred to high growth areas on the suburban rim of Northern Virginia. District 2 becomes a shared district between Prince William and Stafford Counties. District 10 will now be centered predominantly in Loudoun County, with smaller components from Clarke and Frederick Counties.

Hampton Roads

This urban southeastern corner of the State, the second largest of its metropolitan regions, for the second straight decade lagged dramatically behind the state's overall growth rate. Twenty-two districts are included in the region for purposes of this analysis, and their combined populations were 129,511 below

the ideal for that number of seats. (Districts 64 and 75 are included with the Hampton Roads group primarily for convenience.)

Fifteen of the districts (Districts 21, 76-85, 87, 89-90, and 100) are in the South Hampton Roads Cities of Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach or, in the unique case of District 100, linked to the area. These districts were a combined 71,476 below the ideal population for 15 seats. Chapter 1 reduces the number of districts to 14; District 87 is transferred to Loudoun County for the third new seat in the Northern Virginia suburban arc.

Five seats currently are in North Hampton Roads and are comprised completely or predominantly of parts of the Cities of Hampton and Newport News (Districts 91-95). The 2010 census showed that the districts collectively were 52,409 below the ideal for that number of seats. Under Chapter 1, District 93 becomes an open seat and the majority (55 percent) of the district's population comes from James City and York Counties and the City of Williamsburg.

Interstate 64 Suburban Corridor

Four districts (Districts 55, 56, 96, and 97) form a growing suburban corridor along Interstate 64 from the western outskirts of the Hampton-Newport News border to the western border of Louisa County. The four districts have gained 35,000 in population since the 2000 census. The majority of that excess population is transferred to District 93, giving the corridor majority population control of a fifth district.

Richmond Area

Twelve districts (Districts 27, 62-63, 65-66, and 68-74) are located entirely or almost entirely within the

City of Richmond and its large adjoining Counties of Chesterfield and Henrico. (District 63 predominantly centers on the Petersburg area but is included in this grouping for convenience.) These current districts collectively are only slightly below (9,221) the ideal combined population for 12 districts, and Chapter 1 retains the 12 seats with some adjustments along the periphery of the area.

APPLICATION OF TRADITIONAL REDISTRICTING CRITERIA

On March 25, 2011, the Privileges and Elections Committee of the House of Delegates adopted criteria to be applied in drawing new House (See Attachment 4-House).

Population Equality

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections (the Committee) emphasized adherence to population equality among House districts. Its first redistricting criterion mirrors the Virginia Constitution's statement on population equality among districts and provides:

I. Population Equality

The population of legislative districts shall be determined solely according to the enumeration established by the 2010 federal census. The population of each district shall be as nearly equal to the population of every other district as practicable. Population deviations in House of Delegates districts should be within plus-or-minus one percent. (House Committee on Privileges and Elections, Committee Resolution No. 1. Adopted March 25, 2011.)

Chapter 1 districts have a deviation range of +1.0 percent to -1.0 percent, as compared with a +2.0 percent to -2.0 percent range applied in 2001 when the current districts were drawn. The rationale for a one percent plus or minus deviation standard was stated by Delegate Chris Jones in presenting the resolution to the House Privileges and Elections Committee for consideration at the March 25, 2011, meeting:

> *The one man one vote principle is certainly something that I think we all can appreciate. It's an item that I believe is in our Code, in our Constitution, and there have been several cases over the decade since we last did this measure or exercise I should say that dealt with that. I think most importantly it was the Larios versus Cox case in Georgia where they had patterns and deviations which were used in a discriminatory manner. There they found 4 patterns, and the 4 were as follows: They overpopulated Republican districts and underpopulated the Democratic districts, underpopulated the rural and inner city districts in Atlanta, and they overpopulated the suburban districts and the surrounding areas. Number 3, the high growth areas were overpopulated and the slow growth areas were underpopulated, and then the white areas were overpopulated and it was underpopulation in the African American areas. Any one of these by and of itself in the court's opinion was sufficient to prove a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment, and it's my opinion by going to the 1 percent we foreclose the risk of having any type of Larios violation, hence the reason for the plus or minus 1 percent. (Pages 10-11, Transcript of*

House Privileges and Elections Committee Meeting, March 25, 2011.)

Equal Protection Clause and Voting Rights Act Considerations

The Committee adopted the following criterion on compliance with the United States Constitution and Voting Rights Act:

II. Voting Rights Act

Districts shall be drawn in accordance with the laws of the United States and the Commonwealth of Virginia including compliance with protections against the unwarranted retrogression or dilution of racial or ethnic minority voting strength. Nothing in these guidelines shall be construed to require or permit any districting policy or action that is contrary to the United States Constitution or the Voting Rights Act of 1965. (House Committee on Privileges and Elections, Committee Resolution No. 1. Adopted March 25, 2011)

The impact of Chapter 1 on racial minority groups is discussed in detail in Attachment 5. There are 12 districts with total and voting age majority Black districts in the current plan and Chapter 1 likewise includes 12 districts.

Contiguity and Compactness

The third criterion adopted by the Committee incorporated Virginia's constitutional requirement for contiguity and compactness with reference to the 1992 and 2002 cases in which the Virginia Supreme Court interpreted these constitutional standards.

III. Contiguity and Compactness

Districts shall be comprised of contiguous territory including adjoining insular territory. Contiguity by water is sufficient. Districts shall be contiguous and compact in accordance with the Constitution of Virginia as interpreted by the Virginia Supreme Court in the cases of Jamerson v. Womack, 244 Va. 506 (1992) and Wilkins v. West, 264 Va. 447 (2002). House Committee on Privileges and Elections, Committee Resolution No. 1. Adopted March 25, 2011.

While statistical measures of compactness are not determinative in the Virginia context, it can be noted that compactness scores for Chapter 1 are comparable to those of the current districts.

Average Compactness Scores

Measure	Current Plan	Chapter 1
Roeck	0.26	0.24
Polsby-Popper	0.25	0.23
Schwartzberg	0.71	0.68

Localities, Precincts, and Communities of Interest

Chapter 1 splits the 26 localities that have populations too great to be contained in one House district or, in the case of counties, exceed that population when combined with independent cities they surround. An additional 33 localities across the Commonwealth are also divided to facilitate meeting the criteria adopted by the Committee. As a rule, larger localities are targeted when localities in the latter set are divided. Only 11 of the 68 counties and cities of 25,000 or less population are divided in the plan. Six of the 11 small jurisdictions are components of majority minority

districts. The existing House plan splits the 26 localities that have populations greater than the ideal House district population and an additional 30 localities.

As a result of applying a tighter population deviation and balancing other criteria there is an increase in split precincts. Chapter 1 splits 109 precincts across the state to meet the criteria adopted by the Committee. (The number of split precincts does not include splits reported by the redistricting software program for seven precincts where all of the precinct's population is in one district and the adjacent district is shown with "0" precinct population. The zero population component is a water block or other census block used to facilitate district contiguity or district appearance and shape.) The current House plan technically splits 83 precincts, excluding "0" population splits, but the actual number may be as few as 46. The redistricting software used by the General Assembly identified 37 precinct splits where the population was less than 100 in the smaller part of the precinct. These "splits" are not recognized by the State Board of Elections and local election officials. In most if not all cases they can be attributed to minor discrepancies between district and precinct lines that resulted from Phase 2 of the PL94-171 Redistricting Program of the Census Bureau.

The General Assembly heard, considered, and balanced many points of view on communities of interest beyond those reflected in the communities contained in localities and precincts. Testimony and debates point out the wide variety of competing communities of interest, including those defined by geographic features such as mountain ranges and valleys, by

economic character, by social and cultural attributes, and by services.

Partisan and Incumbency Considerations

House Bill 5005, which became Chapter 1, passed the House of Delegates with bipartisan support by a vote of 80 to 9. All 52 Republicans who voted supported House Bill 5005, as did both Independents. Twenty-six of the 39 Democrats in the House voted in favor of the bill, while nine opposed it. Seven Republicans and four Democrats did not vote (10 were granted leaves of absence for the day). Since the Senate added the redistricting plan for State Senate districts to House Bill 5005, subsequent votes were on the combined district plans. The Senate passed this version of House Bill 5005 by a vote of 32 to 5, with three members not voting. Twenty-one Democrats voted for passage of the bill; one Democrat did not vote. Eleven of the 18 Senate Republicans likewise voted in favor of the bill, five were opposed, and two did not vote. The House in turn agreed to the bill as amended in the Senate by a vote of 63 to 7. Voting to accept the version as amended by the Senate were 41 Republicans, one Independent, and 21 Democrats. The seven votes against were cast by Democrats. Eighteen Republicans, 11 Democrats and one Independent did not vote on the measure (15 were granted leaves of absence).

The district election performance projected by the Assembly's redistricting application for the current and new plans, based on the 2009 election results for Governor, suggest that partisan factors were present but muted in establishing new districts. Seventy-two of the Chapter 1 districts would have been carried by the Republican candidate for Governor in 2009, a net decrease of two Republican districts from the current plan. Chapter 1 would increase the number of districts

carried by the Republican ticket from 51 to 53 in the more evenly contested 2008 Presidential election.

Another perspective compares each district's 2009 vote with the 59 percent of the statewide vote garnered by the Republican candidate for Governor. The estimated Republican vote exceeded the statewide vote in 60 of the current districts and will do so in 62 of the Chapter 1 districts. The comparable numbers for the 2008 Presidential election likewise show a minimal shift of districts from the current to the Chapter 1 districts, although in this election the number of districts that exceeded the statewide 46 percent vote for the Republican candidate declines from 44 to 40 under the new plan.

A more nuanced view examines the increase or decrease in the majority party's projected vote in the new Chapter 1 plan. The projected Republican vote increases in 45 districts, decreases in 41, and remains unchanged in 14. The extent of change is marginal in a majority of districts. Sixty-two districts change by two percent or less, with small projected Republican gains in 22, losses in 26, and no change in 14. Only 16 districts change by five percent or more. The Republican percent increases in nine districts (Districts 12, 23, 27, 58, 59, 64, 70, 74, and 97,) range from five to nine percent. Decreases in seven districts (Districts 2, 4, 19, 22, 52, 55, and 71) range from five to 12 percent. The same general effect is present when the 2008 Presidential election is analyzed. The projected Republican percent of the vote increases in 50 Chapter 1 districts, decreases in 49 districts, and is the same in one district. Sixty-two of the districts change by two percent or less, while 20 are changed by five percent of more. The Republican vote increases between five

percent and nine percent in 11 of the Chapter 1 districts (Districts 23, 27, 42, 51, 58, 59, 64, 70, 74, 93, and 97) and decreases between five percent and 15 percent in nine districts (Districts 2, 4, 10, 13, 19, 20, 22, 52, and 53).

The projected Republican vote actually decreases under Chapter 1 in three of the five open districts, and the pattern is similar in the paired districts.

Projected Republican Vote, Open and Paired Districts

	2009 Governor		2008 President	
	Current Plan	Chapter 1	Current Plan	Chapter 1
Open District				
2	65%	58%	57%	42%
10	66%	62%	59%	49%
18	68%	67%	56%	56%
87	56%	59%	43%	44%
93	53%	55%	38%	43%
Paired District				
4	73%	68%	65%	60%
16	68%	64%	59%	55%
29	71%	71%	58%	58%
94	60%	62%	48%	49%
100	59%	57%	47%	45%

Incumbency was a consideration in redistricting and one incumbent resides in each of 90 of the 100 districts under Chapter 1. Five districts are open seats as a result of pairing two incumbents in each of five districts. Of the paired incumbents, two districts pair two Democrat incumbents, one pairs two Republicans,

and two pair a Democrat and a Republican. (The placement of two Republicans in District 29 is a technical pairing, since Delegate Athey announced his retirement before a redistricting plan was introduced. This is listed as a pairing in order to indicate the source of open District 18, Athey's current district.) The accompanying Table summarizes the incumbency pairs and open districts under Chapter 1.

Incumbency Pairs and Open Districts: House of Delegates

Paired District	Incumbency Pairs	Open District
4	Phillips (D), Johnson (D)	2
16	Armstrong (D), Merricks (R)	10
29	Athey (R)*, Sherwood (R)	18
94	Abbott (D), Oder (R)	93
100	Miller, P. J. (D), Lewis (D)	87

*Announced retirement on March 29, 2011

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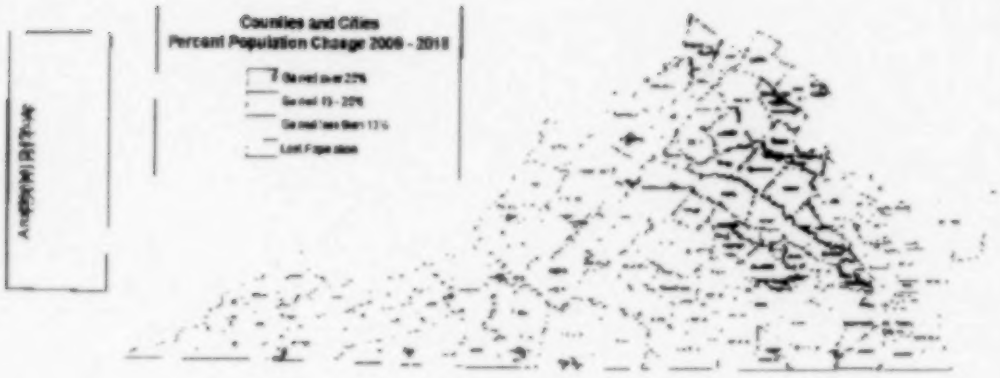
Commonwealth of Virginia



STATEMENT OF ANTICIPATED MINORITY IMPACT

The current redistricting plan includes 12 House of Delegates districts in which African-Americans constitute a majority of the total and voting age population. Table 5.1 lists these districts and presents information relating to demographic changes in the districts between 2000 and 2010 and the effect of Chapter 1 on the minority total and voting age percentages in these districts. Chapter 1 complies with the requirements of Section 5 of the United States Voting Rights Act by retaining the 12 districts as minority majority districts with minority total and voting age population percentages comparable to those of the districts at the time they were enacted.

Minority Population Trends

Virginia's African-American population increased from 1,390,293 to 1,551,399 between 2000 and 2010, a growth rate of 11.6 percent and a percentage change from 19.6 percent to 19.4 percent of the total population. Under the 2010 Census option of identifying oneself by more than one race, the total number who identified as African-American only or as African-American and some other combination was 1,653,563 or 20.7 percent of the total population. (The data used by the General Assembly in redistricting allocated those who included White as part of their multiple race identity to the minority race group. The data used in the following analysis are based on this allocation.)

The African-American population grew at a slower rate than the overall state average (11.6 percent compared to 13 percent). The attached analysis by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service of the

University of Virginia succinctly summarizes the patterns of growth of the African-American population throughout the decade. Briefly, the distribution of African-Americans in Virginia has been relatively constant during the last decade, with the African-American population being concentrated in the eastern half of the state. However, in the case of Virginia's 12 majority African-American districts, most of the districts experienced growth rates in the African-American population well below the state average or, in a few cases, actually lost African-American population over the decade, with only two districts exceeding the state average.

These patterns are reflected in the statistics for the current House districts and had implications for drawing the new districts. As Table 5.1 demonstrates, below average growth or, in a few cases, actual population declines, left 10 of the 12 majority minority districts significantly below ideal district size. Nine of these 10 districts that are below ideal district size are well outside the judicially recognized population deviation tolerances and the tolerances adopted by the House Privileges and Elections Committee and the current District 77 is well outside the tolerances adopted by the House Privileges and Elections Committee. Only two of the current majority minority districts matched or exceeded the overall state average growth rate (District 70 grew at a rate of slightly less than 13 percent and District 74 grew at a rate of 13.5 percent) and are both within the judicially recognized population deviation tolerances and the tolerances adopted by the House Privileges and Elections Committee.

Like in 2000, the most dramatic change in Virginia's demographic base, mirroring national patterns, was

the increase in Hispanic population. The Hispanic population increased from 4.7 percent of the state population in 2000 to 7.9 percent in 2010, representing a gain of over 302,285 people and a growth rate of 91.7 percent. While virtually every locality showed some growth in Hispanic population, the majority of that population is concentrated in Northern Virginia. Over one-quarter of the total Hispanic population is in Fairfax County, and the adjoining localities also show significant percentages of Hispanic people.

Six current House districts contain more than 20 percent Hispanic population and two contain more than 30 percent, all of which are located in Northern Virginia. Chapter 1 contains seven House districts with more than 20 percent Hispanic population and one district with more than 30 percent, all of which are located in Northern Virginia.

Asians make up 5.5 percent of Virginia's population, up from 3.7 percent, and increasing from 261,025 to 439,890 between 2000 and 2010 at a growth rate of 68.5 percent. The Asian population is most heavily concentrated in Northern Virginia. The population tends to be fairly evenly distributed throughout the region rather than concentrated, however. Thirteen current House districts contain more than 10 percent Asian population and seven contain more than 20 percent, with 18 of the districts located in Northern Virginia. Of the other two districts, one district (District 21) is located in Virginia Beach and the other (District 72) is located primarily in Henrico County.

Chapter 1 contains 11 House districts with more than 10 percent Asian population and nine districts with more than 20 percent Asian population. Nineteen of these districts are located in Northern Virginia

and the other one (District 21) is located primarily in Virginia Beach.

Majority African-American Districts

The current House of Delegates plan contains 12 districts with majority African-American total and voting age populations (see Table 5.1). Chapter 1 retains each of these districts as majority minority districts, although the total and voting age minority percentage is reduced in half of the districts because of the demographic trends over the last decade. The districts for the most part are centered in central city areas, although District 75 is a rural district and District 74 is more of a suburban-rural district.

As Table 5.1 shows, most of the 12 districts experienced growth rates well below the state average or, in a few cases, actually lost population over the decade. The result is that 11 districts are below population deviation standards by 2000 Census numbers, and most are significantly outside the judicially recognized population deviation tolerances and the tolerances adopted by the House Privileges and Elections Committee. Six of the 12 districts are more than 10 percent below ideal, ranging from -10.9 percent to -15.2 percent underpopulated, and three more of the 12 districts are more than 7 percent below ideal. Only one district (District 74) is actually above the population deviation standards by 2000 census numbers. The total population deficit for the 12 districts equaled 79,167 or 99 percent of an ideal House district. The concentration of African-American population also became heavier in half of the districts over the decade.

The African-American total and voting age percentages of five of the 12 districts are reduced in Chapter 1, compared to the 2000 Census composition of the

current districts, as a result of necessarily rearranging and adding population from adjoining precincts and localities with lower minority populations, while the African-American total and voting age percentages for the remaining seven districts are increased in Chapter 1. Despite these increases or reductions, the minority population percentages for most of the current districts are generally comparable to Chapter 1 and the minority population percentages of the districts of Chapter 1 remain generally comparable to those in the districts when the current plan was created. Table 5.3 shows the additions to and subtractions from the 12 districts.

Under the Chapter 1 plan, none of the seats are open and none of the current incumbents representing these districts have been paired with any other incumbent.

African-American Influence Districts

After Virginia received final preclearance for its redistricting plan in 2001, eight other House districts included 30 percent or more African-American total population. They were current Districts 11, 14, 23, 60, 61, 79, 93, and 100. Table 5.2 summarizes data for these districts. The 2010 Census data reveal that demographic trends over the decade dropped District 100 slightly below the 30 percent mark while African-Americans increased to 30 percent total population in District 46 and 29.8 percent total population in District 52. In all, the 2010 Census data thus placed 10 current districts (including District 52) in the 30 percent or over African-American total population category.

Six of the 10 districts (Districts 11, 14, 52, 60, 61, and 79) remain as 30 percent or more total minority

population districts in Chapter 1, and two of the 10 districts (Districts 46 and 100) are slightly below the 30 percent mark, though both districts have at least 29 percent African-American total population. District 93 drops to the mid-20 percent range as a result of the districting adjustments made through the Peninsula areas. District 23 drops to 16.5 percent as a result of districting adjustments made through Districts 22 and 23. (The total population in District 22 increases from 12.8 percent to 22.2 percent.)

Creation of a Majority Multi-Minority District

As noted previously, the growth of the Hispanic component was the most dramatic change in Virginia's population over the last decade. Additionally, there was significant growth in Virginia's Asian population. Both the Asian and the Hispanic population were most concentrated in Northern Virginia, however none of the racial and ethnic groups was sufficiently concentrated in a reasonably compact area to create a majority district on its own.

The current plan established for the first time a multi-minority majority district, District 49. At the time this district was established, the total population of the district was 41.3 percent Hispanic, 19.4 percent Non-Hispanic African-American, 9.4 percent Asian, 27.2 percent Non-Hispanic White, and 2.7 Non-Hispanic Other. However, the White population of District 49 increased to 50.3 percent during the course of the decade and, under Chapter 1, the District 49 will have 53 percent White population.

Chapter 1 does, however, establish a new multi-minority majority district, District 52. District 52, like District 49, is located in Northern Virginia and is roughly along the 1-95 corridor in Prince William

County. The total population of the district is 29.2 percent Hispanic, 30.3 percent Non-Hispanic African-American, 7.7 percent Asian, 30.8 percent Non-Hispanic White, and two percent Non-Hispanic Other.

Alternative Plans

In addition to Chapter 1, two alternative plans were presented to the General Assembly.

The first alternative plan, House Bill 5002, was introduced by Delegate Robert H. Brink. The districts in House Bill 5002 were drawn by University of Richmond students and was one of the winning plans the in Virginia College and University Redistricting Competition. Tables 5.1 and 5.2 include the relevant information with regard to the anticipated impact of House Bill 5002. Briefly, House Bill 5002 like Chapter 1 retained the 12 districts with a majority African-American total population, although the configurations of the districts were different. However, the House Bill 5002 district percentages for the total and voting age minority populations are on average 5.9 percent less than those in Chapter 1. In five districts, the African-American voting age population is less than 50 percent.

House Bill 5002 contains 11 districts with African-American populations of 30 percent or more (including District 22 with a population of 29.6 percent and District 46 with a population of 29.7 percent) compared with the eight districts in Chapter 1. In a majority of instances, the two plans feature similar districts with minimal differences in percentages between them. Table 5.2 shows the districts that are over 30 percent minority in House Bill 5002 in relation to Chapter 1.

The second alternative plan, House Bill 5003, was introduced by Delegate Joseph D. Morrissey. Tables 5.1 and 5.2 include the relevant information with regard to the anticipated impact of House Bill 5003. Briefly, House Bill 5003 contains 11 districts with a majority African-American total population, although the configurations of the districts were different, with one district (District 77) dropping to 46.4 percent African-American total population. However, the House Bill 5003 district percentages for the total and voting age minority populations are on average 3.7 percent less than those in Chapter 1. In two districts, the African-American voting age population is less than 50 percent.

House Bill 5003 contains 13 districts with African-American populations of 30 percent or more (including District 23 with a population of 29.5 percent) compared with the eight districts in Chapter 1. In a majority of instances, the two plans feature similar districts with minimal differences in percentages between them. Table 5.2 shows the districts that are over 30 percent minority in House Bill 5003 in relation to Chapter 1.

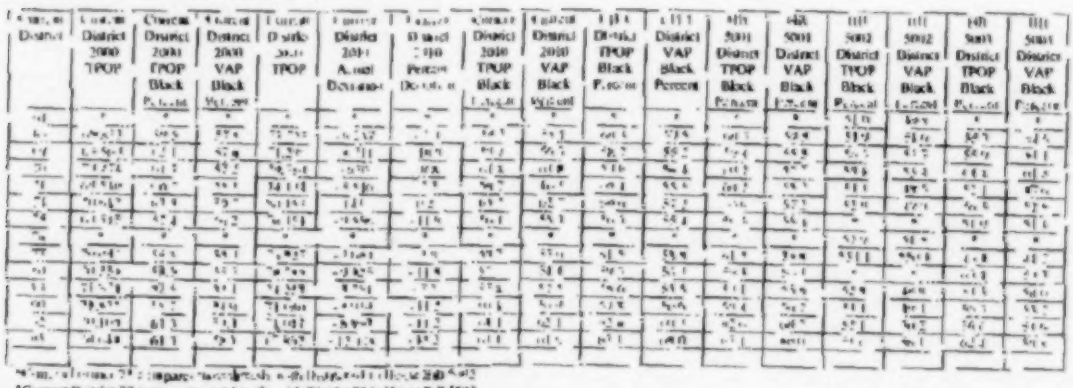
Finally, House Bill 5001 was introduced by Delegate S. Chris Jones. This bill ultimately passed the General Assembly but was vetoed by Governor Robert McDonnell on April 15, 2011. House Bill 5001 and Chapter 1 are virtually identical with respect to the House districts, with the only differences being that Chapter 1 rejoins several precincts that had been split in House Bill 5001 and makes a few other relatively minor adjustments. Thus, House Bill 5001 cannot be considered a true alternative to Chapter 1. However, these adjustments do result in some changes to the African-American population in the 12 majority

minority districts and Tables 5.1 and 5.2 include the relevant information with regard to the impact of House Bill 5001. All African-American members of the House of Delegates and the Senate voted affirmatively for the passage of House Bill 5001.

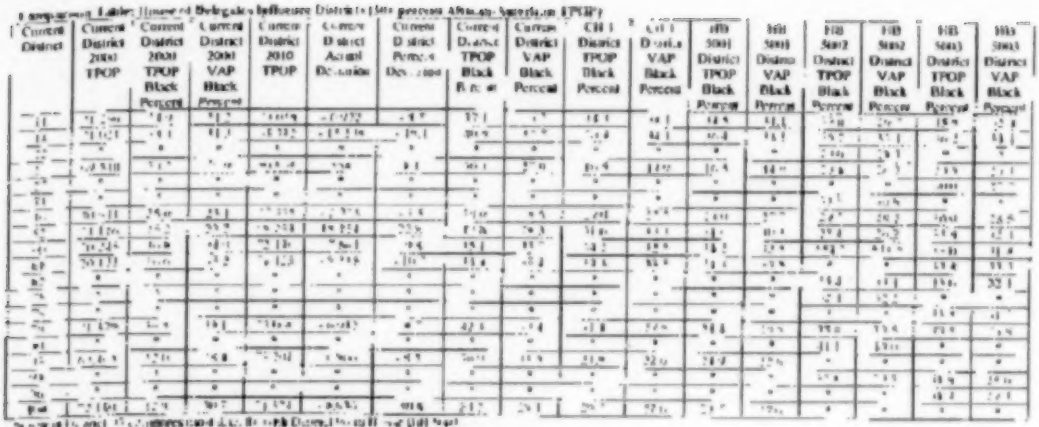
No alternative plans were proposed by the NAACP, the ACLU, or any other group purporting to represent the interests of minority voters. Four of the All five incumbent Democratic minority Senators representing the majority minority districts voted affirmatively for the passage of House Bill 5005/Chapter 1 as amended to include the Senate plan; Senator Locke did not vote on final passage. Additionally, all House members of the Legislative Black Caucus voted affirmatively for the passage of House Bill 5005/Chapter 1 after it was amended to include the Senate plan and was referred back to the House, with the exception of Delegate Jeion A. Ward, who voted against the bill; Delegate Roslyn C. Tyler, who was not present but who voted against House Bill 5005 as it left the House; and Delegates Roslyn R. Dance and Luke E. Torian, who did not vote on final passage but who voted for House Bill 5005 as it left the House.

Attachment 5-House – Table 5.1

Comparison Table: House of Delegates Majority Minority Districts



Attachment S-House – Table S.2



*House Bill 5002 District 22 is comprised of parts of current Districts 22, 59, and 60
*House Bill 5002 District 31 is comprised of parts of current Districts 31 and 32
*House Bill 5002 District 60 is comprised of parts of current Districts 9, 11, 60, and 61
*House Bill 5002 District 62 is comprised of parts of current Districts 62, 74, and 97
*House Bill 5002 District 75 is comprised of parts of current Districts 62, 63, 64, and 75
*House Bill 5002 District 80 is comprised of parts of current Districts 76, 77, 78, and 85
*House Bill 5003 District 62 is comprised of parts of current Districts 62 and 74
*House Bill 5003 District 76 is comprised of parts of current Districts 76 and 77
*House Bill 5003 District 96 is comprised of parts of current Districts 93, 95, and 96

Attachment 5-House – Table 5.3

House of Delegates Majority Minority District Changes

District 63 -- Additions	Hopewell (part)	7,376
	Prince George County (part)	+ 8,387
Subtractions	part of Dinwiddie	- 9,884
		79,697
District 69 -- Additions	more of Richmond	+ 20,685
Subtractions	part of Chesterfield County	- 13,998
		79,386
District 70 – Additions	more of Chesterfield County	+ 23,812
Subtractions	part of Richmond:	- 22,014
	part of Henrico County	- 1,796
		79,382
District 71 -- Additions	more of Richmond	+ 654
	more of Henrico County	+ 5,474
		80,122
District 74 -- Additions	more of Henrico County	+ 6,241
Subtractions	part of Richmond	- 214
	remainder of Prince George County (split precinct with 0 population removed from District 74)	- 0
	remainder of Hopewell	- 6,580
		79,591
District 75 -- Additions	remainder of Brunswick County	3,683
	Dinwiddie County (part)	+ 9,884
	Surry County (part)	684
	more of Isle of Wight County	+ 43
	more of Lunenburg County	+ 1,943
Subtractions	part of Franklin	- 2,705
	part of Southampton County	- 3,447
	part of Sussex County	- 1,644
		79,295

District 77 – Additions	more of Chesapeake	+ 1,948
	more of Suffolk	+ 232
		79,027
District 80 – Additions	Suffolk (part)	+ 13,439
	more of Chesapeake	+ 3,832
	more of Portsmouth	+ 7,137
Subtractions	part of Norfolk	- 14,288
		80,705
District 89 – Additions	more of Norfolk	+ 5,355
		79,614
District 90 – Additions	more of Norfolk	+ 4,426
	more of Virginia Beach	20,117
Subtractions	remainder of Chesapeake	- 15,198
		80,425
District 92 – Additions	more of Hampton	+ 8,472
		79,889
District 95 – Additions	more of Newport News	+ 27,334
	part of Hampton	- 15,135
		80,071

Attachment 5-House

COMMONWEALTH

HOUSE OF DELEGATES
RICHMOND

Redistricting Facts

What is redistricting?

Redistricting is the process of drawing new electoral district boundaries. After the federal government conducts the every-ten-year census to count the U.S. population, district boundaries for the state legislatures and the U.S. House of Representatives are changed to reflect population changes within the state. Redistricting also unfolds at the local level as localities redraw the political boundaries for county supervisors, city and town councils, school boards, and other elected bodies.

What is reapportionment?

Reapportionment also occurs every 10 years and it is the process by which congressional seats are reallocated among the 50 states based on population. Currently, Virginia has 11 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. Population estimates indicate that Virginia will continue to have 11 seats after reapportionment.

Who is responsible for redistricting in Virginia?

The Constitution of Virginia gives the General Assembly responsibility for redistricting congressional and legislative districts. Any redistricting plan takes the form of a bill. Like any other piece of legislation in the General Assembly, it may be introduced by any member in either the House of Delegates or the Senate, it must be passed by both chambers, and it

must be signed by the Governor to become law. Both the House and Senate have a Committee on Privileges and Elections which has jurisdiction over redistricting and other voting-related legislation.

What factors are considered by the General Assembly when crafting a redistricting plan?

United States Constitution

The U.S. Constitution, as interpreted by federal courts, requires that congressional districts have virtually equal population to implement the "one person, one vote" principle. When they were drawn in 2001, the current congressional districts in Virginia varied by only 38 persons — a statistical deviation of 0.00% from the mathematical ideal population (the ideal population is simply the total population of Virginia divided by the number of districts).

Constitution of Virginia

The Constitution of Virginia, as well as the U.S. Constitution, requires that districts provide representation in proportion to population, although courts have not applied this rule as strictly to state legislative districts as they have to congressional districts. In 2001, legislative districts were drawn within a range of -2% to +2%, an overall range of about 4% from the mathematical ideal.

The Virginia Constitution further requires that every electoral district be "contiguous and compact."

Voting Rights Act of 1965

The federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 imposes other requirements on redistricting to prohibit the

adoption of a plan that would have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote for racial and language minorities. Since Virginia is a covered jurisdiction, its redistricting plan must be precleared by the U.S. Department of Justice to ensure that it does not reduce the opportunity of minorities to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.

Other Criteria

The respective Committees on Privileges and Elections in the Virginia House of Delegates and the Senate of Virginia expect to adopt criteria that set forth these and additional factors for consideration. In 2001, other factors included the adoption of only single-member districts and the preservations of communities of interest.

What is the timeline for redistricting in 2011?

The precise timetable for redistricting in 2011 is unknown at this time, but the new districts must be ready in advance of the November 2011 elections for the House of Delegates. In 2001, the General Assembly adjourned its Regular Session without acting on redistricting, but convened a special session on the date of adjournment and recessed until April. After receiving census data in early March and conducting public hearings during late March and April, the General Assembly passed legislative redistricting plans that were signed by the Governor in late April and submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice for preclearance, which was granted in July. Congressional redistricting plans were passed by the General Assembly in July and granted preclearance in October. After delayed primaries

in August, statewide and legislative elections took place on time in November 2001.

Sample Redistricting Timeline

The 2011 timeline for redistricting is uncertain at this time. However, the following guide is based on statutory deadlines and Virginia's experience in 2001. Again, the guide below has not been approved.

April 1, 2010 — Census Day

Fourth Quarter, 2010—Census Bureau releases geographic data, including the areas (Census Blocks, Tracts, Cities and Counties) by which Census data will be tabulated.

December 31, 2010—Census Bureau reports official population of each state to the President for reapportionment (how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives)

First Quarter, 2011—Census Bureau provides Virginia with detailed population data tabulated for each Census Block.

Second Quarter, 2011—General Assembly meets to pass House of Delegates and Senate redistricting plans.

—Plans submitted to U.S. Department of Justice for preclearance under the Voting Rights Act *Third Quarter, 2011—General* Assembly meets to pass congressional redistricting plan.

—Plans receive Voting Rights Act clearance and become effective.

—Primary elections held for Virginia House of Delegates and Senate of Virginia

—*November 8, 2011*—*General* Election for House of Delegates and Senate

—*November 6,* 2012—General Election for U.S. House of Representatives

How can I get more information on redistricting in Virginia?

For more on redistricting in Virginia, including hearing dates, information on the submission of written comments, and population data as it becomes available, please visit http://dlsgis.state.va.us/.

Source: Division of Legislative Services

Last Updated: September 2010

Memorandum

To: Interested Individuals, Groups & Organizations
From: The Honorable Mark L. Cole
Chairman, Committee on Privileges and Elections
Virginia House of Delegates
Date: September 8, 2010
Re: Written Statements Submitted to the House Redistricting Subcommittee

On August 23, 2010, I announced that the Redistricting Subcommittee of the Virginia House of Delegates Committee on Privileges and Elections has scheduled a series of six public hearings throughout the Commonwealth to encourage public input into the redistricting process. The six different public hearings will take place in September, October and December of this year in preparation for the redistricting process that will occur in 2011.

Persons attending a public hearing who desire to speak may register in advance by contacting Scott Maddrea, Deputy Clerk, Virginia House of Delegates at the address below.

Persons who cannot attend a public hearing, but desire to submit written comments to the Subcommittee may send them via e-mail, fax or regular mail to:

Scott Maddrea, Deputy Clerk, Committee Operations
Virginia House of Delegates
State Capitol
P.O. Box 406
Richmond, Virginia 23218
Email: smaddrea@house.virginia.gov
Fax: (804) 692-0621 Telephone: (804) 698-1540
DISTRICT: (540) 752-8200
RICHMOND: (804) 698-1088
EMAIL DelMCole@house.virginia.gov

VIRGINIA'S REGIONS

Introduction to Virginia's Regions

8 Regional Profiles

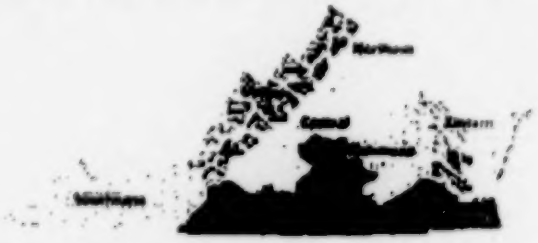
Central Virginia
Eastern Virginia
Hampton Roads
Northern Virginia
Richmond Region
Southside Virginia
Southwest Virginia
Valley Region

List of Localities by Region

Introduction to Virginia's Regions

To provide a more accurate picture of how Virginia is changing, demographers at the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service have defined eight regional profiles based on the 2010 Census and American Community Survey data. The profiles include information on population size and change over the past 10 years, age, race, and ethnicity of the population, educational attainment, income and poverty, and labor force participation and employment.

"Understanding Virginia's regional differences is important in designing and providing programs and services to address the varying needs of Virginians across the commonwealth," said Chris Cai, director of the Cooper Center's Demographics & Workforce group. "Statewide statistics are driven by trends in Northern Virginia and obscure the realities of other parts of the state. For example, eight localities in Southside Virginia lost population in the last ten years, while Northern Virginia experienced a 24% growth rate. Five percent of households in Northern Virginia fall below the poverty line in contrast to nineteen percent in Southwest Virginia."



Nearly one third of Virginia's population lives in Northern Virginia, while the bulk of the commonwealth's land mass is in Southside, Southwest and the Valley regions. As a result, population density ranges from a low of 56 persons per square mile in Southside to a high of 938 persons per square mile in Northern Virginia.

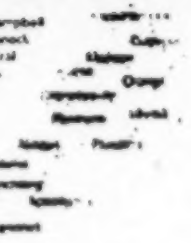
In addition, American Community Survey data allow annual updating of the socioeconomic characteristics of each region, which often demonstrate dramatic differences.

"For example, one of the characteristics we examined was educational attainment," said Rebecca Tippett, author of the regions study. "While Virginia has a higher percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or more education than the national average, this is entirely because of high educational attainment in the Richmond and Northern Virginia regions. The remaining six regions are below the national average."

Using data relevant to shared economic conditions, such as cost of living, and commonly accepted geographical boundaries, the Cooper Center's eight regions are the Valley, Southwest, Southside, Central, Northern, Richmond, Eastern and Hampton Roads.

Demographics & Workforce Group

Stretching from Bedford and Campbell counties in the south to Rappahannock and Culpeper in the north, Central Virginia occupies 5,581 square miles in the center of the state. Its three cities and thirteen counties include farms, wineries and breweries, as well as three presidential estates. In addition to state parks and historic battlefields, Thomas Jefferson's Monticello and the University of Virginia are UNESCO World Heritage sites that regularly attract many visitors.



Population Trends, 2000-2010

2010 Census for Central Virginia	
Total Population	388,197
Growth Rate	11.4%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	128

Central Virginia was one of the fastest growing regions in the state over the last decade, second only to Northern Virginia. Between 2000 and 2010 the region gained more than 40,000 persons. This growth accounted for 9% of the state's total population growth since 2000.

In Central Virginia, 15 of 16 localities saw population gains over the last decade.

- Migration generated more than four fifths of population growth in the region.
  - All localities had more in-migration than out-migration.
- Four localities—Albemarle, Fluvanna, Louisa and Orange—grew by nearly 30% or more between 2000 and 2010.
- Lynchburg, Culpeper, and Albemarle each grew by more than 10,000 persons.
- One locality, Bedford City, experienced population loss although the loss was small: 77 persons, or 1.1% of the population.

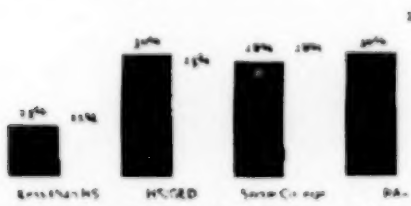
Racial/Ethnic Diversity in Central Virginia

Although Central Virginia's white and black populations grew over the past decade, Asian and Hispanic populations grew faster, increasing overall regional diversity.

- Between 2000 and 2010, Hispanic and Asian populations grew in all localities.
- Culpeper has the highest concentration of Hispanics in the region (9% of its population). Its Hispanic population also grew the fastest since 2000, increasing by 3,300 persons or 385%.
- Charlottesville has the highest concentration of Asians in the region (6%), while its neighboring county, Albemarle, had a 2,300 person increase in its Asian population, the largest numerical increase in the region.

University of Virginia

Demographics & Workforce Group



Educational attainment among Central Virginia's working age population (adults ages 25-64) differs only slightly from educational attainment at the state level. Compared to the state, Central Virginia has:

- A higher proportion of adults with only a high school diploma or GED.
- A lower proportion of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics for Central Virginia show:

- **Unemployment was 6.7% in 2009**, lower than the unemployment rate for Virginia (7.5%) and the national average (9.3%). This is the second lowest unemployment rate of Virginia's eight regions.
  - **Albemarle** had the lowest unemployment rate (5.1%) while **Bedford City** had the highest (9.9%).
- Among all eight Virginia regions, **this region has the highest proportion of workers (26%) employed in social services industries.**

Incidence of Poverty

- Nearly a quarter of Central Virginia's households earn less than $25,000 per year.
- Twelve percent of households fall below the poverty line—more than the statewide poverty rate of 10%.
- Seven percent of households receive food stamps.

In addition, **25% of Central Virginia households do not have adequate income** to meet their regular expenditures such as housing, food and transportation without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations.

Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 & 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rate are from Bureau of Labor Statistics' Local Area Unemployment [illegible] a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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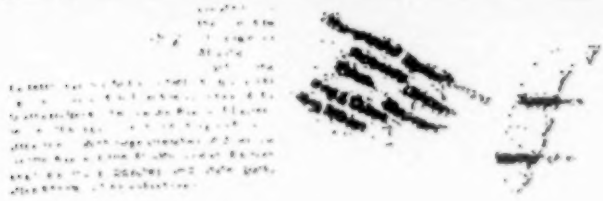


2010 Census for Eastern Virginia	
Total Population	648,372
Growth Rate	0.4%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	98

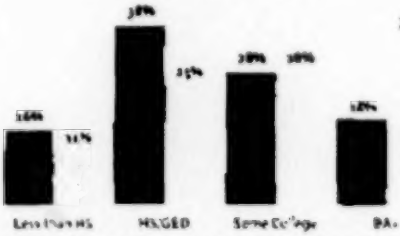
Eastern Virginia is one of the least densely populated areas in the state (second only to Southside Virginia). The Eastern region contains 6% of Virginia's land mass and has the smallest population of any region: less than 2% of the state's total population. The region experienced negligible growth between 2000 and 2010, gaining only 500 persons.

Nationwide 1 in 4 counties have had more deaths than births in the last decade, a phenomenon called natural decrease. **In Eastern Virginia, 7 of its 10 localities experienced natural decrease.**

- Through migration, many localities continued to grow in spite of experiencing more deaths than births.
- These localities—Accomack, Lancaster and Northampton—experienced population loss.
- King William was the only locality in Eastern Virginia to experience both more births than deaths and relatively high levels of migration. These fueled its 21% growth in population.

Eastern Virginia's white population comprised 65% of its total population between 2000 and 2010. While the Eastern region lost 11% of its black population in the past decade, Hispanic and Asian populations saw significant growth.

- Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population grew in all localities.
- While the Asian population grew in all localities except King and Queen, Asians remain less than 1% of the population in Eastern Virginia.
- Accomack had the highest concentration of Hispanics: 9% of its population.



Educational attainment among Eastern Virginia's working age population (adults ages 25-64) differs from the distribution of educational attainment at the state level. Compared to the state, Eastern's region has:

- [illegible] adults ages 25-64 who have not graduated high school.
- A lower percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. Of the eight regions, Eastern Virginia has the second lowest percentage of adults with a college degree.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics for Eastern Virginia show:

- **Unemployment was 7.5% in 2009**, equal to Virginia's unemployment rate (7.5%) and less than the national average (9.7%).
  - **Accomack** had the lowest unemployment rate (6.6%) while **Lancaster** had the highest (9.5%).
- A larger proportion of persons are employed in agriculture (4%) and construction (12%) industries in Eastern Virginia than in the state and at the national level.

Income and Poverty

- More than a quarter of Eastern Virginia's households earn less than $25,000 per year.
- Eastern Virginia's [illegible] fall below the poverty line in Eastern Virginia, higher than the statewide poverty rate of 10%.
- Eight percent of households receive food stamps.

Twenty-six percent of Eastern Virginia households do not have adequate income to meet their regular expenditures such as housing, food, and transportation without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations.

Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 and 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rate are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Data on income and poverty are from a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2007-2009 American Community Survey, from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Hampton Roads occupies 2,089 square miles in the southeastern corner of the state. All but two of its fourteen localities have long stretches of waterfront property. With Virginia Beach to the far southeast and Gloucester and Mathews to the north, the nine cities and five counties on Hampton Roads are situated around the nation's third largest port. With the world's largest naval base, Norfolk Naval Station, and other military bases, Hampton Roads is home to a large number of military personnel.

Population Trends, 2000-2010

2010 Census for Hampton Roads	
Total Population	1,561,258
Growth Rate	5.3%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	748

Hampton Roads is one of the most densely populated areas in the state, second only to Northern Virginia. Density is only 9% of the state's and most the smallest of any region. Hampton Roads has more than one fifth of Virginia's population. The region experienced moderate growth between 2000 and 2010 gaining nearly 80,000 persons. This growth accounts for 10% of Virginia's total population growth since 2000.

Race and Ethnicity in Hampton Roads

In Hampton Roads, 31% of the population is Black, compared to 19% statewide. While less diverse than other large urban areas, the 2010 Census data show signs of growing Hispanic and Asian communities.

- Between 2000 and 2010, the Asian and the Hispanic populations grew in all localities.
- In Virginia Beach, the Asian population grew by nearly 6,000 and the Hispanic population grew by more than 11,000.
- Newport News has the largest concentration of Hispanics in the region: 7% of its population.
- In Isle of Wight and Suffolk, the Asian population increased by more than 170%.
- James City had the largest proportional increase in Hispanic population in the region (210% growth).

Migration Trends

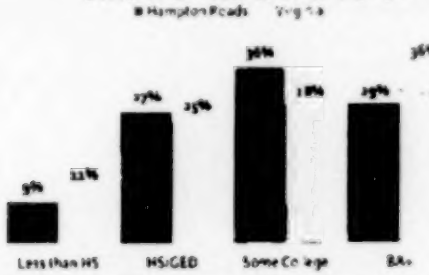
Hampton Roads had nearly 115,000 more births than deaths in the last decade. The region lost 25,000 persons due to net outward migration, meaning that more people moved out of the region than into it.

- Five localities – Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Virginia Beach – lost more than 10,000 persons between 2000 and 2010 due to out migration.

  Large numbers of young adults [illegible] migration losses in most of these localities.

- Norfolk, Hampton and [illegible] were the only localities [illegible].
- James City and Suffolk experienced large population growth, more than 30%, primarily driven by migration.

Educational Attainment, Adults 25-64



Educational attainment among Hampton Roads' working age population (adults ages 25-64) is not significantly different from the distribution of educational attainment at the state level. Compared to the state, Hampton Roads has:

- A higher percentage of adults who have completed some college
- A lower percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics for Hampton Roads show:

- **Unemployment was 6.8% in 2009**, lower than both Virginia's unemployment rate (7.5%) and the national average (9.7%).
  - **Poquoson** had the lowest unemployment rate (5.1%) while **Williamsburg** had the highest (14.8%).
- **Six percent of adults 25-64 are in the Armed Forces**, a much higher proportion than statewide (2%) and nationwide (less than 1%).

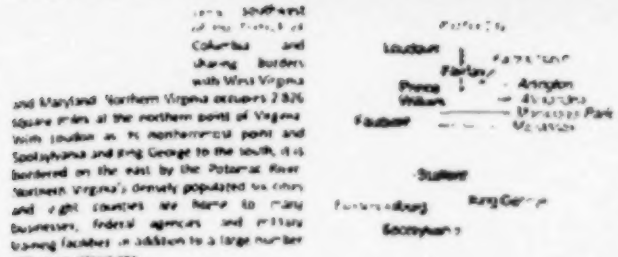
- [illegible] Hampton Roads has been ranked nationally as one of the best regions for high paying jobs; median household income varies substantially across localities.
  - Williamsburg and Norfolk have the lowest median household income: less than $47,000.

    Poquoson City has the highest: $85,000.
- Ten percent of households fall below the poverty line in Hampton Roads, equal to the statewide poverty rate (10%).
- Seven percent of households receive food stamps.

In contrast, 29% of Hampton Roads households do not have adequate income to meet their regular expenditures such as housing, food and transportation without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations. This is driven by the higher costs of living in the Hampton Roads region: its housing costs are second most expensive in the state after Northern Virginia.

Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 and 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rate are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Data on income adequacy are from a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2007-2009 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau (median income is from 2005-2009 ACS).

[illegible]
Norfolk, Virginia
[illegible]



Population Trends: 2000-2010

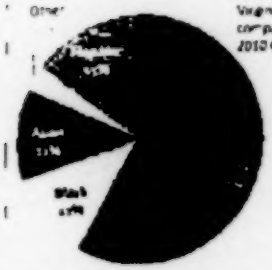
2010 Census for Northern VA	
Total Population	**2,585,054**
Growth Rate	**19.7%**
Population Density (persons/square mile)	**913**

Northern Virginia has experienced tremendous growth in the last decade, gaining a total of more than half a million people. This growth accounts for more than half of Virginia's total population growth since 2000.

Births and migration fueled population growth in Northern Virginia. **Statewide, nearly 6 in every 10 births took place in Northern Virginia.**

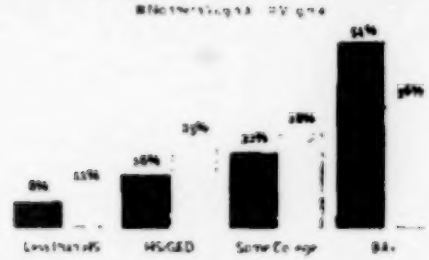
- Fifty-three percent of Northern Virginia's growth over the past decade came from more births than deaths, while 47% was from migration into the region.
- Three geographically small areas - Alexandria, Fairfax City and Manassas - experienced net out migration since 2000.
- Fairfax City was the slowest growing locality in the region, gaining 5% in population.
- Loudoun was the fastest growing locality in the region and - the rate many people in its population (84% growth) was

Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Northern Virginia



Northern Virginia has the greatest racial and ethnic diversity of all of Virginia's eight regions. In Northern Virginia, 15% of the population is Hispanic and 12% is Asian compared to 8% and 5%, respectively, statewide. The 2010 Census data show increasing diversity.

- Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population grew by 80%. In many localities such as Loudoun and Spotsylvania the Hispanic population more than doubled.
- Northern Virginia's Asian population increased by almost 75% over the last decade.
- Fairfax County gained more than 60,000 Hispanics and more than 50,000 Asians since 2000, the largest numerical increase of both in any locality in the state.



Educational attainment among Northern Virginia's working age population (ages 25-64) is very different from the other seven regions. Compared to Virginia as a whole, Northern Virginia has:

- A lower percentage of adults without a high school diploma
- A higher percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics in Northern Virginia further show:

- Eighty-three percent of workers are employed in high paying management, business, financial and professional occupations.
- **Unemployment was 4.9% in 2009**, a rate much lower than Virginia's unemployment rate (7.5%) and the national average (9.3%).

  Arlington had the lowest unemployment rate (4.2%) while **Fredericksburg** had the highest (9.1%).

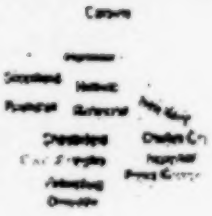
Income and Poverty

- Nearly half of Northern Virginia's households earn more than $100,000 per year.
- Five percent of households fall below the poverty line in Northern Virginia, compared to 10% of the state as a whole.
- Fewer than 3% of households receive food stamps.

In contrast, **29% of Northern Virginia households do not have adequate income** to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food and transportation without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations. This is due to high costs of living in Northern Virginia, particularly for housing.

Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are from the 2000 and 2010 Census. Data on 2009 unemployment rates are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment statistics. Data on income and poverty are from a Cooper Center study. All other data are from the 2007-2009 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.

region's four cities and ten counties cover 3,478 square miles in east central Virginia. With the state capital and a large stretch of the I-95 corridor, the Richmond region has several Fortune 500 corporations and many government offices. This region is home to one of Virginia's largest public universities, Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, as well as two historically Black universities: Virginia State University in Petersburg and Virginia Union in Richmond.



2010 Census for Richmond	
Total Population	1,367,389
Growth Rate	11.6%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	330

One of three major employment centers in the state, the Richmond region has nearly 35% of the state's total population. The region experienced substantial growth since 2000, growing at a faster rate than all but the Central and Northern Virginia regions. Between 2000 and 2010, the Richmond region gained nearly 150,000 persons; this growth accounts for 16% of Virginia's total population growth since 2000.

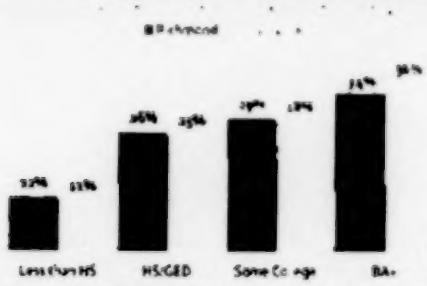
Race and Ethnicity in the Richmond Region

Over the last decade, the Richmond region's white population declined from 64% of total population to 59%, while the region's Asian population nearly doubled and the Hispanic population grew by almost 160%.

- Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population more than doubled in all but two localities.
- Henrico had the largest population proportion Asian in the region: 7%.
- Chesterfield had the largest concentration of Hispanics in the region: 7%.
- Caroline had the fastest growing Hispanic population (225%), while Charles City County had the fastest growing Asian population (243%).

All localities except Petersburg experienced population growth between 2000 and 2010.

- One third of this growth came from births, while two thirds was from migration.
- Henrico and Chesterfield had the largest absolute population changes since 2000, growing by 45,000 and 42,000 respectively.
- Of the region's 14 localities, New Kent had the highest growth rate: 37%. Migration generated 90% of this growth.



Educational attainment among the Richmond region's working age population (adults ages 25-64) mirrors the distribution of educational attainment at the state level. Compared to the other seven regions, Richmond has:

- The third lowest percentage of adults without a high school diploma, slightly higher than the Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads.
- The second highest percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. Of the eight regions, only Northern Virginia has a higher proportion of adults with a college degree.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics for the Richmond region show:

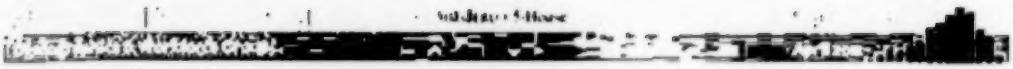
- **Unemployment was 7.5% in 2009**, equal to Virginia's unemployment rate (7.5%) and less than the national average (9.7%).
  - **Powhatan** had the lowest unemployment rate (6.7%) while **Petersburg** had the highest (13.4%).
- **Finance, insurance and real estate industries employ 10% of the labor force in the Richmond region**, a much larger percentage than are employed in these industries at the state and national levels.

Income and Poverty

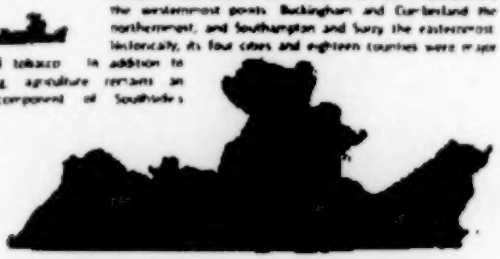
- Median household income varies substantially across localities in this region.
  - Petersburg City has the lowest median household income: less than $36,000.
  - Hanover County has the highest household income: nearly $72,000.
- Eleven percent of households fall below the poverty line in the Richmond region, higher than the statewide poverty rate of 10%.
- Seven percent of households receive food stamps.

In addition, 28% of households in the Richmond region do not have adequate income to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food and transportation, without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations. While not quite as expensive as Northern Virginia, Richmond (like Hampton Roads) has significantly higher costs of living compared to other regions.

Sources: Data on population trends and race/ethnicity are [illegible]



Sharing a long border with North Carolina, Southside Virginia occupies 9,082 square miles. Patrick and Franklin counties are the westernmost points. Buckingham and Cumberland the northernmost, and Southampton and Surry the easternmost. Historically, its four cities and eighteen counties were major producers of tobacco. In addition to manufacturing, agriculture remains an important component of Southside's economy.



2010 Census for Southside	
Total Population	**384,660**
Growth Rate	**1.8%**
Population Density (persons/square mile)	**56**

2010, gaining only 7,000 persons. This growth accounts for less than 1% of the state's total population growth since 2000.

Population Trends

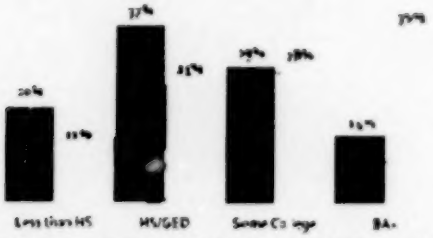
Nationwide, 1 in 4 counties have had more deaths than births in the last decade, a phenomenon called natural decrease. In Southside Virginia, 15 of its 22 localities experienced a natural decrease.

- As a region, Southside had 3,510 more deaths than births since 2000.
- Of the eight localities that experienced population loss, Danville had the largest losses.
- Through migration, many localities continued to grow in spite of having more deaths than births.
- Fueled primarily by migration, Franklin and Prince Edward counties grew by nearly 19%.

Race and Ethnicity in Southside Virginia

In Southside, 32% of the population is black compared to 19% statewide. While the changes are numerically small, the 2010 Census data show signs of growing Hispanic and Asian communities:

- Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population grew in all localities.
- Franklin County had the largest numerical increase in Hispanic population (850 people), while Amelia had the largest percentage growth in Hispanic population (218%).
- Mecklenburg had the largest numerical increase in Asian population (320 people).



Educational attainment among Southside's working age population (adults ages 25-64) differs significantly from patterns at the state level. Compared to the other seven regions, Southside has:

- The highest percentage of adults without a high school diploma.
- The lowest percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Labor Force Participation

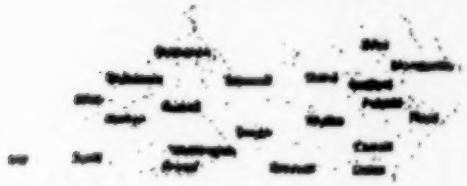
Labor force statistics in Southside Virginia show:

- **Thirty-one percent of adults 25-64 are out of the labor force**, meaning they are not working or looking for work. This is much higher than state (20%) and national (22%) levels of out of labor force adults.
- **Unemployment was 10.8% in 2009**, higher than Virginia's unemployment rate (7.5%) and the national rate (9.7%).
  - **Cumberland** had the lowest unemployment rate (7.2%) while **Martinsville** had the highest (20.1%).

- Seventeen percent of households fall below the poverty line in Southside compared to 10% statewide.
- Thirteen percent of households receive food stamps.

Thirty-two percent of Southside households do not have adequate income to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food, and transportation, without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations.

Sharing borders with West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, Southwest Virginia occupies 7,451 square miles at the far southwestern tip of Virginia. With Lee as the westernmost point and Montgomery and Floyd in the east, its four cities and seventeen counties include many national forests and nearly a quarter of Virginia's state parks.



2010 Census for Southwest	
Total Population	576,892
Growth Rate	2.7%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	78

Southwest [illegible] Virginia's land mass but only 7% of its total population. The region grew very little between 2000 and 2010, gaining only 15,000 persons. This growth accounts for less than 2% of Virginia's total population growth since 2000.

Race and Ethnicity in Southwest Virginia

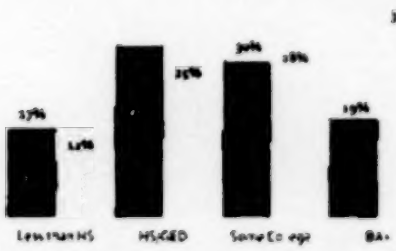
Southwest Virginia has the least racial and ethnic diversity of all of Virginia's eight regions. In Southwest, 93% of the population is white compared to 65% statewide. The 2010 Census data show signs of growing diversity.

- Between 2000 and 2010, the total Hispanic population grew in all localities except Buchanan County.
- Galax City has one of the highest concentrations of Hispanics in the state: 14% of its population.
- Montgomery County's Asian population grew by nearly 1,800 people in the last decade.

Natural Decrease

Nationwide, 1 in 4 counties have had more deaths than births in the last decade, a phenomenon known as natural decrease. **In Southwest, 17 of its 23 localities experienced natural decrease.**

- As a region, Southwest Virginia had 1,500 more deaths than births in the last decade.
- Floyd, Montgomery, Radford, and Wise were the only localities with more births than deaths for 2000 to 2010.
- Through migration, some localities continued to grow despite having more deaths than births.
- Eight localities experienced population loss.



Educational attainment among Southwest's working age population (adults ages 25-64) is distinct from patterns at the state level. Compared to Virginia as a whole, Southwest has:

- A higher percentage of adults without a high school diploma.
- A lower percentage of adults with a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics in Southwest Virginia show:

- Thirty-two percent of adults 25-64 are out of the labor force, meaning they are not working or looking for work — [illegible] both higher than statewide (20%) and national [illegible] rates.
- **Unemployment was 8.9% in 2009**, higher than Virginia's unemployment rate (7.5%) but lower than the national average (9.7%).
  - Norton had the lowest unemployment rate (6.6%) while Lenoir had the highest (11.4%).

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- Fourteen percent of households receive food stamps.

Thirty-two percent of Southwest Virginia households do not have adequate income to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food, and transportation, without help from government programs, family and friends, or local organizations.

Located on Virginia's western border with West Virginia, the Valley region [illegible] the south to Frederick and Clarke counties in the north. The region's nine cities and fourteen counties cover 6,703 square miles, much of it rural and mountainous. The region includes large portions of the Shenandoah Valley, Shenandoah National Park, and the Appalachian Trail are destinations for many

Population Trends 2000-2010

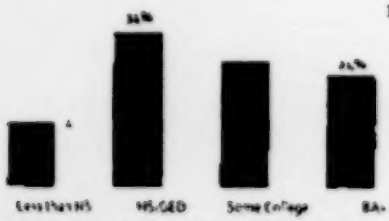
2010 Census for Valley	
Total Population	732,602
Growth Rate	10.6%
Population Density (persons/square mile)	110

As a region, the Valley grew less over the past decade than the state as a whole (11% vs. 13%). The Valley region gained 75,000 persons between 2000 and 2010. This growth accounts for 8% of Virginia's total population growth.

Eighteen of the Valley's 23 localities had population increases over the past decade.

- Migration fueled the majority of this growth (60%).
- Frederick had the largest absolute growth, gaining 19,000 persons, and the highest growth rate, 32%.
  - With greater than 15% growth, Warren, Shenandoah and [illegible] all grew faster than the state average.
- Highland, the least populous locality in the state, had the highest percent population loss in the Valley region. Since 2000, Highland County lost more than 200 persons, an 8% reduction.

- Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population increased in all localities; the Asian population increased in all but three.
- Frederick, Harrisonburg, and Roanoke City each gained 1,000 Hispanics.
- Harrisonburg has one of the highest concentrations of Hispanics in the state: 16% of its population.
- Roanoke County had the largest increase in Asian population in the region, gaining more than 1,000.



Educational attainment among the Valley's working age population (adults ages 25-64) differs from educational attainment at the state level. The Valley region has:

- A higher percentage of adults who only completed high school, compared to the state.
- The second highest percentage of adults with only a high school diploma or GED among Virginia's eight regions.
- A lower percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to the state.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force statistics for Valley show:

- **Unemployment was 7.2% in 2010**, lower than Virginia's unemployment rate (7.5%) and the national average (9.3%).
  - **Rockingham** had the lowest unemployment rate (5.8%), while **Page** had the highest (11.9%).
- **67% of workers commute less than 20 minutes to work** in the Valley, the [illegible] of short commute times for all eight regions.

Income and Poverty

- Nearly a quarter of the Valley's households earn less than $25,000 per year.
- Twelve percent of households fall below the poverty line in the Valley, higher than the statewide poverty rate of 10%.
- Seven percent of households receive food stamps.

In addition, **37% of Valley region households do not have adequate income** to meet their regular expenditures, such as housing, food and transportation, without help from government programs, family, or friends. [illegible]

Cities and Counties by Region

Central	
Cities	*Counties*
Bedford	Albemarle
Charlottesville	Amherst
Lynchburg	Appomattox
	Bedford
	Campbell
	Culpeper
	Fluvanna
	Greene
	Louisa
	Madison
	Nelson
	Orange
	Rappahannock

Eastern	
Cities	*Counties*
	Accomack
	Essex
	King & Queen
	King William
	Lancaster
	Middlesex
	Northampton
	Northumberland
	Richmond
	Westmoreland

Hampton Roads	
Cities	*Counties*
Chesapeake	Gloucester
Hampton	Isle of Wight
Newport News	James City
Norfolk	Mathews
Poquoson	York
Portsmouth	
Suffolk	
Virginia Beach	
Williamsburg	

Northern	
Cities	*Counties*
Alexandria	Arlington
Fairfax	Fairfax
Falls Church	Fauquier
Fredericksburg	King George
Manassas	Loudoun
Manassas Park	Prince William
	Spotsylvania
	Stafford

Richmond	
Cities	*Counties*
Colonial Heights	Caroline
Hopewell	Charles City
Petersburg	Chesterfield
Richmond	Dinwiddie
	Goochland
	Hanover
	Henrico
	New Kent
	Powhatan
	Prince George

Southside	
Cities	*Counties*
Danville	Amelia
Emporia	Brunswick
Franklin	Buckingham
Martinsville	Charlotte
	Cumberland
	Franklin
	Greensville
	Halifax
	Henry
	Lunenburg
	Mecklenburg
	Nottoway
	Patrick
	Pittsylvania
	Prince Edward
	Southampton
	Surry
	Sussex

Southwest	
Cities	*Counties*
Bristol	Bland
Galax	Buchanan
Norton	Carroll
Radford	Dickenson
	Floyd
	Giles
	Grayson
	Lee
	Montgomery
	Pulaski
	Russell
	Scott
	Smyth
	Tazewell
	Washington
	Wise
	Wythe

Valley	
Cities	*Counties*
Buena Vista	Alleghany
Covington	Augusta
Harrisonburg	Bath
Lexington	Botetourt
Roanoke	Clarke
Salem	Craig
Staunton	Frederick
Waynesboro	Highland
Winchester	Page
	Roanoke
	Rockbridge
	Rockingham
	Shenandoah
	Warren

2010 Census Brief:

Spotlight on Virginia's African American Population

February 22 - The United States Census Bureau recently released local level 2010 Census population counts, including data on race. This brief provides a snapshot of Virginia's black and African American population on April 1, 2010:

- Black/African American remains the largest minority group in Virginia. More than 1.5 million Virginia residents reported themselves to be black or African American, accounting for nearly 20 percent of the total population.
- The distribution of the black population across the commonwealth has been relatively stable over the past three decades. Blacks are concentrated in the Eastern half of the state while the Valley and Southwest regions have much smaller black populations.

- Norfolk and Richmond have the largest black populations (exceeding 100,000), while Petersburg city has the largest percentage of blacks (79 percent). Richmond lost nearly 10,000 (or 8.6 percent) of its black population between 2000 and 2010, the largest decease in the commonwealth.

Percent of Population That Is Black or African American, April 1, 2010

Top Five Localities with the Largest Number of Black Residents		Top Five Localities with the Largest Percentage of Black Residents	
Norfolk City	104,672	Petersburg City	79.1%
Richmond City	103,342	Emporia City	62.5%
Fairfax County	99,218	Greensville County	59.8%
Henrico	90,669	Sussex County	58.1%
Virginia Beach City	85,935	Brunswick County	57.3%

This is one of a series of Census Briefs prepared by the Demographics & Workforce Group of the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service. For more information and related data tables, visit our website at www.cooper center.org/ demographics.

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U.Va. Assesses 2010 Census Data on Virginia's Asian Population

March 2, 2011 -The latest census brief from the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service highlights census data on people of Asian origin living in Virginia.

The center continues its efforts to make 2 010 U.S. Census results, released last month, more accessible and user-friendly.

- As of April 1, 2010, almost 440,000 Virginia residents were Asian, accounting for 5.5 percent of the total population. This constitutes a 69 percent increase since 2 000.
- Nine out of every 10 Asians lived in Virginia's three major metropolitan areas: Northern Virginia (71 percent), Hampton Roads (13 percent) and Richmond (9 percent). High concentrations of Asians were also found in college and university communities such as Charlottesville, Williamsburg, Harrisonburg and Lynchburg cities and York, Montgomery, Albemarle and Roanoke counties.
- More than two-thirds of Virginia's Asians were U.S. citizens: 28 percent were native citizens; 40 percent were born outside of the U.S. and naturalized; and 32 percent were foreign-born non- citizens.
- The top five birth countries of Virginia's foreign-born Asians were India, Korea, Philippines, Vietnam and China.

Birthplaces of Virginia's Asian Population, April 1, 2010

Localities with the Largest Number of Asian Residents		Localities with the Largest Percentage of Asian Residents	
Fairfax Co.	189,661	Fairfax Co	17.5%
Loudoun	46,033	Fairfax city	15.2%
Prince William	30,417	Loudoun	14.7%
Virginia Beach	26,769	Arlington	9.6%
Henrico	20,052	Falls Church	9.4%

This is one of a series of Census Briefs prepared by the Demographics & Workforce Group of the Cooper Center. For information and related data tables, visit its website at www.coopercenter.org/ demographics.

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U.Va. Assesses 2010 Census Data on Virginia's Hispanic Population

February 16, 2011 Continuing efforts to make 2010 U.S. Census data more accessible and user-friendly, demographers at the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service have assessed the data on recently released local-level 2010 population counts, including data on people of Hispanic origin living in Virginia.

Here are highlights of Virginia's Hispanic population as of April 1, 2010:

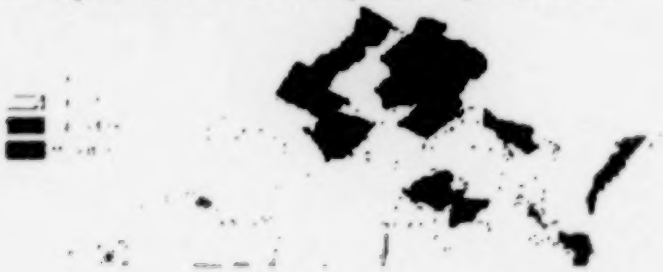
- More than 630,000 Virginia residents were of Hispanic origin, accounting for nearly 8 percent of the total population. This constitutes a 92 percent increase since 2000.

- Sixty-two percent of the commonwealth's Hispanics live in Northern Virginia. At the same time, areas such as Culpeper, James City and Orange counties and Suffolk city, which had few Hispanics in 2000, now have sizable Hispanic populations.

- Fifty-three percent of Hispanics in Virginia are native citizens. Thirteen percent of Hispanics were born abroad and became naturalized citizens of the U.S.; and 34 percent of Hispanics are foreign-born non-citizens.

- Most of Virginia's foreign-born Hispanics were born in El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia and Guatemala.

Percent of Population That Is Hispanic, April 1, 2010



Localities with the Largest Number of Hispanic Residents		Localities with the Largest Percentage of Hispanic Residents	
Fairfax Co.	168,482	Manassas Park city	32.5%
Prince William Co.	81,460	Manassas city	31.4%
Loudoun Co.	38,576	Prince William Co.	20.3%
Arlington Co.	31,382	Alexandria city	16.1%
Virginia Beach city	28,987	Fairfax city	15.8%

This is one of a series of Census Briefs prepared by the Demographics & Workforce Group of the Cooper Center. For information and related data tables, visit its website at www.coopercenter.org/ demographics.

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U.Va. Assesses 2010 Census Data on Virginia's Multi-Racial Population

March 9, 2011 -Continuing their efforts to make 2010 U.S. Census data more accessible and user-friendly, demographers at the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service have assessed the data on recently released local-level 2010 population counts, including data on people of two or more races living in Virginia.

"The 2010 Census data reflects increasing diversity in the country, and in Virginia," said Qian Cai, director of the Cooper Center's Demographics & Workforce group. "This year, with redistricting under way in Virginia, current information on racial and ethnic heritage is of particular importance for insuring fairness in defining districts."

Here are highlights of Virginia's multi-race population as of April 1, 2010:

- More than 233,000 Virginia residents, or 2.9 percent of the population, reported that they belong to two or more of the six race categories counted in the federal census: white; black or African-American; American Indian and Alaska native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander; or some other race. (Note: People of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic ethnicity is reported in response to a different census question.)
- This is an increase from the 2000 census - the first year in which people could identify themselves as

multi-racial - when 2 percent of the population reported that they belonged to two or more races.

- Most multi-racial Virginians reported belonging to just two races; only about 19,000 people reported belonging to three or more. Of the biracial Virginians, 29 percent reported being white and black; 28 percent white and Asian; and the remainder other combinations of the six race categories.
- Multi-racial Virginians tend to live in metropolitan areas, particularly Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads. Manassas Park has the highest percentage of multi-racial residents at 5.4 percent.

Localities with the Largest Number of Multi-Race Residents		Localities with the Largest Percentage of Multi-Race Residents	
Fairfax County	43,915	Manassas Park city	5.4%
Prince William	20,500	Prince William County	5.1%
Virginia Beach	17,656	Manassas City	4.3%
Loudoun County	12,575	Newport News	4.3%
Norfolk	8,825	Fairfax County	4.1%

This is one of a series of Census Briefs prepared by the Demographics & Workforce Group of the Cooper Center. For information and related data tables, visit its website at www.coopercenter.org/ demographics.

HB 5005 Passed 4/28/11, House Plan

Population Totals

DISTRICT	Total Population	Target	Difference	Deviation
1	80,508	80,010	498	0.6%
2	79,491	80,010	-519	-0.6%
3	80,583	80,010	573	0.7%
4	80,446	80,010	436	0.5%
5	80,600	80,010	590	0.7%
6	79,608	80,010	-402	-0.5%
7	80,146	80,010	136	0.2%
8	80,685	80,010	675	0.8%
9	80,574	80,010	564	0.7%
10	80,617	80,010	607	0.8%
11	80,132	80,010	122	0.2%
12	80,492	80,010	482	0.6%
13	80,579	80,010	569	0.7%
14	79,407	80,010	-603	-0.8%
15	80,630	80,010	620	0.8%
16	79,692	80,010	-318	-0.4%
17	80,631	80,010	621	0.8%
18	79,450	80,010	-560	-0.7%
19	80,080	80,010	70	0.1%
20	79,334	80,010	-676	-0.8%
21	79,608	80,010	-402	-0.5%
22	79,307	80,010	-703	-0.9%
23	79,330	80,010	-680	-0.9%
24	79,678	80,010	-332	-0.4%

25	80,011	80,010	1	0.0%
26	80,688	80,010	678	0.8%
27	79,381	80,010	-629	-0.8%
28	79,304	80,010	-706	-0.9%
29	79,851	80,010	-159	-0.2%
30	80,583	80,010	573	0.7%
31	79,210	80,010	-800	-1.0%
32	80,268	80,010	258	0.3%
33	80,550	80,010	540	0.7%
34	80,722	80,010	712	0.9%
35	80,213	80,010	203	0.3%
36	79,746	80,010	-264	-0.3%
37	80,255	80,010	245	0.3%
38	80,758	80,010	748	0.9%
39	80,710	80,010	700	0.9%
40	80,729	80,010	719	0.9%
41	80,792	80,010	782	1.0%
42	79,964	80,010	-46	-0.1%
43	80,750	80,010	740	0.9%
44	80,796	80,010	786	1.0%
45	80,240	80,010	230	0.3%
46	80,333	80,010	323	0.4%
47	80,757	80,010	747	0.9%
48	79,492	80,010	-518	-0.6%
49	80,609	80,010	599	0.7%
50	80,677	80,010	667	0.8%
51	80,372	80,010	362	0.5%
52	79,290	80,010	-720	-0.9%

53	80,049	80,010	39	0.0%
54	80,155	80,010	145	0.2%
55	79,578	80,010	-432	-0.5%
56	79,271	80,010	-739	-0.9%
57	80,778	80,010	768	1.0%
58	80,767	80,010	757	0.9%
59	79,345	80,010	-665	-0.8%
60	79,219	80,010	-791	-1.0%
61	79,792	80,010	-218	-0.3%
62	79,677	80,010	-333	-0.4%
63	79,602	80,010	-408	-0.5%
64	79,262	80,010	-748	-0.9%
65	79,364	80,010	-646	-0.8%
66	79,397	80,010	-613	-0.8%
67	79,633	80,010	-377	-0.5%
68	79,611	80,010	-399	-0.5%
69	79,386	80,010	-624	-0.8%
70	79,382	80,010	-628	-0.8%
71	80,322	80,010	312	0.4%
72	80,764	80,010	754	0.9%
73	80,135	80,010	125	0.2%
74	79,594	80,010	-416	-0.5%
75	79,295	80,010	-715	-0.9%
76	80,313	80,010	303	0.4%
77	79,627	80,010	-383	-0.5%
78	80,475	80,010	465	0.6%
79	80,243	80,010	233	0.3%
80	80,705	80,010	695	0.9%

81	79,438	80,010	-572	-0.7%
82	80,463	80,010	453	0.6%
83	79,538	80,010	-472	-0.6%
84	80,281	80,010	271	0.3%
85	80,800	80,010	790	1.0%
86	80,747	80,010	737	0.9%
87	79,275	80,010	-735	-0.9%
88	80,191	80,010	181	0.2%
89	79,614	80,010	-396	-0.5%
90	80,425	80,010	415	0.5%
91	79,229	80,010	-781	-1.0%
92	79,689	80,010	-321	-0.4%
93	79,211	80,010	-799	-1.0%
94	79,429	80,010	-581	-0.7%
95	80,071	80,010	61	0.1%
96	79,217	80,010	-793	-1.0%
97	79,386	80,010	-624	-0.8%
98	79,251	80,010	-759	-0.9%
99	80,332	80,010	322	0.4%
100	80,037	80,010	27	0.0%

HB 5005 Passed 4/28/11, House Plan
Racial Demographics

DISTRICT	Total Population	White	% White	Black	% Black	AIAN	% AIAN	Asian	% Asian	HawPI	% HawPI	Other	% Other	Multi	% Multi	Total Hispanic	% Hispanic
1	80,508	76,238	94.7%	2,866	3.6%	463	0.6%	358	0.4%	36	0.0%	449	0.6%	98	0.1%	1,032	1.3%
2	79,491	45,289	57.0%	20,362	25.6%	694	0.9%	5,598	7.0%	183	0.2%	6,208	7.8%	1,157	1.5%	14,019	17.6%
3	80,583	77,178	95.8%	2,400	3.0%	324	0.4%	417	0.5%	23	0.0%	170	0.2%	71	0.1%	471	0.6%
4	80,446	77,768	96.7%	1,655	2.1%	327	0.4%	284	0.4%	15	0.0%	351	0.4%	46	0.1%	833	1.0%
5	80,600	76,060	94.4%	2,580	3.2%	393	0.5%	343	0.4%	33	0.0%	1,056	1.3%	133	0.2%	2,219	2.8%
6	79,606	76,371	95.9%	1,790	2.2%	378	0.5%	297	0.4%	14	0.0%	679	0.9%	79	0.1%	1,348	1.7%
7	80,148	74,108	92.5%	3,612	4.5%	408	0.5%	1,303	1.6%	32	0.0%	518	0.6%	165	0.2%	1,636	2.0%
8	80,685	74,011	91.7%	3,652	4.5%	438	0.5%	1,722	2.1%	32	0.0%	675	0.8%	155	0.2%	1,558	1.9%
9	80,574	69,709	86.5%	8,389	10.4%	428	0.5%	362	0.4%	28	0.0%	1,557	1.9%	101	0.1%	2,349	2.9%
10	80,617	60,881	75.5%	7,376	9.1%	489	0.6%	6,817	8.5%	84	0.1%	4,421	5.5%	569	0.7%	9,800	12.2%
11	80,132	47,632	59.4%	27,648	34.5%	420	0.5%	1,595	2.0%	56	0.1%	2,261	2.8%	519	0.6%	4,734	5.9%
12	80,492	70,200	87.2%	3,863	4.8%	424	0.5%	5,015	6.2%	52	0.1%	689	0.9%	249	0.3%	1,959	2.4%
13	80,579	48,642	60.4%	11,369	14.1%	634	0.8%	8,593	10.7%	94	0.1%	10,388	12.9%	859	1.1%	20,063	24.9%
14	79,407	47,882	60.3%	28,920	36.4%	342	0.4%	634	0.8%	27	0.0%	1,379	1.7%	243	0.3%	2,407	3.0%
15	80,630	75,913	94.1%	1,904	2.4%	517	0.6%	485	0.6%	31	0.0%	1,627	2.0%	153	0.2%	3,386	4.2%
16	79,692	54,627	68.8%	22,358	28.1%	372	0.5%	437	0.5%	18	0.0%	1,491	1.9%	189	0.2%	2,628	3.3%
17	80,631	71,273	88.4%	5,839	7.2%	410	0.5%	2,111	2.6%	56	0.1%	737	0.9%	205	0.3%	2,059	2.6%
18	79,450	69,073	86.9%	6,396	8.1%	644	0.8%	1,288	1.6%	63	0.1%	1,750	2.2%	236	0.3%	4,292	5.4%
19	80,080	73,554	91.9%	5,114	6.4%	507	0.6%	468	0.6%	31	0.0%	299	0.4%	109	0.1%	1,019	1.3%
20	79,334	69,268	87.3%	7,495	9.4%	432	0.5%	667	0.8%	42	0.1%	1,200	1.5%	230	0.3%	2,580	3.3%
21	79,608	45,487	57.1%	20,209	25.4%	518	0.6%	10,340	13.0%	136	0.2%	1,798	2.3%	1,122	1.4%	5,567	7.0%
22	79,307	59,135	74.6%	17,584	22.2%	425	0.5%	1,165	1.5%	40	0.1%	659	0.8%	299	0.4%	1,773	2.2%
23	79,330	62,083	78.3%	13,129	16.5%	520	0.7%	2,185	2.8%	43	0.1%	1,034	1.3%	336	0.4%	2,087	2.6%
24	79,678	70,684	88.7%	6,873	8.6%	796	1.0%	590	0.7%	50	0.1%	500	0.6%	185	0.2%	1,424	1.8%
25	80,011	73,736	92.2%	3,153	3.9%	361	0.5%	1,202	1.5%	17	0.0%	1,414	1.8%	128	0.2%	2,893	3.6%
26	80,688	67,806	84.0%	4,085	5.1%	508	0.6%	2,338	2.9%	78	0.1%	5,542	6.9%	331	0.4%	9,906	12.3%
27	79,381	56,899	71.7%	15,961	20.1%	612	0.8%	3,006	3.8%	76	0.1%	2,223	2.8%	604	0.8%	5,022	6.3%
28	79,304	56,206	70.9%	15,873	20.0%	772	1.0%	2,555	3.2%	119	0.2%	3,012	3.8%	767	1.0%	7,076	8.9%
29	79,851	68,575	85.9%	5,482	6.9%	529	0.7%	1,318	1.7%	41	0.1%	3,606	4.5%	300	0.4%	6,597	8.3%
30	80,583	62,914	78.1%	12,893	16.0%	607	0.8%	1,060	1.3%	83	0.1%	2,667	3.3%	359	0.4%	5,030	6.2%
31	79,210	50,345	63.6%	16,867	21.3%	788	1.0%	5,459	6.9%	180	0.2%	4,661	5.9%	910	1.1%	11,324	14.3%
32	80,268	55,738	69.4%	6,514	8.1%	379	0.5%	14,332	17.9%	76	0.1%	2,533	3.2%	696	0.9%	7,420	9.2%
33	80,550	70,393	87.4%	4,466	5.5%	477	0.6%	2,800	3.5%	75	0.1%	1,985	2.5%	354	0.4%	5,090	6.3%
34	80,722	61,693	76.4%	2,920	3.6%	286	0.4%	13,316	16.5%	79	0.1%	1,987	2.5%	441	0.5%	5,819	7.2%
35	80,213	53,780	67.0%	4,175	5.2%	376	0.5%	18,124	22.6%	84	0.1%	3,122	3.9%	552	0.7%	8,037	10.0%
36	79,746	53,210	66.7%	7,677	9.6%	453	0.6%	14,093	17.7%	55	0.1%	3,598	4.5%	660	0.8%	8,819	11.1%

HB 5005 Passed 4/28/11, House Plan
Racial Demographics

DISTRICT	Total Population	White	% White	Black	% Black	AIAN	% AIAN	Asian	% Asian	HawPI	% HawPI	Other	% Other	Multi	% Multi	Total Hispanic	% Hispanic
37	80,255	47,377	59.0%	6,773	8.4%	487	0.6%	20,703	25.8%	75	0.1%	4,142	5.2%	698	0.9%	10,555	13.2%
38	80,758	42,448	52.6%	8,220	10.2%	764	0.9%	16,430	20.3%	90	0.1%	12,070	14.9%	736	0.9%	25,694	31.8%
39	80,710	46,876	58.1%	7,970	9.9%	608	0.8%	17,106	21.2%	104	0.1%	7,296	9.0%	750	0.9%	15,374	19.0%
40	80,729	55,837	69.2%	5,581	6.9%	453	0.6%	15,153	18.8%	125	0.2%	2,995	3.7%	585	0.7%	7,868	9.7%
41	80,792	54,579	67.6%	5,080	6.3%	420	0.5%	16,675	20.6%	105	0.1%	3,398	4.2%	535	0.7%	9,941	12.3%
42	79,964	55,174	69.0%	8,666	10.8%	492	0.6%	12,522	15.7%	145	0.2%	2,280	2.9%	685	0.9%	7,461	9.3%
43	80,750	47,821	59.2%	14,789	18.3%	547	0.7%	11,263	13.9%	117	0.1%	5,415	6.7%	798	1.0%	12,611	15.6%
44	80,796	44,799	55.4%	18,328	22.7%	631	0.8%	6,018	7.4%	123	0.2%	9,984	12.4%	913	1.1%	19,469	24.1%
45	80,240	59,905	74.7%	9,859	12.3%	610	0.8%	3,933	4.9%	94	0.1%	5,289	6.6%	550	0.7%	11,072	13.8%
46	80,333	41,531	51.7%	23,285	29.0%	484	0.6%	7,435	9.3%	112	0.1%	6,541	8.1%	945	1.2%	13,746	17.1%
47	80,757	61,673	76.4%	4,226	5.2%	702	0.9%	8,755	10.8%	101	0.1%	4,753	5.9%	547	0.7%	10,754	13.3%
48	79,492	63,919	80.4%	3,596	4.5%	372	0.5%	9,544	12.0%	73	0.1%	1,596	2.0%	402	0.5%	5,831	7.3%
49	80,609	42,754	53.0%	14,262	17.7%	734	0.9%	11,082	13.7%	145	0.2%	10,609	13.2%	1,023	1.3%	21,749	27.0%
50	80,677	50,040	62.0%	12,052	14.9%	687	0.9%	6,540	8.1%	143	0.2%	10,321	12.8%	894	1.1%	21,171	26.2%
51	80,372	55,264	68.8%	13,339	16.6%	791	1.0%	5,744	7.1%	148	0.2%	4,258	5.3%	829	1.0%	10,775	13.4%
52	79,290	33,564	42.3%	25,067	31.6%	1,042	1.3%	6,144	7.7%	128	0.2%	11,922	15.0%	1,423	1.8%	23,127	29.2%
53	80,049	48,549	60.6%	4,632	5.8%	604	0.8%	17,736	22.2%	59	0.1%	7,815	9.8%	654	0.8%	16,791	21.0%
54	80,155	58,394	72.9%	15,091	18.8%	609	0.8%	2,438	3.0%	137	0.2%	2,865	3.6%	621	0.8%	6,404	8.0%
55	79,578	63,245	79.5%	13,351	16.8%	658	0.8%	1,120	1.4%	54	0.1%	787	1.0%	363	0.5%	2,068	2.6%
56	79,271	62,856	79.3%	10,005	12.6%	421	0.5%	5,022	6.3%	51	0.1%	608	0.8%	308	0.4%	1,904	2.4%
57	80,778	55,937	69.2%	14,615	18.1%	513	0.6%	6,584	8.2%	70	0.1%	2,590	3.2%	469	0.6%	5,761	7.1%
58	80,767	71,271	88.2%	5,948	7.4%	453	0.6%	1,601	2.0%	38	0.0%	1,214	1.5%	242	0.3%	2,569	3.2%
59	79,345	61,136	77.1%	16,314	20.6%	458	0.6%	561	0.7%	50	0.1%	596	0.8%	230	0.3%	1,436	1.8%
60	79,219	50,287	63.5%	27,103	34.2%	439	0.6%	440	0.6%	25	0.0%	689	0.9%	236	0.3%	1,407	1.8%
61	79,792	50,089	62.8%	27,384	34.3%	537	0.7%	422	0.5%	30	0.0%	1,030	1.3%	300	0.4%	2,085	2.6%
62	79,677	52,025	65.3%	20,686	26.0%	720	0.9%	2,338	2.9%	139	0.2%	3,164	4.0%	604	0.8%	6,078	7.6%
63	79,602	28,243	35.5%	48,039	60.3%	440	0.6%	823	1.0%	85	0.1%	1,361	1.7%	611	0.8%	3,111	3.9%
64	79,262	57,100	72.0%	19,728	24.9%	563	0.7%	886	1.1%	55	0.1%	533	0.7%	397	0.5%	1,582	2.0%
65	79,364	64,601	81.4%	11,248	14.2%	383	0.5%	2,222	2.8%	38	0.0%	576	0.7%	296	0.4%	1,834	2.3%
66	79,397	60,025	75.6%	14,125	17.8%	539	0.7%	2,507	3.2%	75	0.1%	1,621	2.0%	505	0.6%	3,767	4.7%
67	79,633	53,298	66.9%	4,756	6.0%	326	0.4%	17,883	22.2%	126	0.2%	3,015	3.8%	425	0.5%	7,838	9.8%
68	79,611	69,144	86.9%	6,073	7.6%	353	0.4%	2,825	3.5%	46	0.1%	878	1.1%	292	0.4%	2,383	3.0%
69	79,386	24,416	30.8%	46,579	58.7%	467	0.6%	1,481	1.9%	89	0.1%	5,600	7.1%	754	0.9%	8,424	10.6%
70	79,382	23,130	29.1%	46,844	59.0%	662	0.8%	1,502	1.9%	84	0.1%	6,262	7.9%	898	1.1%	10,086	12.7%
71	80,322	26,832	33.4%	48,476	60.4%	360	0.4%	3,167	3.9%	49	0.1%	670	0.8%	768	1.0%	1,937	2.4%
72	80,764	59,396	73.5%	11,381	14.1%	417	0.5%	6,962	8.6%	45	0.1%	2,110	2.6%	453	0.6%	4,603	5.7%

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Racial Demographics

DISTRICT	Total Population	White	% White	Black	% Black	AIAN	% AIAN	Asian	% Asian	HawPI	% HawPI	Other	% Other	Multi	% Multi	Total Hispanic	% Hispanic
73	80,135	56,598	70.6%	11,764	14.7%	416	0.5%	7,807	9.7%	55	0.1%	2,934	3.7%	561	0.7%	6,074	7.6%
74	79,594	26,427	33.2%	48,211	60.6%	1,012	1.3%	1,746	2.2%	58	0.1%	1,403	1.8%	737	0.9%	2,784	3.5%
75	79,295	32,792	41.4%	44,635	56.3%	348	0.4%	326	0.4%	30	0.0%	871	1.1%	293	0.4%	1,733	2.2%
76	80,313	54,860	68.3%	21,093	26.3%	519	0.6%	2,568	3.2%	81	0.1%	685	0.9%	507	0.6%	2,419	3.0%
77	79,627	26,586	33.4%	48,940	61.5%	536	0.7%	1,268	1.6%	99	0.1%	1,445	1.8%	751	0.9%	3,518	4.4%
78	80,475	60,719	75.5%	13,832	17.2%	587	0.7%	3,772	4.7%	112	0.1%	889	1.1%	564	0.7%	3,408	4.2%
79	80,243	48,264	60.1%	25,207	31.4%	819	1.0%	2,655	3.3%	193	0.2%	1,701	2.1%	1,404	1.7%	5,690	7.1%
80	80,705	28,912	35.8%	47,835	59.3%	524	0.6%	1,488	1.8%	150	0.2%	1,003	1.2%	793	1.0%	2,720	3.4%
81	79,438	58,121	73.2%	15,414	19.4%	755	1.0%	2,708	3.4%	139	0.2%	1,625	2.0%	676	0.9%	4,525	5.7%
82	80,463	66,725	82.9%	8,314	10.3%	587	0.7%	2,693	3.3%	138	0.2%	1,446	1.8%	560	0.7%	4,252	5.3%
83	79,538	58,152	73.1%	13,407	16.9%	717	0.9%	4,392	5.5%	150	0.2%	1,966	2.5%	754	0.9%	5,196	6.5%
84	80,281	52,357	65.2%	17,161	21.4%	598	0.7%	7,049	8.8%	228	0.3%	1,997	2.5%	891	1.1%	6,168	7.7%
85	80,800	53,934	66.8%	16,822	20.8%	711	0.9%	6,348	7.9%	172	0.2%	1,914	2.4%	899	1.1%	5,317	6.6%
86	80,747	46,400	57.5%	6,804	8.4%	545	0.7%	17,169	21.3%	72	0.1%	8,969	11.1%	768	1.0%	17,163	21.3%
87	79,275	44,093	55.6%	7,083	8.9%	437	0.6%	21,108	26.6%	83	0.1%	5,698	7.2%	773	1.0%	11,761	14.8%
88	80,191	60,156	75.0%	12,389	15.4%	590	0.7%	2,631	3.3%	122	0.2%	3,649	4.6%	652	0.8%	7,188	9.0%
89	79,614	27,929	35.1%	46,676	58.6%	490	0.6%	2,208	2.8%	106	0.1%	1,259	1.6%	946	1.2%	3,565	4.5%
90	80,425	25,163	31.3%	48,097	59.8%	551	0.7%	3,422	4.3%	128	0.2%	1,886	2.3%	1,178	1.5%	4,873	6.1%
91	79,229	56,058	70.8%	16,428	20.7%	657	0.8%	3,840	4.8%	148	0.2%	1,273	1.6%	825	1.0%	3,591	4.5%
92	79,689	25,037	31.4%	49,849	62.6%	610	0.8%	1,675	2.1%	99	0.1%	1,042	1.3%	1,377	1.7%	3,430	4.3%
93	79,211	51,530	65.1%	19,753	24.9%	551	0.7%	4,006	5.1%	195	0.2%	2,225	2.8%	951	1.2%	5,723	7.2%
94	79,429	53,846	67.8%	18,342	23.1%	671	0.8%	3,036	3.8%	151	0.2%	2,417	3.0%	966	1.2%	5,773	7.3%
95	80,071	23,721	29.6%	50,522	63.1%	567	0.7%	1,834	2.3%	127	0.2%	1,913	2.4%	1,387	1.7%	5,035	6.3%
96	79,217	62,755	79.2%	11,559	14.6%	515	0.7%	2,648	3.3%	97	0.1%	1,149	1.5%	494	0.6%	3,357	4.2%
97	79,386	67,533	85.1%	8,709	11.0%	991	1.2%	1,232	1.6%	45	0.1%	575	0.7%	301	0.4%	1,606	2.0%
98	79,251	63,155	79.7%	13,524	17.1%	837	1.1%	731	0.9%	46	0.1%	654	0.8%	304	0.4%	1,870	2.4%
99	80,332	56,801	70.7%	20,397	25.4%	687	0.9%	763	0.9%	45	0.1%	1,286	1.6%	353	0.4%	2,971	3.7%
100	80,037	50,150	62.7%	23,768	29.7%	836	1.0%	1,646	2.1%	173	0.2%	2,868	3.6%	596	0.7%	6,573	8.2%

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Voting Age Population

DISTRICT	Voting Age Population	VAP White	% VAP White	VAP Black	% VAP Black	VAP AIAN	% VAP AIAN	VAP Asian	% VAP Asian	VAP HawPI	% VAP HawPI	VAP Other	% VAP Other	VAP Multi	% VAP Multi	Voting Age Hispanic	% VAP Hispanic
1	64,221	60,648	94.4%	2,482	3.9%	392	0.6%	266	0.4%	22	0.0%	334	0.5%	77	0.1%	754	1.2%
2	56,163	33,408	59.5%	13,686	24.4%	467	0.8%	3,894	6.9%	127	0.2%	3,999	7.1%	582	1.0%	8879	15.8%
3	64,745	62,065	95.9%	1,932	3.0%	267	0.4%	321	0.5%	20	0.0%	97	0.1%	43	0.1%	327	0.5%
4	64,195	62,070	96.7%	1,370	2.1%	263	0.4%	197	0.3%	7	0.0%	247	0.4%	41	0.1%	541	0.8%
5	64,337	61,274	95.2%	1,725	2.7%	313	0.5%	257	0.4%	25	0.0%	669	1.0%	74	0.1%	1353	2.1%
6	62,988	60,788	96.5%	1,231	2.0%	302	0.5%	212	0.3%	12	0.0%	402	0.6%	41	0.1%	813	1.3%
7	64,401	59,855	92.9%	2,606	4.0%	331	0.5%	1,123	1.7%	30	0.0%	339	0.5%	117	0.2%	1137	1.8%
8	63,208	58,659	92.8%	2,522	4.0%	341	0.5%	1,154	1.8%	22	0.0%	432	0.7%	79	0.1%	1012	1.6%
9	64,142	56,131	87.5%	6,385	10.0%	341	0.5%	252	0.4%	25	0.0%	940	1.5%	68	0.1%	1388	2.2%
10	57,050	44,095	77.3%	4,953	8.7%	305	0.5%	4,422	7.8%	47	0.1%	2,931	5.1%	297	0.5%	6259	11.0%
11	62,356	39,559	63.4%	19,412	31.1%	353	0.6%	1,169	1.9%	36	0.1%	1,509	2.4%	318	0.5%	3146	5.0%
12	69,034	60,408	87.5%	3,084	4.5%	337	0.5%	4,401	6.4%	51	0.1%	555	0.8%	198	0.3%	1618	2.3%
13	58,290	36,735	63.0%	7,701	13.2%	461	0.8%	6,080	10.4%	64	0.1%	6,752	11.6%	497	0.9%	12955	22.2%
14	62,379	39,414	63.2%	21,270	34.1%	260	0.4%	457	0.7%	18	0.0%	812	1.3%	148	0.2%	1461	2.3%
15	62,907	59,863	95.2%	1,209	1.9%	392	0.6%	346	0.6%	24	0.0%	997	1.6%	76	0.1%	2048	3.3%
16	63,086	44,381	70.3%	17,101	27.1%	283	0.4%	300	0.5%	14	0.0%	898	1.4%	109	0.2%	1595	2.5%
17	63,576	57,265	90.1%	3,890	6.1%	317	0.5%	1,473	2.3%	35	0.1%	472	0.7%	124	0.2%	1309	2.1%
18	59,686	52,506	88.0%	4,602	7.7%	460	0.8%	847	1.4%	47	0.1%	1,096	1.8%	128	0.2%	2635	4.4%
19	62,844	58,171	92.6%	3,726	5.9%	388	0.6%	299	0.5%	20	0.0%	174	0.3%	66	0.1%	639	1.0%
20	62,717	55,842	89.0%	5,214	8.3%	330	0.5%	476	0.8%	30	0.0%	690	1.1%	135	0.2%	1606	2.6%
21	58,656	34,776	59.3%	13,997	23.9%	388	0.7%	7,696	13.1%	93	0.2%	1,185	2.0%	521	0.9%	3432	5.9%
22	61,467	47,057	76.6%	12,606	20.5%	341	0.6%	810	1.3%	29	0.0%	437	0.7%	187	0.3%	1179	1.9%
23	63,982	51,425	80.4%	9,563	14.9%	423	0.7%	1,574	2.5%	34	0.1%	754	1.2%	209	0.3%	1543	2.4%
24	64,424	57,333	89.0%	5,506	8.5%	587	0.9%	472	0.7%	38	0.1%	355	0.6%	133	0.2%	990	1.5%
25	61,585	57,373	93.2%	2,232	3.6%	262	0.4%	769	1.2%	13	0.0%	853	1.4%	83	0.1%	1717	2.8%
26	65,566	56,466	86.1%	2,921	4.5%	376	0.6%	1,932	2.9%	76	0.1%	3,588	5.5%	207	0.3%	6380	9.7%
27	58,981	43,713	74.1%	10,874	18.4%	445	0.8%	2,143	3.6%	54	0.1%	1,438	2.4%	314	0.5%	3189	5.4%
28	58,388	43,126	73.9%	10,643	18.2%	547	0.9%	1,771	3.0%	80	0.1%	1,855	3.2%	366	0.6%	4374	7.5%
29	61,320	53,930	87.9%	3,655	6.0%	384	0.6%	950	1.5%	32	0.1%	2,204	3.6%	165	0.3%	4035	6.6%
30	61,276	48,944	79.9%	9,268	15.1%	452	0.7%	710	1.2%	56	0.1%	1,651	2.7%	195	0.3%	3171	5.2%
31	56,743	37,294	65.7%	11,510	20.3%	506	0.9%	3,792	6.7%	124	0.2%	3,025	5.3%	492	0.9%	7182	12.7%
32	55,263	39,133	70.8%	4,398	8.0%	228	0.4%	9,364	16.9%	51	0.1%	1,704	3.1%	385	0.7%	4881	8.8%
33	57,140	50,780	88.9%	2,848	5.0%	324	0.6%	1,737	3.0%	51	0.1%	1,226	2.1%	174	0.3%	3123	5.5%
34	57,975	44,921	77.5%	2,037	3.5%	193	0.3%	9,219	15.9%	53	0.1%	1,291	2.2%	264	0.5%	3835	6.6%
35	62,743	42,985	68.5%	3,213	5.1%	259	0.4%	13,543	21.6%	73	0.1%	2,306	3.7%	364	0.6%	5932	9.5%
36	61,859	43,036	69.6%	5,383	8.7%	309	0.5%	10,240	16.6%	49	0.1%	2,450	4.0%	390	0.6%	6069	9.8%

HB 5005 Passed 4/28/11, House Plan
Voting Age Population

DISTRICT	Voting Age Population	VAP White	% VAP White	VAP Black	% VAP Black	VAP AIAN	% VAP AIAN	VAP Asian	% VAP Asian	VAP HawPI	% VAP HawPI	VAP Other	% VAP Other	VAP Multi	% VAP Multi	Voting Age Hispanic	% VAP Hispanic
37	63,480	38,998	61.4%	5,117	8.1%	368	0.6%	15,501	24.4%	57	0.1%	3,013	4.7%	426	0.7%	7714	12.2%
38	62,463	33,887	54.3%	5,892	9.4%	563	0.9%	12,849	20.6%	58	0.1%	8,707	13.9%	507	0.8%	18684	29.9%
39	61,870	37,283	60.3%	5,616	9.1%	437	0.7%	12,757	20.6%	76	0.1%	5,240	8.5%	461	0.7%	10921	17.7%
40	58,415	41,056	70.3%	3,843	6.6%	314	0.5%	10,719	18.3%	73	0.1%	2,065	3.6%	325	0.6%	5322	9.1%
41	60,765	41,973	69.1%	3,467	5.7%	283	0.5%	12,276	20.2%	71	0.1%	2,388	3.9%	307	0.5%	6992	11.5%
42	58,066	41,053	70.7%	5,682	9.8%	344	0.6%	9,044	15.6%	101	0.2%	1,498	2.6%	344	0.6%	4910	8.5%
43	62,318	38,605	61.9%	10,680	17.1%	398	0.6%	8,316	13.3%	89	0.1%	3,754	6.0%	476	0.8%	8829	14.2%
44	59,112	33,967	57.5%	12,991	22.0%	415	0.7%	4,387	7.4%	85	0.1%	6,707	11.3%	560	0.9%	12893	21.8%
45	67,692	51,797	76.5%	7,774	11.5%	501	0.7%	3,217	4.8%	79	0.1%	3,918	5.8%	406	0.6%	8358	12.3%
46	66,262	35,868	54.1%	18,343	27.7%	402	0.6%	6,127	9.2%	96	0.1%	4,771	7.2%	655	1.0%	10253	15.5%
47	68,384	53,109	77.7%	3,395	5.0%	550	0.8%	7,141	10.4%	76	0.1%	3,709	5.4%	404	0.6%	8449	12.4%
48	64,068	51,895	81.0%	2,962	4.6%	290	0.5%	7,347	11.5%	62	0.1%	1,204	1.9%	308	0.5%	4435	6.9%
49	66,373	36,838	55.5%	11,102	16.7%	585	0.9%	9,093	13.7%	109	0.2%	7,909	11.9%	737	1.1%	16346	24.6%
50	55,689	35,574	63.9%	7,997	14.4%	438	0.8%	4,492	8.1%	90	0.2%	6,642	11.9%	456	0.8%	13405	24.1%
51	58,448	41,641	71.2%	8,991	15.4%	559	1.0%	3,986	6.8%	98	0.2%	2,745	4.7%	428	0.7%	6847	11.7%
52	56,592	25,644	45.3%	17,160	30.3%	677	1.2%	4,428	7.8%	100	0.2%	7,818	13.8%	765	1.4%	14987	26.5%
53	62,827	39,121	62.3%	3,426	5.5%	451	0.7%	13,659	21.7%	51	0.1%	5,667	9.0%	452	0.7%	12306	19.6%
54	57,249	42,858	74.9%	10,139	17.7%	434	0.8%	1,632	2.9%	83	0.1%	1,797	3.1%	306	0.5%	3932	6.9%
55	59,680	47,737	80.0%	9,978	16.7%	459	0.8%	765	1.3%	31	0.1%	502	0.8%	208	0.3%	1335	2.2%
56	58,745	46,976	80.0%	7,644	13.0%	315	0.5%	3,233	5.5%	37	0.1%	350	0.6%	190	0.3%	1142	1.9%
57	68,024	48,829	71.8%	10,826	15.9%	397	0.6%	5,775	8.5%	52	0.1%	1,817	2.7%	328	0.5%	4207	6.2%
58	61,395	54,936	89.5%	4,240	6.9%	314	0.5%	1,055	1.7%	31	0.1%	693	1.1%	126	0.2%	1524	2.5%
59	62,208	48,415	77.8%	12,466	20.0%	360	0.6%	387	0.6%	38	0.1%	396	0.6%	146	0.2%	941	1.5%
60	62,712	41,036	65.4%	20,399	32.5%	349	0.6%	333	0.5%	22	0.0%	425	0.7%	148	0.2%	927	1.5%
61	63,280	40,447	63.9%	21,215	33.5%	411	0.6%	293	0.5%	18	0.0%	699	1.1%	197	0.3%	1421	2.2%
62	61,022	41,265	67.6%	14,988	24.6%	548	0.9%	1,729	2.8%	85	0.1%	2,062	3.4%	345	0.6%	3959	6.5%
63	61,404	22,534	36.7%	36,553	59.5%	327	0.5%	636	1.0%	56	0.1%	918	1.5%	380	0.6%	2045	3.3%
64	61,722	45,123	73.1%	14,961	24.2%	422	0.7%	628	1.0%	36	0.1%	347	0.6%	205	0.3%	975	1.6%
65	59,232	46,341	81.6%	8,666	14.6%	274	0.5%	1,425	2.4%	22	0.0%	353	0.6%	151	0.3%	1142	1.9%
66	58,534	45,692	78.1%	9,403	16.1%	373	0.6%	1,781	3.0%	58	0.1%	980	1.7%	247	0.4%	2278	3.9%
67	57,154	39,122	68.5%	3,270	5.7%	236	0.4%	12,121	21.2%	89	0.2%	2,056	3.6%	260	0.5%	5329	9.3%
68	63,752	55,904	87.7%	4,624	7.3%	271	0.4%	2,110	3.3%	33	0.1%	620	1.0%	190	0.3%	1691	2.7%
69	62,536	21,682	34.7%	34,514	55.2%	390	0.6%	1,284	2.1%	65	0.1%	4,074	6.5%	529	0.8%	6060	9.7%
70	58,654	19,204	32.7%	33,063	56.4%	493	0.8%	1,137	1.9%	59	0.1%	4,176	7.1%	522	0.9%	6670	11.4%
71	66,230	24,970	37.7%	36,658	55.3%	325	0.5%	3,069	4.6%	41	0.1%	566	0.9%	601	0.9%	1616	2.4%
72	62,008	46,792	75.5%	8,308	13.4%	292	0.5%	4,891	7.9%	35	0.1%	1,424	2.3%	266	0.4%	3084	5.0%

Attachment 7-House

HB 5005 Passed 4/28/11, House Plan
Voting Age Population

DISTRICT	Voting Age Population	VAP White	% VAP White	VAP Black	% VAP Black	VAP AIAN	% VAP AIAN	VAP Asian	% VAP Asian	VAP HawPI	% VAP HawPI	VAP Other	% VAP Other	VAP Multi	% VAP Multi	Voting Age Hispanic	% VAP Hispanic
73	63,116	45,955	72.8%	8,550	13.5%	310	0.5%	5,860	9.3%	34	0.1%	2,044	3.2%	363	0.6%	4196	6.6%
74	60,478	22,359	37.0%	34,617	57.2%	800	1.3%	1,306	2.2%	37	0.1%	926	1.5%	433	0.7%	1806	3.0%
75	63,445	26,977	42.5%	35,167	55.4%	270	0.4%	250	0.4%	23	0.0%	570	0.9%	188	0.3%	1128	1.8%
76	59,747	41,918	70.2%	15,023	25.1%	386	0.6%	1,701	2.8%	46	0.1%	424	0.7%	249	0.4%	1460	2.4%
77	57,841	21,046	36.4%	33,997	58.8%	386	0.7%	914	1.6%	59	0.1%	1,038	1.8%	401	0.7%	2231	3.9%
78	60,410	46,068	76.3%	10,355	17.1%	436	0.7%	2,599	4.3%	68	0.1%	578	1.0%	284	0.5%	2127	3.5%
79	86,796	41,472	62.1%	19,677	29.5%	682	1.0%	2,244	3.4%	162	0.2%	1,450	2.2%	1,109	1.7%	4676	7.0%
80	60,871	23,739	39.0%	34,288	56.3%	383	0.6%	1,165	1.9%	91	0.1%	755	1.2%	470	0.8%	1833	3.0%
81	59,833	44,792	74.9%	11,130	18.6%	560	0.9%	1,830	3.1%	97	0.2%	1,077	1.8%	347	0.6%	2880	4.8%
82	63,348	53,757	84.9%	5,786	9.1%	464	0.7%	1,932	3.0%	98	0.2%	993	1.6%	318	0.5%	2843	4.5%
83	62,818	47,638	75.8%	9,500	15.1%	539	0.9%	3,260	5.2%	106	0.2%	1,359	2.2%	416	0.7%	3476	5.5%
84	58,742	39,207	66.7%	12,012	20.4%	443	0.8%	5,126	8.7%	162	0.3%	1,333	2.3%	459	0.8%	3917	6.7%
85	62,188	43,120	69.3%	11,770	18.9%	534	0.9%	4,817	7.7%	136	0.2%	1,329	2.1%	482	0.8%	3512	5.6%
86	59,286	34,944	58.9%	4,930	8.3%	371	0.6%	12,153	20.5%	49	0.1%	6,349	10.7%	490	0.8%	12059	20.3%
87	55,787	32,124	57.6%	4,831	8.7%	295	0.5%	14,180	25.4%	66	0.1%	3,853	6.9%	438	0.8%	7895	14.2%
88	58,354	45,104	77.3%	8,248	14.1%	418	0.7%	1,794	3.1%	89	0.2%	2,361	4.0%	340	0.6%	4545	7.8%
89	61,070	23,417	38.3%	33,869	55.5%	394	0.6%	1,800	2.9%	83	0.1%	942	1.5%	565	0.9%	2515	4.1%
90	60,204	20,960	34.8%	34,069	56.6%	422	0.7%	2,668	4.4%	83	0.1%	1,333	2.2%	669	1.1%	3258	5.4%
91	59,281	43,142	72.8%	11,626	19.6%	481	0.8%	2,676	4.5%	101	0.2%	801	1.4%	454	0.8%	2231	3.8%
92	61,309	20,662	33.7%	37,224	60.7%	472	0.8%	1,285	2.1%	71	0.1%	767	1.3%	828	1.4%	2264	3.7%
93	62,539	42,610	68.1%	14,122	22.6%	422	0.7%	3,164	5.1%	137	0.2%	1,565	2.5%	519	0.8%	3916	6.3%
94	62,412	44,092	70.6%	13,120	21.0%	528	0.8%	2,350	3.8%	105	0.2%	1,699	2.7%	518	0.8%	3895	6.2%
95	59,017	19,542	33.1%	35,394	60.0%	431	0.7%	1,411	2.4%	92	0.2%	1,374	2.3%	773	1.3%	3300	5.6%
96	61,067	49,447	81.0%	8,373	13.7%	354	0.6%	1,826	3.0%	72	0.1%	725	1.2%	270	0.4%	2119	3.5%
97	60,024	51,473	85.8%	6,497	10.8%	714	1.2%	802	1.3%	30	0.0%	349	0.6%	159	0.3%	969	1.6%
98	62,740	50,614	80.7%	10,318	16.4%	624	1.0%	502	0.8%	36	0.1%	446	0.7%	200	0.3%	1205	1.9%
99	63,534	46,161	72.7%	15,274	24.0%	525	0.8%	520	0.8%	33	0.1%	804	1.3%	217	0.3%	1916	3.0%
100	63,027	41,360	65.7%	17,393	27.6%	648	1.0%	1,248	2.0%	122	0.2%	1,893	3.0%	343	0.5%	4247	6.7%

HB 5005 Passed 4/28/11, House Plan

Election Data

DISTRICT	Rep. Gov'09	Dem. Gov'09	Rep. Lt. Gov '09	Dem. Lt. Gov '09	Rep. Att. Gen. '09	Dem. Att. Gen. '09
1	74%	26%	75%	25%	74%	26%
2	58%	42%	55%	45%	56%	44%
3	70%	30%	70%	30%	68%	32%
4	68%	32%	69%	31%	67%	33%
5	74%	26%	75%	25%	74%	26%
6	72%	28%	71%	29%	71%	29%
7	65%	35%	63%	37%	65%	35%
8	67%	33%	65%	35%	67%	33%
9	68%	32%	66%	34%	67%	33%
10	62%	38%	61%	39%	60%	40%
11	44%	56%	44%	56%	46%	54%
12	51%	49%	50%	50%	51%	49%
13	61%	39%	59%	41%	59%	41%
14	62%	38%	62%	38%	62%	38%
15	74%	26%	71%	29%	71%	29%
16	64%	36%	63%	37%	64%	36%
17	67%	33%	65%	35%	67%	33%
18	67%	33%	65%	35%	66%	34%
19	62%	38%	63%	37%	65%	35%
20	66%	34%	67%	33%	67%	33%
21	61%	39%	55%	45%	59%	41%
22	70%	30%	69%	31%	70%	30%
23	70%	30%	69%	31%	70%	30%

24	63%	37%	64%	36%	65%	35%
25	68%	32%	68%	32%	69%	31%
26	70%	30%	70%	30%	70%	30%
27	65%	35%	62%	38%	65%	35%
28	64%	36%	62%	38%	61%	39%
29	71%	29%	69%	31%	68%	32%
30	68%	32%	65%	35%	67%	33%
31	60%	40%	58%	42%	59%	41%
32	62%	38%	59%	41%	60%	40%
33	66%	34%	65%	35%	65%	35%
34	57%	43%	55%	45%	53%	47%
35	49%	51%	46%	54%	43%	57%
36	42%	58%	39%	61%	39%	61%
37	53%	47%	51%	49%	50%	50%
38	44%	56%	42%	58%	41%	59%
39	50%	50%	47%	53%	47%	53%
40	65%	35%	63%	37%	62%	38%
41	53%	47%	50%	50%	50%	50%
42	58%	42%	55%	45%	55%	45%
43	45%	55%	43%	57%	43%	57%
44	46%	54%	44%	56%	43%	57%
45	37%	63%	35%	65%	35%	65%
46	37%	63%	34%	66%	34%	66%
47	33%	67%	31%	69%	31%	69%
48	40%	60%	38%	62%	37%	63%
49	32%	68%	31%	69%	31%	69%
50	63%	37%	60%	40%	61%	39%
51	62%	38%	59%	41%	60%	40%

52	46%	54%	43%	57%	44%	56%
53	42%	58%	40%	60%	39%	61%
54	66%	34%	64%	36%	63%	37%
55	68%	32%	66%	34%	68%	32%
56	71%	29%	68%	32%	70%	30%
57	35%	65%	32%	68%	34%	66%
58	66%	34%	63%	37%	65%	35%
59	67%	33%	66%	34%	67%	33%
60	62%	38%	63%	37%	64%	36%
61	66%	34%	65%	35%	67%	33%
62	67%	33%	64%	36%	66%	34%
63	41%	59%	40%	60%	42%	58%
64	66%	34%	64%	36%	65%	35%
65	73%	27%	70%	30%	73%	27%
66	75%	25%	72%	28%	74%	26%
67	58%	42%	56%	44%	56%	44%
68	64%	36%	61%	39%	63%	37%
69	23%	77%	22%	78%	24%	76%
70	31%	69%	30%	70%	32%	68%
71	19%	81%	20%	80%	21%	79%
72	66%	34%	63%	37%	65%	35%
73	66%	34%	63%	37%	65%	35%
74	34%	66%	33%	67%	35%	65%
75	49%	51%	48%	52%	50%	50%
76	64%	36%	60%	40%	63%	37%
77	34%	66%	33%	67%	35%	65%
78	70%	30%	66%	34%	69%	31%
79	49%	51%	45%	55%	47%	53%

80	34%	66%	32%	68%	34%	66%
81	67%	33%	62%	38%	66%	34%
82	67%	33%	60%	40%	65%	35%
83	63%	37%	57%	43%	61%	39%
84	64%	36%	59%	41%	63%	37%
85	64%	36%	58%	42%	62%	38%
86	53%	47%	50%	50%	50%	50%
87	59%	41%	57%	43%	57%	43%
88	68%	32%	66%	34%	66%	34%
89	28%	72%	25%	75%	28%	72%
90	35%	65%	32%	68%	34%	66%
91	67%	33%	62%	38%	64%	36%
92	31%	69%	29%	71%	30%	70%
93	55%	45%	52%	48%	53%	47%
94	62%	38%	58%	42%	59%	41%
95	34%	66%	32%	68%	34%	66%
96	68%	32%	64%	36%	66%	34%
97	78%	22%	75%	25%	77%	23%
98	69%	31%	66%	34%	67%	33%
99	66%	34%	63%	37%	65%	35%
100	57%	43%	54%	46%	56%	44%

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF 2011 VIRGINIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY REDISTRICTING PLANS

This Attachment provides a chronology that identifies the events, legislative actions, and proposals resulting in the enactment of House Bill 5005 as Chapter 1 of the Acts of Assembly (2011 Special Session I), signed by Governor Robert F. McDonnell on April 29, 2011 (hereafter Chapter 1). Chapter 1 contains the redistricting plans for the General Assembly, both the House of Delegates and Senate. Thus this legislative history and chronology describes the events culminating in the enactment of both plans.

The General Assembly began preparing for the decennial congressional and legislative reapportionment (commonly referred to as legislative redistricting) required by the Virginia Constitution, Article II, Section 6, in 2005 with the Commonwealth's participation in Phases I and II of the Census Bureau's redistricting data program. The Division of Legislative Services was designated as the agency to coordinate with the Census Bureau and carry out the program. The Division operates under the general supervision of the Joint Reapportionment Committee. This bi-partisan committee represents the House of Delegates and Senate (Virginia Code §§ 30-263 through 30-265) and oversees preparations for redistricting. Participation in Phases 1 and 11 involved the review of census geography and the incorporation of Virginia's voting precincts in the Bureau's census geography and the provision of census redistricting data at the voting precinct level.

The second major step in preparing for redistricting was to build a geographic information system and acquire software to enhance the system used in 2001.

A key component of the computer-based redistricting system was the website maintained by the Division of Legislative Services. The Division's redistricting website was begun in 2000 and maintained throughout the decade. This website was expanded for the 2011 redistricting to include more sophisticated mapping options and a mechanism for the public to comment on plans as they were introduced and made public. The website is http://redistricting.dls.virginia.gov/2010/. The objective of the expanded website was to provide for the broadest and promptest dissemination of redistricting information, population and election history data, interactive maps, and redistricting proposals as they were made public. Copies of public comments made on the website were routinely distributed to the Privileges and Elections Committees.

Information available through the website to legislators and the public includes data on the current and proposed districts, interactive maps, statistical reports, block, precinct, locality, and district-level population data, and shape and block-assignment files. Notices of redistricting public hearings and transcripts of the hearings and Committee meetings are published on this website. The House and Senate Privileges and Elections Committees Redistricting Criteria resolutions, along with *Drawing the Line,* a Division of Legislative Services publication about redistricting in Virginia, are also found on this website. In addition, there is a webpage that contains 2010 census data, an explanation of file formats, and free data downloads.

The Division's website was updated continuously. The events described in the following chronology were routinely posted on the website. The statistical reports for House Bill 5005 and other legislation considered by

the 2011 General Assembly Special Session, were generated using 2010 Census population data and the precinct boundaries that were included in the 2011 census reports.

CHRONOLOGY

2005 through 2009

The Division of Legislative Services, subject to oversight from the Joint Reapportionment Committee, conducted Phases I and II of the Census Bureau's redistricting program and began constructing the new computer redistricting system with funds appropriated in the state's biennial budgets.

April 1, 2010

Census Day.

August through December 2010

Delegate Mark L. Cole of Fredericksburg announced on August 23, 2010, that the redistricting subcommittee of the House of Delegates Committee on Privileges and Elections was scheduling a series of six public hearings throughout the Commonwealth in preparation for the 2011 redistricting process and to encourage broad public input into the redistricting process. The six different public hearings took place in September, October, and December in Roanoke, Norfolk, Fairfax, Danville, Stafford, and Richmond. Transcripts of the hearings were made available on the Division's redistricting website and are contained in Attachment 15-House.

In August the Division published the first issue of its redistricting newsletter, *Drawing the Line 2011,* with population estimates for the current districts and background information on the redistricting process. The newsletter was mailed to members and

posted on the Division's website, and there was email notification and a link to the website provided to all interested parties.

On September 16, 2010, Senator Janet Howell, Chair of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections announced a schedule of four public hearings in Roanoke, Herndon, Portsmouth, and Richmond in October, November, and December. Transcripts of the hearings were made available on the Division's redistricting website and are contained in Attachment 15-Senate.

In the late fall Christopher Newport University and the Public Mapping Project announced a Virginia Redistricting Competition for Virginia college teams with a December 15, 2010 deadline to register. The Competition web site is: http://www.varedistricting competition.org/ Twelve colleges participated and 55 plans were submitted by mid-March 2011 for state legislative and congressional districts. http://www. varedistrictingcompetition.org/resuits#TOC-Overview. Two of the competition plans were introduced: HB 5002 by request by Delegate Robert Brink (a University of Richmond plan for the House of Delegates (first place in the Governor's Commission Division)) and SB 5002 by Senator John Miller (a William and Mary Plan for the Senate (first place in the Governor's Commission Division)).

On December 17, 2010, the Joint Reapportionment Committee met in Richmond, received an update from the Division of Legislative Services on its work with the Census Bureau and its preparations for the redistricting process. The Committee adopted a resolution directing staff to continue preparations for redistricting in 2011 and authorizing the Division to proceed with necessary steps to enter into contracts

for a redistricting software application and the development of a website to provide public access to the process and allow public comments on proposed redistricting plans..

January and February 2011

The General Assembly met for the 2011 Regular Session from January 12 to February 27, 2011, and adopted House Bill 1507 (Ch. 3, 2011 Acts of Assembly) to move the usual June 14 primary date to August 23, 2011, and allow time for enactment and Section 5 Voting Rights Act review of redistricting plans. The bill passed unanimously and took effect immediately upon passage on February 17, 2011, subject to Department of Justice review that was initiated February 24, 2011. DOJ sent their preclearance notification March 22, 2011.

On January 10, 2011, Governor McDonnell issued an Executive Order No. 31 creating the Independent Bipartisan Advisory Commission. The Commission met in January through March in work sessions and public hearings and issued its final report, dated April 1, 2011. See the Commission's web site at http://redistrictingcommission.cnu.edu/

On February 3, 2011, Virginia received the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data from the Census Bureau, and the Division then posted the data on its website along with explanatory information.

The Joint Reapportionment Committee met February 7 and 23, 2011, for staff reports on its readiness to draw redistricting plans and provide for public access to and comments on plans.

On February 25, 2011, Delegate M.K. Cox introduced House Joint Resolution No. 986 applying to the

Governor to call a redistricting special session to begin immediately upon adjournment of the regular 2011 Session. Both houses agreed and the Resolution took effect February 26, 2011. The regular 2011 Session adjourned on Sunday, February 27, 2011, and on that day the Governor issued his proclamation calling for the special session. The Special Session convened February 27 and agreed to House Joint Resolution 5002 setting the ground rules for the Special Session. The Special Session then recessed until April 4, 2011, allowing time for public hearings and the drawing of plans.

March and April 2011

The House and Senate Privileges and Elections Committees announced on March 18, 2011, that the committees would hold a series of eight joint public hearings around the Commonwealth March 31, April 2, and April 4, 2011. Information on the public hearings and the 2010 populations of the then current House of Delegates, Senate, and congressional plans were posted on the website and covered in the Number 2 issue of *Drawing the Line 2011*. Transcripts for the hearings are available on the website and in Attachment 15-Joint.

On March 25, 2011, the House and Senate Committees on Privileges and Elections met separately in Richmond and each adopted a committee resolution setting out the criteria that the committee would follow in reviewing redistricting plans for the House of Delegates and Senate. See Attachments 4-House and 4-Senate. The Senate Committee also adopted a resolution for criteria in reviewing congressional district plans. The one substantive difference among the resolutions concerned the permissible population deviations: House of Delegates – plus or minus one percent;

Senate – plus or minus two percent; and congressional – exact equality.

Beginning March 29, 2011, members of the General Assembly began releasing redistricting plans on the Division's redistricting website and introducing bills to enact redistricting plans. Not every plan that was released on the website became a bill, but statistical reports and maps were released on the website for every plan made public on the website and for every bill that was introduced. Here is the chronology for the ten plans made public by April 7. The parenthetical notes show the name of the plan as shown on the Division website.

March 29	Delegate S.C. Jones – HB 5001 (HB 5001 - C.Jones). HB 5001 introduced and referred to the House Committee on Privileges and Elections.
March 29	Senator Janet Howell released a draft plan on the web site (SB# J. Howell).
March 30	Senator Howell released a revised draft plan on the website (SB# J.Howell (3/30/11)).
March 30	Senator John Watkins released a draft plan on the website (SB# J. Watkins - [Watkins B]).
April 3	Senator Howell – SB 5001 (SB 5001 - J. Howell (4/3/11)). SB 5001 introduced and referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.
April 4	Delegate Robert Brink by request – HB 5002 (HB 5002 - R. Brink (U of R Plan)). [First place for House in Governor's

Commission division.]. HB 5002 introduced and referred to the House Committee on Privileges and Elections.

April 4 — Delegate Joe Morrissey – HB 5003 (HB 5003 - J. Morrissey). [Based on George Mason University Plan – first place for House in Redistricting Competition Division.] HB 5003 introduced and referred to the House Committee on Privileges and Elections.

April 4 — Senator John Watkins released Option 1 Senate plan (Ind. Bipartisan Advisory Comm. on Redistricting - Opt 1).

April 5 — Senator J. Miller – SB 5002 (SB 5002 - J. Miller (William & Mary Plan. [First place for Senate in Governor's Commission division.] SB 5002 introduced and referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

April 7 — Senator Watkins Substitute (Watkins Committee Substitute (4/7/11).

On April 4, 2011, the House Committee on Privileges and Elections met, and Delegate Brink presented HB 5002 and introduced the University of Richmond students who had prepared the winning plan for the House in the Governor's Commission division of the student contest. The plan emphasized compactness and utilized a plus and minus 5 % deviation range.

Delegate Jones explained HB 5001 and a proposed substitute for the Bill. He emphasized that (i) the plan hewed to the equal population criterion with deviations no more than plus or minus one percent, (ii) the districts as drawn fully complied with the Voting

Rights Act and maintained 12 majority-minority districts, and (iii) the plan was developed with extensive participation by Republican, Democratic, and minority members. There were supporting comments by Democratic and minority committee members – Delegates Spruill, Dance, and Sickles. The Substitute incorporated a number of changes from the introduced bill made in response to requests from members and localities and affecting 51 districts.

After hearing public comments, the Committee reported out a Committee Substitute for HB 5001 (20-2).

The House agreed (87-10) to the Committee Substitute on April 5, 2011, and voted (86-8) for final passage on April 6, 2011. Votes in Committee and on the floor demonstrated bipartisan and minority member support for the plan.

On April 5, 2011, the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee met to discuss two bills but did not vote on the bills. Senator John Miller sponsored SB 5002 that was to be referred to the Committee later in the day. He introduced the William and Mary students who explained their plan and answered questions. Senator Howell explained her SB 5001 and emphasized its adherence to state and federal constitutional equal population requirements, compliance with equal protection and Voting Rights Act requirements, and adherence to compactness, contiguity, political fairness, and communities of interest considerations.

The House Bill was communicated to the Senate and referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on April 7, 2011. Delegate Jones presented HB 5001 to the Senate Committee on April 7. The

Senate Committee reported a Committee Substitute for HB 5001 that included the Senate district plan as presented in SB 5001 with several revisions designed mainly in response to member and locality requests. The vote to report the Committee Substitute was 9-6 with all Democrats voting aye and all Republicans voting nay. The Committee Substitute was amended on the floor to adjust two City of Richmond precincts and the lines of the 69th, 70th, and 71st House Districts. Senator Watkins offered a floor substitute that was ruled out of order. The vote on passage of the Committee Substitute as amended was 22 to 18 with all Democrats voting aye and all Republicans voting nay.

On April 11, 2011, the General Assembly reconvened the Special Session to take final action on HB 5001. The House rejected the Senate substitute and amendments to put the Bill in Conference and to make further minor adjustments to both the House and Senate district plans. The Conferees recommended a new substitute for HB 5001 to resolve technical issues. Both houses accepted the Conferees' Report by votes of 85-9 in the House and 22-17 in the Senate, votes that reflected the same basic divisions as earlier votes.

Four days later on April 15, 2011, Governor McDonnell vetoed House Bill 5001. In his veto message (copy attached), he objected primarily to the Senate plan.

Delegate Jones introduced House Bill 5005 on April 18, 2011, and it was referred to the House Committee on Privileges and Elections which reported the Bill 16-0 on that day. The Bill contained the House plan as passed in House Bill 5001 with several adjustments in response to member and locality requests to reduce the

number of split precincts. No action was taken on the Governor's veto of HB 5001.

On April 25, 2011, the House voted to engross HB 5005 and advanced it to its third reading. On April 27, 2011, the House passed HB 5005 by a vote of 80-9.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met April 28, 2011, and reported a Committee Substitute for HB 5005 that incorporated a significantly revised Senate district plan developed by negotiators for the Democratic and Republican Senate caucuses. The Committee voted to report the Substitute 12-3 with three Republican members voting nay. A series of several amendments to the Committee Substitute were offered on the floor by Senator George Barker and adopted. These amendments were related to the Senate plan and affected Districts 15, 18, 19 and 23 and the lines through Bedford, Brunswick, Franklin, and Roanoke Counties. The final vote on passage was 325 with five Republican senators voting nay. Later that evening, the House voted 63-7 to approve the HB 5005 Senate Substitute and amendments.

During the consideration of the house and senate plans, one effect was a reduction in the number of split precincts in both plans. As introduced HB 5001 split 57 localities and 135 precincts; the final House plan as passed in Chapter 1 splits 59 localities and 109 precincts. As introduced SB 5001 split 44 localities and 130 precincts; the final Senate plan as passed in Chapter 1 splits 46 localities and 119 precincts.

As outlined in Attachment 5 – House, Chapter 1 maintains 12 black majority districts in the House plan despite demographic changes resulting in the loss of population in these districts. Eleven of the 12 black majority districts in the current plan were below the

ideal population by a total of 79,310. Only one of those districts was above the ideal by just 143 for a net shortage of 79,167 – almost 80,010, the ideal population of a house district. All 12 black majority districts were maintained in Chapter 1 with greater than 55% black VAP – a range of 55.2% to 60.7%. The delegates from the 12 districts voted for final passage of HB 5005 with the exception of Delegates Morrissey (74th), Tyler (75th), and Ward (92nd). The members of the black caucus including in addition delegates from the 11th, 46th, and 52nd Districts voted for final passage of HB 5005 with the exception of Delegates Tyler and Ward.

As outlined in Attachment 5 – Senate, Chapter 1 maintains five black majority districts in the Senate plan despite demographic changes resulting in the loss of population in these districts. Four of the five black majority districts in the current plan were below the ideal population by a total of 81,842. Only one of those districts was above the ideal by just 1,968 for a net shortage of 79,874 -- 40% of the ideal population of a senate district. The five black majority districts were maintained in Chapter 1 with greater than 50% black VAP -- a range of 50.8% to 53.6%. The senators from the five districts and members of the black caucus voted for final passage of HB 5005 with the sole exception of Senator Locke who was absent but who had voted for final passage of HB 5001.

Governor McDonnell signed the enrolled HB 5005 on April 29, 2011. A copy of his statement on signing Chapter 1 is attached.

DLS/mrs

5/4/11

For Immediate Release
April 28, 2011

Contact
Jeff Caldwell
Press Secretary
(804) 786-2211

Statement of Governor Bob McDonnell
on Passage of Redistricting Legislation

RICHMOND — Governor Bob McDonnell issued the following statement regarding the redistricting legislation passed by the General Assembly this evening:

"I thank the General Assembly for passing this new redistricting plan. I will sign this legislation as soon as it reaches my desk. The plan as passed does address most of the criteria I outlined in my veto letter, and ensures that the elected members of the legislative branch fulfill their constitutional obligation to draw our electoral lines every ten years.

In my veto letter, I asked the Senate to send me a plan that was bipartisan and addressed potential legal issues. The plan approved today is in line with those goals. This plan retains more geographic and municipal boundaries, contains districts that are somewhat more compact, and passed the Senate on a strong bipartisan vote. In these aspects it is similar to the House plan. It is a great improvement over the previous plan that I vetoed, and which failed to gain a single vote from the minority party. I applaud the Republican and Democratic members of the Senate who worked well together to craft this compromise plan.

At my request, the Attorney General's office has reviewed the preliminary data regarding the plan. Based on this review, they concluded that the plan meets the relevant legal requirements of the U.S.

Constitution, the Virginia Constitution, and the Voting Rights Act. I have asked the Attorney General to ensure that the legislation will be precleared in a timely fashion so that the 2011 election process can get underway.

While additional improvements in measures of compactness and preservation of communities of interest would have been ideal, and no plan is perfect, the Constitution of Virginia tasks the General Assembly with drawing lines, and further delay could have turned that authority over to the courts. With state and federal lawsuits currently pending that request court-drawn lines, prompt action was required to preserve this inherently legislative function, and permit timely preclearance under the Voting Rights Act.

I also wish to thank the many groups that have been involved throughout the redistricting process, including the Independent Bipartisan Advisory Commission on Redistricting. I am confident that their involvement and detailed report had a significant positive impact on the process by allowing members of the General Assembly to consider further options as they worked together to pass today's plan. I look forward to continuing to work with the members of the General Assembly, and all Virginians, in our crucial ongoing effort to bring new jobs and more opportunities to every region of Virginia."

# # #

http://www.governor.virginia.gov/news/viewRelease.cfm?id720&printpage=Yes

4/30/2011

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF 2012 VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT PLAN

This Attachment provides a chronology that identifies the events, legislative actions, and proposals resulting in the enactment of House Bill 251 as Chapter 1 of the 2012 Acts of Assembly, signed by Governor Robert F. McDonnell on January 25. 2012, (hereafter Chapter 1). Chapter 1 contains the redistricting plan for the 11 congressional seats apportioned to Virginia under the 2010 Census results.

In 2005, the General Assembly began preparing for the decennial congressional and legislative reapportionment (commonly referred to as legislative redistricting) required by the Virginia Constitution, Article II, Section 6, with the Commonwealth's participation in Phases I and II of the Census Bureau's redistricting data program. The Division of Legislative Services was designated as the agency to coordinate with the Census Bureau and carry out the program. The Division operates under the general supervision of the Joint Reapportionment Committee. This bi-partisan committee represents the House of Delegates and Senate (Virginia Code §§ 30-263 through 30-265) and oversees preparations for redistricting. Participation in Phases I and II involved the review of census geography, the incorporation of Virginia's voting precincts in the Bureau's census geography, and the provision of 2010 Census redistricting data at the voting precinct level.

The second major step in preparing for redistricting was to build a geographic information system and acquire software to enhance the system used in 2001. A key component of the computer-based redistricting system was the website maintained by the Division of Legislative Services. The Division's redistricting

website was begun in 2000 and maintained throughout the decade. This website, http://redistricting.dls.virginia.gov/2010/ was expanded for the 2011-2012 redistricting process to include more sophisticated mapping options and a mechanism for the public to comment on plans as they were introduced and made public. The objective of the expanded website was to provide for the broadest and promptest dissemination of redistricting information, population and election history data, interactive maps, and redistricting proposals as they were made public. Copies of public comments made on the website were routinely distributed to the Privileges and Elections Committees.

Information available through the website to legislators and the public includes data on the current and proposed districts; interactive maps; statistical reports; block, precinct, locality, and district-level population data; and shape and block-assignment files. Notices of redistricting public hearings and transcripts of the hearings and Committee meetings are published on the redistricting website. The House and Senate Privileges and Elections Committees Redistricting Criteria resolutions and *Drawing the Line,* a publication created by the Division of Legislative Services about redistricting in Virginia, are also found on the website. In addition, there is a webpage that contains 2010 Census data, an explanation of file formats, and free data downloads.

The Division's website was updated regularly. The events described in the following chronology were routinely posted on the website and available through the General Assembly's Legislative Information System (http://lis.virginia.gov/). The statistical reports for the congressional redistricting legislation considered by the General Assembly in its 2011 Special Session I

and its 2012 Regular Session, were generated using 2010 Census population data and the precinct boundaries that were included in the 2010 Census reports.

CHRONOLOGY

2005 through 2009

The Division of Legislative Services, subject to oversight from the Joint Reapportionment Committee, participated in Phases I and II of the Census Bureau's redistricting program and began constructing the new computer redistricting system with funds appropriated in the state's biennial budgets.

April 1, 2010

Census Day.

August through December 2010

Delegate Mark L. Cole of Fredericksburg announced on August 23, 2010, that the redistricting subcommittee of the House of Delegates Committee on Privileges and Elections was scheduling a series of six public hearings throughout the Commonwealth in preparation for the 2011 redistricting process with a goal of encouraging broad public input into the redistricting process. The six different public hearings took place in September, October, and December in Roanoke, Norfolk, Fairfax, Danville, Stafford, and Richmond. Transcripts of the hearings were made available on the Division's redistricting website and may be viewed in Attachment 15.

In August 2010, the Division published the first issue of its redistricting newsletter, *Drawing the Line 2011,* with population estimates for the current districts and background information on the redistricting process. The newsletter was mailed to members of

the Virginia General Assembly and posted on the Division's website. In addition, all interested parties were provided notification by email with a link to the website.

On September 16, 2010, Senator Janet Howell, Chair of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections announced a schedule of four public hearings in Roanoke, Hemdon, Portsmouth, and Richmond in October, November, and December. Transcripts of the hearings were made available on the Division's redistricting website and may be viewed in Attachment 15.

In the late fall of 2010, Christopher Newport University and the Public Mapping Project announced a 2011 Virginia College and University Legislative Redistricting Competition with a December 15, 2010, deadline to register. The Competition website was: http://www.varedistrictingcompetition.org/. Twelve colleges participated and 55 plans were submitted by mid-March 2011 for state legislative and congressional districts. SB 5003 is one of the competition plans and was a first place winner in the Governor's Commission Division. It is a congressional redistricting plan and created by a William and Mary Law School team. It was introduced on April 7, 2011, by request by Senator J. C. Miller.

On December 17, 2010, the Joint Reapportionment Committee met in Richmond and received an update from the Division of Legislative Services on its work with the Census Bureau and its preparations for the redistricting process. The Committee adopted a resolution directing staff to continue preparations for redistricting in 2011 and authorizing the Division to proceed with necessary steps to enter into contracts

for a redistricting software application and the development of a website to provide public access to the process and allow public comments on proposed redistricting plans.

January and February 2011

The General Assembly met for the 2011 Regular Session from January 12 to February 27, 2011, and adopted House Bill 1507 (Ch. 3, 2011 Acts of Assembly) to move the usual June 14 primary date to August 23, 2011, and allow time for enactment and Section 5 Voting Rights Act review of the redistricting plans for the House of Delegates and Senate before the November 2011 elections for those bodies. The bill passed unanimously and took effect immediately upon passage on February 17, 2011, subject to Department of Justice review that was initiated February 24, 2011. DOJ sent their preclearance notification on March 22, 2011.

On February 3, 2011, Virginia received the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data from the Census Bureau, and the Division posted the data on its website along with explanatory information. The Joint Reapportionment Committee met February 7 and 23, 2011, for staff reports on its readiness to draw redistricting plans and provide for public access to and comments on plans.

On February 25, 2011, Delegate MK. Cox introduced House Joint Resolution No. 986 applying to the Governor to call a redistricting special session to begin immediately upon adjournment of the 2011 Regular Session. Both houses agreed and the resolution took effect February 26, 2011. The 2011 Regular Session adjourned on Sunday, February 27, 2011, and on that day the Governor issued his proclamation calling for

the special session. The 2011 Special Session I convened February 27 and agreed to House Joint Resolution 5002 setting the ground rules for the Special Session. The Special Session then recessed until April 4, 2011, allowing time for public hearings and the drawing of plans.

March and April 2011

The House and Senate Privileges and Elections Committees announced on March 18, 2011, that the committees would hold a series of eight joint public hearings around the Commonwealth on March 31, April 2, and April 4, 2011. Information on the public hearings and the 2010 populations of the then current House of Delegates, Senate, and congressional plans were posted on the redistricting website and covered in the issue Number 2 of *Drawing the Line 2011.* Transcripts for the hearings are available on the website and in Attachment 15.

On March 25, 2011, the House and Senate Committees on Privileges and Elections met separately in Richmond and each adopted a committee resolution setting out the criteria that the committee would follow in reviewing redistricting plans for the

House of Delegates and Senate. The Senate Committee also adopted a resolution for criteria in reviewing congressional district plans. See attachment 4. This resolution was identical to the resolution adopted July 9, 2001, by both the House and Senate Committees on Privileges and Elections with one updated reference to court cases. The House Committee held extensive discussions on the criteria for redrawing House of Delegates districts and adjourned without taking up congressional redistricting criteria.

The General Assembly placed its primary emphasis during April on the passage of redistricting plans for the House of Delegates and Senate in advance of the November 2011 election. However, beginning April 6, 2011, members of the General Assembly began introducing bills to redraw congressional districts and releasing congressional district plans on the Division's redistricting website.

Here is the chronology for the plans made public and for the various legislative actions taken on the congressional district plans. The parenthetical notes show the name of the plan as shown on the Division website.

April 6, 2011 Delegate Bill Janis introduced HB 5004 and it was referred to the House Committee on Privileges and Elections. (HB 5004 - B. Janis); posted on website April 6, 2011.

April 7, 2011 Senator J.C. Miller introduced SB 5003, by request, and it was referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. (SB 5003 - J.Miller (William & Mary Plan)); posted April 8, 2011. No further action was taken on SB 5003.

April 11, 2011 Senator Locke introduced SB 5004 and it was referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. (SB 5004 - M. Locke); posted April 11, 2011. No further action was taken on SB 5004. However, a later version of this plan was made public and subsequently placed in HB 5004 by a Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections substitute amendment for HB 5004. See, June 6 and 7, 2011, below.

April 12, 2011 The House Committee on Privileges and Elections met, adopted one technical amendment to correct a Fairfax County precinct name, and reported

HB 5004 with one amendment (17 - 2, Delegates Alexander and Howell, A.T. voting nay). The House voted 71-23 later on April 12 to report HB 5004 with the Committee amendment and two amendments offered by Delegate Janis to reunite the Taylor Elementary School Precinct (213) of the City of Norfolk in the Third Congressional District. The House communicated the engrossed HB 5004 to the Senate where it was referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Senate Committee reported (9-6) a substitute for HB 5004.

April 25 and 27, 2011 The Senate met and recommitted HB 5004 to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

May through December 2011

June 6 through 9, 2011 Senator Locke released a substitute for her SB 5004 (SB 5004 - M.Locke Substitute); posted June 6, 2011. On June 9, 2011, the Committee on Privileges and Elections adopted and reported (9-4) an identical substitute for HB 5004 (HB 5004 Senate Committee Substitute (6/9/11)), posted June 7, 2011. On June 9, the Senate passed the HB 5004 Committee Substitute (22-15), the House rejected the Senate substitute amendment, and HB 5004 was put into conference.

The conference committee deadlocked. There was no further action taken on HB 5004 in 2011.

January 2012

January 10, 2012 Delegate Robert B. Bell prefiled HB 251, an exact duplicate of the 2011 engrossed HB 5004 as it had passed the House of Delegates (2012 HB251 - Robert B. Bell); posted January 11, 2012.

January 11, 2012 The 2011 Special Session adjourned sine die, and the General Assembly convened the 2012 Regular Session. The House Committee on Privileges and Elections met and Delegate Bell explained that HB 251 was the same as HB 5004 (2011 Special Session I) as it had passed the House in 2011. The Committee reported HB 251 by a vote of 19 - 3 (Delegates Scott, Sickles, and Spruill voting no).

Senator Jill Vogel introduced SB 455, which was the same as HB 5004 as it had been introduced and was referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

January 13, 2012 The House passed HB 251 by a vote of 74-21.

January 16, 2012 HB 251 was referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

January 17, 2012 The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections reported HB 251 by a vote of 8-7 and reported a substitute for SB 455 also by a vote of 8-7 that conformed it to HB 251.

January 20, 2012 The Senate passed HB 251 by a vote of 20-19 and engrossed the substitute for SB 455.

January 25, 2012 Governor McDonnell signed HB 251.

See attachments 3 and 5 for analyses of Chapter 1 of the 2012 Acts of Assembly and SB 5004 (Special Session I, 2011).

Draft DLS/mrs

1/26/12

sprojects/redist/2012/submission ch 0 attachment 17

Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Board of Elections
Expert Report

Stephen Ansolabehere

March 11, 2015

I. Statement of Inquiry

1. I have been asked to examine the geographic compactness of, racial composition of and voting patterns in legislative districts for the Virginia House of Delegates under the Benchmark Map (from 2001 to 2010) and under the district map enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in HB 5005 (2011-present).

2. I was also asked how 12 Challenged House Districts (HDs 63, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 77, 80, 89, 90, 92, and 95) were changed between the Benchmark Map and the map enacted through HB 5005, and whether racial composition or partisan composition was the predominant factor in the changes in these districts.

3. I have been asked to examine voting patterns overall and for specific racial groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia and in the 12 Challenged House Districts, and to assess whether these were under the Benchmark Map and are under HB 5005 districts in which African Americans have the ability to elect their preferred candidates.

II. Background and Qualifications

4. I am a professor of Government in the Department of Government at Harvard University in Cambridge, MA. Formerly, I was an Assistant Professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, and I was Professor of Political Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where I held the Elting R. Morison Chair and served as Associate

Head of the Department of Political Science. I directed the Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project from its inception in 2000 through 2004, am the Principal Investigator of the Cooperative Congressional Election Study, a survey research consortium of over 250 faculty and student researchers at more than 50 universities, and serve on the Board of Overseers of the American National Election Study. I am a consultant to CBS News' Election Night Decision Desk. I am a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (inducted in 2007).

5. I have worked as a consultant to the Brennan Center in the case of *McConnell v. FEC*, 540 U.S. 93 (2003). I have testified before the U.S. Senate Committee on Rules, the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, the U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the U.S. House Committee on House Administration, and the Congressional Black Caucus on matters of election administration in the United States. I filed an amicus brief with Professors Nathaniel Persily and Charles Stewart on behalf of neither party to the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Northwest Austin Municipal Utility District Number One v. Holder*, 557 U.S. 193 (2009). I am testifying expert for the Rodriguez plaintiffs in *Perez v. Perry*, currently before the U. S. District Court in the Western District of Texas (No. 5:11-cv-00360), for the San Antonio Water District intervenor in *LULAC v. Edwards Aquifer Authority* in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas, San Antonio Division (No. 5:12cv620-OLG,); and for the Harris plaintiffs in *Harris v. McCrory* in the U. S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina (No. 1:2013cv00949). I have served as a testifying expert for the Gonzales intervenors in *State of Texas v. United States* before the U.S. District Court in the

District of Columbia (No. 1:11-cv-01303); for the Department of Justice in *State of Texas v. Holder*, before the U.S. District Court in the District of Columbia (No. 1:12-cv-00128); for the Guy plaintiffs in *Guy v. Miller* in U.S. District Court for Nevada (No. 11-OC-00042-1B); for the Florida Democratic Party in *In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment* in the Florida Supreme Court (Nos. 2012-CA-412, 2012-CA-490); for the Romo plaintiffs in *Romo v. Detzner* in the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit in Florida (No. 2012 CA 412); for the Department of Justice in *Veasey v. Perry*, before the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Corpus Christi Division (No. 2:13cv00193).

6. My areas of expertise include American government, with particular expertise in electoral politics, representation, and public opinion, as well as statistical methods in social sciences. I have authored numerous scholarly works on voting behavior and elections, the application of statistical methods in social sciences, legislative politics and representation, and distributive politics. This scholarship includes articles in such academic journals as the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, American Political Science Review, American Economic Review, the American Journal of Political Science, Legislative Studies Quarterly, Quarterly Journal of Political Science, Electoral Studies,* and *Political Analysis.* I have published articles on issues of election law in the *Harvard Law Review, Texas Law Review, Columbia Law Review, New York University Annual Survey of Law,* and *Election Law Journal*, for which I am a member of the editorial board. I have coauthored three scholarly books on electoral politics in the United States, *The End of Inequality: Baker v. Carr and the Transformation of American Politics, Going Negative:*

How Political Advertising Shrinks and Polarizes the Electorate, and The Media Game: American Politics in the Media Age. I am coauthor with Ted Lowi, Ben Ginsberg, and Ken Shepsle of American Government: Power and Purpose. My curriculum vita with publications list is attached to this report.

7. I have been hired by the Plaintiffs in this case. I am retained for a rate of $400 per hour, which is my standard consulting rate.

III. Summary of Analysis and Findings

8. This report examines 12 House Districts that plaintiffs have challenged. They are HDs 63, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 77, 80, 89, 90, 92, and 95. This report refers to these as the Challenged Districts. This report compares the geographic, racial, and electoral or partisan composition of these districts with other districts in the Virginia House of Delegates and under the Benchmark Map (from 2001 to 2010) and under HB 5005 (from 2011 to 2015).

9. The assessment of the districts and the map as a whole is along three lines: (i) geographic integrity of the Challenged Districts, especially compared with the entire map, (ii) the degree to which race or party was a factor in the configuration of the districts, and (iii) the extent to which racial voting patterns might justify the need to draw districts as under HB 5005.

10. Overall, HB 5005 substantially reduces geographic compactness among the Challenged Districts and increases the number of split Voting Tabulation Districts (VTDs) and Counties and Cities among these districts. Each of the 12 Challenged Districts has a Black Voting Age Population (BVAP) percent of at least 55 percent. Race is a strong predictor of the movement of VTDs into and out of the HDs in

question, and race is a much stronger predictor of such movements than is Democratic share of the vote. Four of the Challenged Districts lack racially polarized voting, and two others exhibited low levels of White Cohesion. All 12 of the Challenged Districts were districts in which African Americans had the ability to elect their preferred candidates. Analysis of the racial composition and voting patterns in these districts reveals that the Challenged Districts did not require a BVAP of 55 percent or higher in order to provide or maintain a district in which minority voters have the ability to elect their preferred candidates.

11. The Challenged Districts are clustered in five different areas of the Commonwealth: Dinwiddie-Greensville (63, 75), Richmond (69, 70, 71, 74), Portsmouth (77, 80), Norfolk (89, 90), and Hampton (92, 95). The districts in these areas abut each other; they are nested in a local geography and linked.

12. In the Dinwiddie-Greensville Area:

(i) There was a substantial reduction in compactness of HD 63, the largest reduction of any district. There is also a very high number of split VTDs and Counties and Cities in both HD 63 and 75.

(ii) There is substantial evidence that the movement of VTDs in this area sorted people by race into and out of HDs 63 and 75. And, race was a much stronger determinant of which VTDs were included in which HDs in this area than was party.

13. In the Richmond Area:

(i) HD 74 exhibits extremely low compactness. The geographic and population center of HD 70 is shifted out of Richmond City.

(ii) Race is a substantial factor in reconfiguration of the four HDs in the area, especially in the movement of VTDs among HDs 69, 70, 71, and 74. Race is more important than party in explaining which VTDs in the Richmond area are included in HDs 69, 70, 71, and 74.

(iii) There is no racial polarization in HDs 69, 70, and 71. Hence, protection of African Americans from racial polarized voting in Richmond City is not a justification for increasing BVAP in these districts or creating majority-minority HDs.

14. In the Portsmouth Area:

(i) HD 77 is highly non-compact, and the reconfiguration of HD 80 reduced the compactness of that district substantially.

(ii) The movement of VTDs into and out of both HD 77 and HD 80 followed racial lines, and race had a much stronger effect than party in explaining which HDs were included.

(iii) There was relatively low cohesion among Whites in HD 80; hence protection of African Americans from racially polarized voting in Norfolk is not a justification for increasing BVAP in these districts or creating a majority-minority HD here.

15. In the Norfolk Area:

(i) There was a substantial reduction in compactness of HD 89.

(ii) Race was a strong predictor of which VTDs were included in HDs 89 and 90 in the Norfolk area, and was a stronger predictor than party vote.

(iii) There is no racially polarized voting in HD 89; hence, protection of African Americans from racially polarized voting in Norfolk is not a justification for increasing BVAP in these districts.

16. In the Hampton Area:

(i) HB 5005 rendered HD 95 the least compact district in the map. This was done by adding a long arm to the district that extended up the Virginia Peninsula. That arm splits six precincts and does not appear to have a clear minority voting rights or partisan justification.

(ii) Race was a strong predictor of which VTDs were included in these HDs, particularly in explaining which VTDs were included in HD 92. The VTDs moved out of HD 92 show a clear racial difference.

IV. Data and Sources

17. Data on population, voting age population, and racial groups come from the 2010 Census. The United States Bureau of the Census makes available Population and Voting Age Population (VAP) from the 2010 Census enumeration at the Voting Tabulation District (VTD) level. http://www.census.gov/2010census/data/. Virginia respects VTDs in the configuration of its Precincts, so Precincts and VTDs are synonymous.

18. Election Returns at the precinct level are available from the Virginia Department of Elections.

http://elections.virginia.gov/index.php/resultsreports/election-results/

19. Some VTDs or precincts are split in the process of redistricting. In the case of split VTDs, the BVAP and election results are apportioned on the basis of the fraction of the total population in each part of a split VTD. Tacitly this assumes that the populations in each part of a split have similar demographic and political characteristics. Analysis of whole precincts, excluding split VTDs, is performed to verify conclusions reached with all whole VTDs and VTD parts. All data analyses below are weighted by the population in the VTD or portion of the VTD.

V. Challenged Districts by Region

20. The Challenged Districts are located in five areas: Dinwiddie-Greensville, Richmond, Portsmouth, Norfolk-Virginia Beach, and Newport News. Table 1 lists the 12 Challenged Districts by area within the Commonwealth of Virginia and the counties and cities wholly or partly included in each district under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005.

A. Dinwiddie-Greensville

21. HDs 63 and 75 cover counties and cities in south-central Virginia. They are located in an area extending from Petersburg City and Hopewell City south to Greensville and Emporia City, and from Franklin City westward to the towns on the eastern side of Lunenburg County. HD 63 covers the northern part of this area, and HD 75 the southern part. See Maps A and B.

22. Under the Benchmark Map, HD 63 covered all of Dinwiddie County, all of Petersburg City, and Ettric and Matoaca in Chesterfield County. Under HB5005,

HD 63 includes all of Petersburg City and Ettric and Matoaca in Chesterfield County; it splits Dinwiddie County in half. It then reaches in a northeastern direction, extends an arm through Prince George County, and captures Wards 2 and 6 in Hopewell City, splitting that city.

23. Under the Benchmark Map HD 75 covered all of Greensville and Sussex Counties and all of the City of Emporia. It included part of Brunswick County, part of Southampton County, and most of Franklin City, as well as Camp Mill in Isle of Wight County and parts of Hounds Creek and Rosebud in Lunenburg County. HB 5005 shifts HD 75 northward to include half of Dinwiddie County, eastward to include parts of Surry County, and westward to include more of Lunenburg County. It now cuts Precincts 2 and 6 in half in Franklin City.

B. Richmond

24. HDs 69, 70, 71, and 74 are located in the Richmond area. Under HB 5005, HD 69 and 71 cover central Richmond. HD 70 includes some precincts from Richmond City and south and eastern suburban areas. HD 74 runs from the northern suburbs of Richmond City in Henrico County along the north eastern boundary of Henrico County to Charles City. It covers all of Charles City. See Maps C, D, E, and F.

25. HD 69 covers most of Richmond City south of the river. HD 69 under the Benchmark Map covered much of the southern part of Richmond City, and included several towns in Chesterfield County (all of Beaufont, Belmont, Davis, and Mancester). HB 5005 shifts HD 69 to the northeast. The new map drops three of the Chesterfield towns, and splits Davis in

Chesterfield County. It increases the number of precincts in HD 69 in southern Richmond and immediately north of the river.

26. HD 71 covers most of Richmond City that is north of the river. Under the Benchmark Map, the district also included Hilliard, Stratford Hall, and Summit Court in Henrico County to the northwest of the city. HB 5005 shifts HD 71 eastward. It drops precinct 301 in the northern part of the city and part of precinct 505 in the center of the city. It takes from HD 70 precincts 604, 701, and 702, and part of 703 in eastern Richmond City. It drops Hilliard, Stratford Hall, and Summit Court, and picks up Ratcliffe in Henrico County to the northeast of the city.

27. HB 5005 dramatically changed HD 70. HD 70 under the Benchmark Map covered the southeastern part of Richmond City. The Richmond City part of HD 70 under the Benchmark Map, with almost 35,000 persons, accounted for 43 percent of the district's population. The old version of the district also covered neighboring towns in Henrico County, with 30,000 persons, and included Drewry's Bluff in Chesterfield, with 9,500 persons.

28. Under HB 5005, the plurality of the population of HD 70 now comes from Chesterfield County. HB5005 makes HD 70 into a crab-shaped district, with its body in Henrico and an arm extending north to Ratcliffe in Henrico County and an arm extending southwest as far as Southside in Chesterfield County. The portion of the new HD 70 that lies in Chesterfield County (33,000 persons) accounts for 42 percent of the district's population. The Henrico portion is reduced to 26,000 persons, and the representation of Richmond City in HD 70 is now just 15,000 persons.

29. The shift in the location of HD 70 was not done because the district was underpopulated. HD 70 had 79,380 persons under the Benchmark Map and has 79,382 persons under HB 5005.

30. HB 5005 makes slight changes in the geography of HD 74. It splits Belmont and puts Ratcliffe into HD 70. It picks up Chikahominy and Nine Mile in the center and Hollybrook in the north. Even still this creates a sizable shift in population, moving 16,000 people into the district and 16,000 people out. See Table 5.

C. Portsmouth

31. HDs 77 and 80 are in Portsmouth and surrounding areas. Under the Benchmark Map, HD 80 covered most of Portsmouth City and some of the surrounding towns in Chesapeake and Norfolk Counties. HD 77 covered areas in Chesapeake County south of Portsmouth City, and extends into the center of Suffolk County.

32. HB 5005 changes these districts substantially. HB 5005 shifts HD 77 to the East. It drops Airport in Suffolk County and Geneva Park, Riverwalk, and Westover in Chesapeake County, all of which were in the district under the Benchmark Map. It picks up a ring of precincts on the far eastern end of the district: Oaklette, Tanglewood, Norfolk Highlands, and Indian River. It now splits the City of Georgetown with HD 78. See Map G. 21,000 persons were moved into this district, and 19,000 persons were moved out. See Table 5.

33. HB 5005 shifts HD 80 to the West. HD 80 represents the southern half of Portsmouth City. Under the Benchmark Map, the eastern part of the district consisted of all of three Norfolk precincts

(Berkeley, Taylor Elementary School, and Chrysler Museum) and parts of two others (Hunton Y and Old Dominion), and it contained Johnson Park in Chesapeake County, which is just south of Berkeley. HB 5005 retains Chrysler Museum in HD 80, but drops the other Norfolk precincts. It extends westward into Suffolk County (Harbor View and Yeates) and it replaces Johnson Park with Taylor Road in Chesapeake County. See Map H. 32,000 persons were moved into this district, and 22,000 persons were moved out. See Table 5.

D. Norfolk

34. HDs 89 and 90 represent Norfolk and Virginia Beach. HD 89 lies entirely within Norfolk under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005. HD 90 derives a majority of its population from Norfolk, but also has population in Virginia Beach and, under the Benchmark Map, Chesapeake County. See Maps I and J.

35. HB 5005 shifts HD 89 to the northwest. Under the Benchmark Map, the Sherwood, Sherwood Recreation, Coleman School, and Tanner's Creek Precincts define the eastern boundary of HD 89. They are moved to HD 90 in HB 5005. Larchmont Library and Larchmont Recreation Center and parts of Zion Grace and Titustown Center to the north are brought into the district.

36. HB 5005 expands HD 90 to the north and east in Norfolk and to the east in Virginia Beach. The district drops the areas in northern Chesapeake County that it included in the Benchmark Map, namely Indian River, Norfolk Highlands, Oaklette, and Tanglewood. These are put into HD 80. HB 5005 appends an arm extending into Virginia Beach that

includes Sherry Park and College Park. The new map also extends the northeastern boundary of HD 90 further into Virginia Beach, to include part of Shell, all of Davis Corner, and part of Aragona. Almost 28,000 persons are brought into HD 90 and over 18,000 persons are moved out of this district from the Benchmark Map to HB 5005.

E. Hampton

37. HDs 92 and 95 lie at the end of the Virginia Peninsula and represent parts of the cities of Hampton and Newport News. See Maps K and L.

38. HD 92 lies entirely inside Hampton. HB 5005 made slight changes in this HD in order to increase the population from 71,017 to 79,689. The new district includes Armstrong, Forest, Kraft, Mallory and Wythe precincts. It drops the parts of Asbury and Machen precincts and the entirety of Sandy Bottom, which were in this district under the Benchmark Map.

39. HB 5005 significantly altered the location of HD 95. The new map drops from HD 95 precincts from the eastern part of Hampton that were in the district under the Benchmark Map. HB 5005 extends the district northward, reaching a long arm through the center of the Virginia Peninsula inside Newport News. As a result the district drops the number of persons from Hampton who were in this district from 29,000 down to 14,000. Under the Benchmark Map, 56 percent of the district population resided in Newport News; now 81 percent of HD 95's population resides in Newport News.

40. To accomplish the increase in the territory and population in Newport News, the district now sends a long arm up the middle of the Virginia peninsula. In order to configure the district this way, the boundary

of HD 95 under HB 5005 has to divide six precincts (Deer Park, Denbigh, Epps, Jenkins, Palmer, and Reservoir). It also adds the entirety of two others (Sanders and Sandy Bottom). The resulting HD, as noted in the next section, is the least compact district in the map and has a large increase in the number of split VTDs, specifically those split to create this highly elongated district.

VI. Compactness and Split County and VTD Boundaries

41. Traditional districting principles include, among other standards, geographic compactness and respect for boundaries of precincts (or VTDs), counties, and other administrative units. The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia states that Virginia Legislative districts should be compact. (Article II, Section 6). Maintaining whole counties or cities and whole precincts helps with the administration of elections as it means that new precincts need not be created, and it keeps intact the areas in which voters have voted in prior elections. Splitting precincts often requires drawing new precincts and establishing new voting places.

A. Compactness

42. One of the most commonly used measures of compactness is a score developed by Reock.[1] The Reock score is the ratio of the Area of the district to the Area of the smallest circle in which the district is inscribed. The logic behind this standard is that a circle is the most compact shape, so the area of the smallest possible circular district with a given length is the

[1] E. C. Reock, "Measuring Compactness as a Requirement of Redistricting," 5 *Midwest Journal of Political Science* 70 (1961).

standard against which any given district may be judged. If a district were a perfect square the Reock measure would be .64. More elongated or misshapen districts will have lower Reock scores.

43. Other measures of compactness are possible. They measure slightly different aspects of the shapes of districts, but are almost always highly correlated with the Reock measure.

44. Statewide, HB 5005 reduced slightly the average compactness of HDs. The average Reock score dropped from .38 under the Benchmark Map to .36 under HB5005. See the bottom row of Table 2 for Reock Scores statewide.

45. Among the 12 Challenged Districts, however, HB 5005 decreased the average compactness (Reock measure) from .37 to .32, a 13.5 percent reduction in the average compactness. See Table 2. In the 88 other HDs in the map, by comparison, the average Reock was .38 under the Benchmark Map and .37 under HB 5005.

46. As a rule of thumb, a Reock score less than. .20 is considered highly non-compact. The original Gerrymander, a state senate district in Massachusetts created in 1812, had a Reock value of .19.

47. Under the Benchmark Map, five districts had Reock scores less than .20 (HDs 1, 14, 74, 77, and 93), two of which were among the Challenged Districts. Under HB 5005, seven HDs have Reock scores less than .20 (HDs 5, 13, 37, 48, 74, 77, and 95), three of which are among the Challenged Districts.

48. Under HB 5005, three of the 12 Challenged Districts have extremely low Reock scores. HD 95 is the least compact district in the entire map, with a

Reock score of .14. HD 74 is the second least compact district, with a Reock score of .16. HD 77 has a Reock score of .19.

49. Extremely large reductions in compactness occurred in HDs 63, 80, 89, and 95. The Reock compactness score of HD 63 was reduced from .61 to .25. This 36-point reduction (and 59 percent reduction) in compactness is the largest reduction in the Reock score of any HD from the Benchmark to HB 5005. The Reock score in HD 95 fell from .43 to .14, a 29-point reduction (and 67 percent reduction) in the compactness measure. The compactness in HD 89 was reduced 18 points on the Reock scale, from .58 to .40 (a 31 percent reduction in compactness). The compactness in HD 80 was reduced 13 points on the Reock scale, from .39 to .26 (a 33 percent reduction in compactness).

50. In sum, HB 5005 lowered the compactness among the 12 Challenged Districts at a much higher rate than elsewhere in the map. Most of the HDs in question had their compactness ratings lowered, one to the lowest in the entire map. The average compactness among the Challenged Districts dropped by 5 points on the Reock scale. Specifically, HDs 74, 77, and 95 have extremely low levels of compactness, and HDs 63, 80, 89, and 95 experienced extremely large reductions in their compactness. Among the other 88 districts in the Virginia House of Delegates, the average compactness was slightly higher to begin with, and dropped by just 1 point on the Reock scale.

51. Looking across the five areas where the Challenged Districts are located, it is evident that at least one HD in each of the areas is either highly non-compact or experienced a significant reduction in compactness. In the Dinwiddie-Greensville area, there was a significant reduction in the compactness of

HD 63. In Richmond, HD 74 has extremely low compactness. In Portsmouth, HD 77 has extremely low compactness, and HD 80 saw its compactness lowered substantially. In Norfolk, HD 89 had its compactness reduced substantially. In Hampton, HD 95 had its compactness reduced to the lowest in the entire map.

B. Split Counties

52. Respect for county and city boundaries is another traditional redistricting principle. Twenty-seven states have some standard for respect for political boundaries.[2]

53. Under the Benchmark Map, 59 Counties or independent Cities are split into more than one district. Three of the subdivisions have zero population – the portion of Botetourt County in HD 1, the portion of Hampton City in HD 100, and the portion of Prince George in HD 74.

54. Under HB 5005, 59 Counties or independent Cities are split into more than one district. One of the subdivisions has zero population – the portion of Virginia Beach City in HD 100. See Table 3.

55. Even though the total number of split Counties or Cities is the same in both maps, [3] HB5005 increased the splitting of county boundaries in the areas covered by the Challenged Districts. Under the Benchmark Map, there were 17 Counties or Cities for which some portion of their area was included in at least one of the 12 HDs, which created 29 divisions or portions of the Counties or Cities.

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[2] *See* Justin Levitt, "All About Redistricting," http://redistricting.lls.edu/wheretablestate.php

[3] In fact, when zero population subdivisions are excluded, the Benchmark Map had fewer County splits than HB 5005.

56. Under HB5005, there are 19 Counties or Cities for which some portion of their area was included in at least one of the 12 Challenged Districts. The division of the Counties and Cities across the 12 HDs created 33 divisions or portions of the Counties or Cities. See Table 3.

57. Most of the additional county and city splits occur in the Dinwiddie-Greensville area, HD 63 split one county under the Benchmark Map and four counties or cities under HB 5005. HD 75 split four counties or cities under the Benchmark Map, and eight counties or cities under HB 5005.

58. In the Portsmouth area, HD 80 additionally cuts Suffolk.

59. In the Richmond area, HD 70 is reoriented so that a plurality of its population no longer draws from the City of Richmond as discussed in Section V.

C. Split VTDs

60. HB 5005 increases the number of VTDs that are split across more than one HD, both statewide and among the VTDs in the Challenged Districts.

61. Statewide, there were 174 split VTDs under the Benchmark Map. There are 236 split VTDs under HB 5005.

62. Among the VTDs in the Challenged Districts, 30 VTDs were split between two or more HDs under the Benchmark Map. Under HB 5005, 52 VTDs of the VTDs in the Challenged Districts are split, a 73 percent increase in the number of split VTDs. That is an average of 4.3 split VTDs per HD. See Table 2.

63. The highest number of split VTDs in the entire map occurs in the DinwiddieGreensville districts: HD 75 (13) and HD 63 (8). HD 95 has the fourth highest

number of split VTDs (6). These districts also had the highest increase in the number of split VTDs. HD 63 went from 0 to 8; HD 75 went from 4 to 13; and HD 95 went from 1 to 6. Even excluding HD 63 and HD 75, the Challenged Districts had a higher average number of split VTDs than the 88 Non-Challenged districts. Among HDs 69, 70, 71, 74, 77, 80, 89, 90, 92, and 95, the average number of split VTDs was 3 1 per district

64. In the other 88 districts in the state, the number of split VTDs increased from 137 splits to 171 splits, a 25 percent increase. The average number of split VTDs among the other HDs was 2.0 per district, compared with 4.3 in the Challenged HDs.

65. In sum, the Challenged Districts had a much higher incidence of split VTDs than elsewhere in the Commonwealth. The rate of split VTDs in the Challenged Districts nearly doubled from the Benchmark Map to HB 5005. HB 5005 increased the VTD splits among those 12 HDs at a higher rate than elsewhere in the map. This was true even excluding HDs 63 and 75, the districts with the highest number of VTD splits in the entire map, from the analysis.

D. Overall Assessment of Geographic Features

66. The geographic compactness and number of county and VTD splits raise concerns about the extent to which traditional districting principles were compromised in each of the five areas in which the Challenged Districts are located.

67. There are extremely low measures of compactness arise in the Richmond Area (HD 74), the Portsmouth Area (HD 77), and the Newport News Area (HD 95).

68. There are unusually large reductions in compactness, compared with other districts in the map, in the Dinwiddie Area (HD 63), the Portsmouth Area (HD 80), the Norfolk Area (HD 89), and the Hampton Area (HD 95).

69. High numbers of split counties occur in the Dinwiddie-Greensville Area (HDs 63 and 75). The new map increased the number of split counties and cities in these districts from a combined total of 6 (of 11) counties or cities under the Benchmark Map to 12 (of 15) counties or cities in these districts under HB 5005.

70. Split VTDs occur at a much higher rate among the Challenged Districts on the whole – 4.3 split VTDs per Challenged District compared with 2.0 split VTDs in other districts. Unusually high numbers of split VTDs occur in the Dinwiddie-Greensville Area (HDs 63 and 75) and the Hampton Area (HD 95). Even excluding the Dinwiddie-Greensville outliers, the remaining Challenged Districts had on average 3.1 split VTDs compared with 2.0 split VTDs elsewhere in the HB 5005 map.

VII. Population and Racial Composition of Challenged Districts

71. The Challenged Districts are House Districts in which racial minorities constitute a majority of the Voting Age Population (VAP). Under the Benchmark Map, a majority of adults in each of HDs 63, 69, 70, 74, 75, 77, 80, 89, 90, 92, and 95 were African American, according to Census figures on the percent of the Voting Age Population that is Black (BVAP). Also, a plurality of adults in HD 71 was African American. African Americans plus other racial or ethnic minorities were a majority of the BVAP in HD 71; Whites comprised only 46.2 percent of the VAP under the

Benchmark HD 71. The BVAPs in the 12 Challenged Districts range from 46.3 to 62.7 under the Benchmark Map. See Table 4.

72. The Challenged Districts were, on the whole, under-populated according to the 2010 Census. The total population among these 12 HDs in 2010 was 880,953, or 73,413 persons per HD. The target population for each of these districts, which would make the populations of all districts exactly equal, is 80,010, or a total population across all 12 HDs of 960,120. Under HB 5005 the populations of the Challenged Districts averaged 79,809 (0.1 percent below the ideal), with a total population of 957,712.

73. Under the Benchmark Map, as of the 2010 Census, HDs 70 and 74 had sufficient population to satisfy the one-person, one-vote standard without altering their borders and without adding or removing people. HD 70 had a population of 79,380 persons under the Benchmark Map and a population of 79,382 persons under HB 5005. As discussed in Section V, HD 70 was reconfigured considerably. HD 74 had a population of 80,153 under the Benchmark Map and 79,594 under HB 5005.

74. HB 5005 adjusted the populations in each of the 12 districts so that every one of the Challenged House Districts now has a BVAP of at least 55 percent. The BVAPs in these districts range from 55.2 to 60.7. See Table 4.

75. HB 5005 increased the BVAP in HDs 63, 71, 75, 77, 80, and 89. In HDs 63, 75. 77, 80, and 89 a majority of adults were African American under the Benchmark map.

76. In order to ensure that every one of the Challenged Districts has BVAP above 55 percent and

to increase the population in the under-populated HDs, HB5005 brought VTDs into these districts with much higher BVAP than areas taken out, as discussed in Section VI. And, the reconfiguration of these districts kept in each district a core that was at least 55 percent BVAP.

77. It was not necessary to do that in order to maintain the existing majority BVAP HDs under the Benchmark Map. In HDs 70 and 74, no additional population (or reduction) was required for these HDs. In HDs 63, 69, 70, 74, 77, 90, 92 and 95, the population added to the HD could have had BVAP of 0 percent and the HD still would have been majority BVAP. To maintain a majority BVAP in HD 75, the population added to this district would have to be 12 percent BVAP. To maintain a majority BVAP in HD 80, the population added to this district would have to be 18 percent BVAP. To maintain a majority BVAP in HD 89, the population added to this district would have to be 18 percent BVAP. As noted in Section VII, the BVAP of the areas brought into these districts far exceeded what was required to maintain these as majority BVAP districts.

78. Below, in Section IX, this report addresses whether BVAP in excess of 55 percent was necessary to ensure that African Americans have the ability to elect their preferred candidates in each of these districts.

VIII. Race and Party in the Configuration of HDs Under the Benchmark Map and HB 5005

79. This section examines the extent to which race is a factor in the composition of the 12 Challenged HDs and whether race is a more important factor than party in determining which VTDs are included in the 12 Challenged Districts under HB 5005. Two types of

analyses are presented. The first type of analysis, presented in part A, compares the racial or partisan composition of areas that were moved into or moved out of the 12 HDs in question. If the areas moved into the districts have the same racial composition as the areas moved out of the districts, then there is no racial sorting. However, racial differences in the areas moved into or out of districts would reflect a degree of racial sorting in the configuration of the districts. Similarly, if VTDs are sorted by race in the area of the Challenged Districts, then VTDs that are moved out of a Challenged District and have high BVAP would be more likely to be moved into another Challenged District than into one of the other districts. Likewise, a VTD with a low BVAP that is moved out of a Challenged District would be more likely to be moved into a Non-Challenged District. In other words, this pattern would indicate that VTDs with high African American populations are moved to districts with high African American populations and those with high White populations are moved to districts with high White populations.

80. The second type of analysis, in part B, examines the extent to which racial composition and partisan vote predict or explain which VTDs are included in the Challenged Districts and which are not. If race or party explains the reconfiguration of the HDs, then we expect that factor will be a statistically important predictor of which VTDs were included in the 12 HDs in question and which were not. The analyses are performed for all 12 districts pooled (aggregate analyses) and for each individual district separately.

A. Racial and Partisan Composition of VTDs Moved In Versus Moved Out of the Challenged Districts

81. The VTDs in the Challenged Districts can be divided into those included in these HDs under the Benchmark Map and those included in these HDs under HB 5005. There are, then, VTDs that remained in each HD from the Benchmark Map to the HB 5005 Map; VTDs that were moved into one of the Challenged Districts; VTDs that were moved out of one of the Challenged Districts; and VTDs never in one of the Challenged Districts. Reconfiguring the districts did result in splits of some VTDs. There are 284 VTDs or parts of VTDs that were kept in the 12 HDs in question under the Benchmark Map and HB 5005 Map. Of these, 240 were kept in the same HD before and after redistricting, and 44 were moved between the 12 HDs in question. For example, 8 VTDs or parts of VTDs moved from HD 63 under the Benchmark Map into HD 75 under HB 5005. There are 61 VTDs that were moved INTO one of the 12 HDs in question from other HDs. There are 36 VTDs that were moved OUT of one of the 12 HDs in question and into an HD out of the set of Challenged Districts.

82. Table 5 presents the population moved into and out of each of the Challenged Districts. The figures show the magnitude of the changes. In most of the Challenged HDs, HB 5005 kept approximately 60,000 persons, moved in approximately 20,000 persons, and moved out approximately 12,000 persons. The composition of the population kept, moved in and moved out affects the racial composition of the resulting district.

83. Five HDs had relatively sizable populations that were moved out. These are HDs 70, 77, 80, 90 and 95. HD 70 has almost exactly the same total population under HB 5005 as it had under the Benchmark Map. HB 5005, however, substantially

reconfigured the population, moving out 25,946 persons and replacing them with 25,948 different persons. In the Portsmouth area, HB 5005 removed 18,608 persons from HD 77 and brought in 21,308 persons HD 80, under the Benchmark, was under populated by 9,000 persons. The remapping of this district removed 22,211 persons and moved the boundary to add an area with a population of 32,331 persons. In Norfolk, HD 90 was reconstituted by removing VTDs with combined population of 18,469 and replacing them with VTDs with population of 27,814. In Hampton, HB 5005 brought in 30,304 persons into HD 95, but also removed VTDs that had total population of 18,115 persons. See Table 5.

A.1. Racial and Partisan Composition of Areas Moved In and Out: Aggregate Analysis

84. The reconfiguration of the Challenged Districts had the effect of bringing into these HDs areas that had much higher BVAP than the areas moved out. Specifically, the BVAP in the 61 VTDs moved into the Challenged Districts is 41.6%. The BVAP in the 36 VTDs moved out of these 12 HDs is 29.0%. That is a difference in the BVAP of 12.6 percentage points between the areas moved in and the areas moved out of the HDs in question. See Table 6A.

85. The areas kept in these HDs from the Benchmark to the HB 5005 map had the highest concentrations of African Americans. Over all VTDs in these Districts under HB 5005, African Americans are 57.2 percent of the adult population. In the VTDs kept in these districts across the redistricting process, African Americans are 61.4 percent of adults.

86. One caveat is that an assumption about the allocation of population in the split VTDs is made. Specifically, it is assumed that the BVAP is the same percent in all portions of a split VTD. Restricting attention only to whole VTDs reveals an even larger difference in BVAP. The BVAP in the 27 whole VTDs moved into the Challenged Districts is 41.4%. The BVAP in the 21 whole VTDs moved out of these 12 HDs is 23.7%. That is a difference in the BVAP of 17.7 percentage points between the areas moved into these 12 HDs and the areas moved out.

87. The partisan differences between areas moved into and out of the Challenged Districts are much smaller than the racial differences. Table 6B parallels Table 6A, but presents the Democratic percentage of the two-party vote in Federal offices (the average of President 2008, President 2012, and US Senate 2012) and for Governor in 2013. The Federal offices are denoted F and Governor G. Elections for President, US Senate, and Governor are commonly used in the evaluation of districting plans, and the results of the elections examined are very highly correlated with other elections in the state.

87. In the VTDs moved INTO one of the Challenged Districts, the Democrats running for Federal office won, on average, 65.7 percent of the Democratic plus Republican vote. In the VTDs moved out of these HDs, Democrats won 59.4 percent of the two-party vote. That is a difference in the Democratic percent of the Federal vote of 6.3 percentage points between the areas moved into these 12 HDs and the areas moved out. The analogous difference in the Democratic percent of the vote for Governor is 6.1 percentage points (66.1 versus 60.0). See Table 6B. By comparison, the racial difference between the areas

moved in and the areas moved out is 12.6 points – more than double the partisan difference.

88. Restricting attention only to whole VTDs, difference in the share of the vote won by Democrats in Federal offices between the areas moved into and the areas moved out of the 12 HDs in question is 7.5 percentage points (65.2 in versus 57.7 out). The difference in the 2013 Governor vote between areas moved into and areas moved out of the 12 HDs is 8.4 percentage points. By contrast, the racial difference between the whole VTDs moved in and moved out of these HDs is 17.7 points – more than two times larger than the partisan differences.

89. A sharper comparison is drawn by focusing on the racial composition of districts into which VTDs are moved. Two sorts of comparisons are informative. First, look only at VTDs that ended up in a Challenged District. Compare those VTDs that moved from one Challenged District to another with those that were kept in the same Challenged District from the Benchmark Map to HB 5005. The racial differences are stronger than partisan differences in this comparison. HB 5005 moved 44 VTDs between the Challenged Districts. HB 5005 left 240 VTDs or parts of VTDs in the districts that they were in under the Benchmark Map. Among the 44 VTDs moved between Challenged Districts, the BVAP was 55.0 percent. Among the 240 VTDs kept in the same HDs from the Benchmark Map to HB5005, the BVAP was 62.4 percent – 7.4 percentage points higher. *See* columns 1 and 2 in Table 7.

90. The partisan vote was only 4 to 5 percentage points higher in the areas kept in the same HD than in the areas moved between two Challenged Districts. See Table 7. Even among the areas moved between pairs of Challenged Districts, there were stronger

racial differences than partisan differences in the composition of the VTDs affected.

91. The second comparison to draw is between the types of HDs to which VTDs were moved. In this analysis, I contrast the BVAP of those VTDs moved out of a Challenged District and into another Challenged District with those VTDs moved out of a Challenged District and into one of the 88 Non-Challenged Districts. The Challenged Districts are districts with high BVAP. The Non-Challenged Districts had relatively low BVAP. A further indication of racial sorting is the extent to which high BVAP VTDs are moved into Challenged Districts and relatively low BVAP VTDs are moved into Non-Challenged Districts.

92. There are large differences in BVAP between those VTDs moved between Challenged Districts and those VTDs into one of the other 88 HDs. Specifically, the BVAP is 55.0% in the VTDs moved out of one of the Challenged Districts and into another. The BVAP is 29.0% – 26.0 points lower – in VTDs moved out of one of the 12 Challenged HDs in question and into one of the 88 other HDs. Compare the second and fourth columns of the first row of Table 7.

93. The partisan differences, overall, are about 9 percentage points smaller than the BVAP differences for this comparison. The Democratic percent of votes is 76.4% in the VTDs moved out of one of the 12 HDs in question and into another. The Democratic percent of the vote in VTDs moved out of one of the 12 HDs in question and into some other HDs is 59.4% -- a difference of 17 points. Compare the second and fourth columns of the second and third rows of Table 7.

94. In sum, there are greater racial differences than partisan differences between the VTDs moved into and the VTDs moved out of the Challenged Districts. This is true overall and taking into consideration the sorts of HDs into which the VTDs were moved. This indicates that compared with the Benchmark Map, HB 5005 sorted the VTDs in the area around the 12 HDs in question more strongly along racial lines than along partisan lines.

A.2. District-Specific Analysis

95. I further analyzed the racial composition and partisan vote in the areas moved into and out of each of the Challenged Districts. Table 8 presents the racial composition and voting patterns (Democratic Percent of the Average Vote for Federal Office) in each of the Challenged Districts, grouped by area.[4]

96. Each of the areas in question shows some evidence that the reconfiguration of the districts sorted VTDs along racial lines, and the degree of racial sorting was greater than the degree of party sorting on the whole. The effects are particularly large among the HDs in the Dinwiddie-Greensville, Richmond, Portsmouth, and Norfolk areas. In each of these areas, there was at least one HD for which the BVAP of the areas moved into that HD differed from the BVAP of the areas moved out of that HD by 10 percentage points or more.

97. The areas kept in each HD have BVAPs in excess of 55 percent. In every instance but HD 71, the areas kept in each district had BVAP higher than the areas moved into the HDs. And in every instance but

[4] I also examined the vote in specific offices, but report the Average Federal Vote to keep the table simpler. The results are substantively the same.

HD 71, the BVAP of the area kept in each district was larger than the BVAP of the overall district. See the last column of Table 8, and also, by comparison, the fourth column of figures in Table 4.

98. In the Dinwiddie area, the areas moved into HD 63 had 15.4 percentage points higher BVAP than the areas moved out of that district. The areas moved into HD 75 had 10.8 percentage points higher BVAP than the areas moved out of that district.

99. In the Richmond area, the areas moved into HD 71 had 50.8 percentage points higher BVAP than the areas moved out of that district. The areas moved into HD 70 had 16.1 percentage points lower BVAP than the areas moved out of that district, and the areas moved into HD 74 had 17.8 percentage points lower BVAP than the areas moved out of that district. These shifts reflect the movement of predominantly African American areas into HD 71 in order to produce a BVAP in that district above 55 percent.

100. In the Portsmouth area, the areas moved into HD 77 had a BVAP that was 18.3 percentage points higher than the BVAP in the areas moved out of that district, and HD 80 had a BVAP that was 5.3 percentage points higher than the BVAP in the areas moved out of that district.

101. In the Hampton area, the areas moved into HD 92 had a BVAP that was 10.5 percentage points higher than the BVAP in the areas moved out of that district.

102. In most of these areas, the magnitude of the difference in BVAP between the areas moved into the districts and the areas moved out of the districts exceeded the magnitude of the difference in the party vote. The HD that stands out in this respect is HD 71. The BVAP of the areas moved into this district was

50.8 points higher than the BVAP in the areas moved out. The difference in the average vote share in federal offices, by comparison, was only 16.8 percentage points. Again, in order to accommodate the increase in BVAP in HD 71, HDs 70 and 74 gave up areas with high concentrations of adult African Americans.

103. A more detailed look at the racial composition of the districts into which or out of which the VTDs were moved reveals even larger racial differences. Table 9 presents a more fine-grained assessment of the patterns in Table 8. Table 9 distinguishes where VTDs that were moved into Challenged Districts originated – from Challenged Districts or other HDs. Table 9 also distinguishes where VTDs that were moved out of Challenged Districts went – into Challenged Districts or into another HD. This closer analysis unmasks even more movement along racial lines in the districting process.

104. The extent to which race matters is seen more sharply with a more targeted comparison of the types of districts into which VTDs that were taken out of each Challenged District (Table 8).

105. This comparison is possible for HDs 69, 71, 74, 80, 89, 90, and 92. It is not possible for the Dinwiddie-Greensville area (HDs 63 and 75) or for HDs 70, 77, and 95. It is not possible to draw the comparison for HDs 75 and 77 because no VTDs were moved into other Challenged Districts. It is not possible to draw comparisons for HDs 63, 70, and 95 because no VTDs were moved into one of the 88 Non-Challenged HDs.

106. In the Richmond area, the VTDs moved out of HDs 71 and 74 were sorted into other HDs strongly along racial lines. The BVAP of those VTDs moved out of HD 71 into other Challenged Districts was 58.1

percent, while the BVAP of those VTDs moved out of HD 71 into some other HDs was just 6.6 percent – this is a 51.5 percentage point differential. The analogous difference in Democratic vote share was 31.4. HD 74 exhibited similarly large differences in BVAP between areas moved into other Challenged Districts. The difference in BVAP between VTDs moved to other Challenged Districts and VTDs moved to other districts was 48.5 percentage points for HD 71. The partisan difference, by contrast, was 34.6 points. The districting process, then, in the Richmond area was following the racial composition to a greater extent than partisan vote share in moving VTDs out of the Challenged Districts.

107. The Portsmouth area shows a similarly large racial effect among VTDs moved out of HD 80. The BVAP of VTDs moved out of HD 80 into other Challenged HDs was 47.7 percentage points higher than that of the VTDs moved into other HDs. The partisan difference between these VTDs was 18.9 points.

108. In the Norfolk area, HDs 89 and 90 show substantial differences in BVAP between the areas moved into other Challenged Districts and the areas moved into other HDs. These differences are 20.2 points in HD 89 and 15.1 points in HD 90. By comparison the analogous partisan differential was 13.2 points in HD 89 and 6.8 points in HD 90.

109. In sum, the analyses in Tables 8 and 9 show that, in every area where a Challenged District is located, there were differences in the racial composition of the areas moved into and the areas moved out of the districts in question. Those differences typically exceeded the partisan differences between the areas moved into and out of the districts. Closer examination

of the areas moved out of seven Challenged Districts showed even sharper racial effects between areas moved between two Challenged Districts and areas moved out of a Challenged District into some other (non-Challenged) HD. Further the areas kept in each HD from the Benchmark Map to HB 5005 had very high BVAP, higher than the overall BVAP in the district.

B. Effect of Race and Party on Likelihood of Inclusion of VTDs in 12 Challenged Districts

110. This subsection measures the extent to which race and partisanship are related to and predict which VTDs were included in one of the 12 HDs in question. Tables 7, 8 and 9 suggest that the movement of VTDs into one of these HDs is related to racial and partisan composition of districts and that race is the stronger factor. Further statistical analyses presented here confirm the importance of race as a factor in the configuration of the Challenged HDs and reveal that race is a stronger factor in explaining which VTDs were put into the Challenged Districts.

111. Correlations, partial correlations, and multiple regressions measure the strength of the relationship between race, party, and the likelihood that a VTD is included in one of the 12 HDs. The correlation measures the extent to which two variables are related, regardless of other variables. Perfect positive correlation equals 1, and a perfect negative correlation is -1. Partial correlation measures the extent to which two variables are related holding constant other variables. The partial correlation, then, between Inclusion of a VTD in one of the 12 HDs and BVAP would hold constant the Democratic Vote Share. Multiple regression measures the strength of a variable, such

as BVAP or Democratic Vote Share, holding constant other variables, when predicting the likelihood of a given outcome, in this case whether a VTD is included in one of the 12 Challenged Districts.

B.1. Correlations and Partial Correlations

112. Race and party are both correlated with the likelihood that a VTD is included in one of the HDs in question. The likelihood that a VTD is included in one of the 12 HDs is correlated .70 with BVAP and .52 with Democratic Vote Share. See the first column of Table 10.

113. The strongest correlate with whether a VTD is included in one of the 12 HDs under HB 5005 is whether the VTD was in one of those HDs under the Benchmark Map. The correlation is .87. See Table 10. As indicated in the previous subsection, though, the areas kept in the Challenged Districts had the highest BVAP of the different sets of VTDs (those kept in, those moved in, those moved out and those never included in a Challenged District), indicating that this correlation is also a function of race.

114. Holding other factors constant using partial correlations shows that race remains an important predictor of the likelihood that a VTD is included in one of the 12 HDs, but party becomes insignificant. First, holding constant whether the VTD was included in one of the 12 Challenged Districts under the Benchmark Map and Democratic Vote Share, the likelihood that a VTD is included in one of the 12 HDs under HB 5005 is correlated .25 with BVAP. That partial correlation is statistically different from 0 with probability greater than 99 percent. Second, holding constant whether the VTD was included in one of the 12 Challenged Districts under the Benchmark Map and BVAP,

the likelihood that a VTD is included in one of the 12 Challenged Districts under HB 5005 is correlated .02 with Democratic Vote for President in 2008, .03 with the Average Democratic Vote for Federal Office (President or Senate), and .05 with Democratic Vote for Governor in 2013. None of these partial correlations is statistically distinguishable from 0. Third, holding constant BVAP and Democratic Vote Share, the likelihood that a VTD is included in one of the 12 HDs under HB 5005 is correlated .75 with the fact that the VTD was included in one of the 12 HDs under the Benchmark Map. Again, these are areas with higher than average BVAP. *See* the Second column of Table 10.

B.2. Multiple Regression Predicting Which VTDs are Included in 12 Challenged Districts

115. Multiple regression is a commonly used way to measure the effects of an explanatory variable, such as race and party, on an outcome variable, in this case the likelihood that a precinct is included in one of the 12 HDs in question. Multiple regression measures how much more likely a VTD is to be in one of the 12 HDs in question if the BVAP is one percent higher in a given VTD, holding constant the Democratic Vote Share and whether the VTD is already included in one of these 12 HDs or not.

116. The first column of Table 11 presents the effect of BVAP given Democratic Vote Share of an HD and of Democratic Vote Share given BVAP. These estimates compare race and party head-to-head. The effect of the variable (or coefficient) is in bold and the measure of uncertainty (standard error, which is one half the margin of error) is in parentheses. The coefficient on BVAP is 1.021, meaning that a 1 percent increase in

BVAP, holding constant the Democratic Vote Percent, corresponds with a 1 percent higher likelihood that a VTD is included in one of the Challenged Districts. The coefficient on Average Democratic Vote for Federal office is .145, one-seventh the magnitude of the coefficient on BVAP. A one percent higher Democratic Vote Percent, holding constant the BVAP, corresponds to a one-eighth of one percent higher likelihood that the VTD is included in one of the Challenged Districts.

117. The estimates in the first column of Table 11 do not control for whether a VTD is already in one of the 12 Challenged Districts. Because VTDs with high BVAP were already included in the 12 HDs in question, the indicator of whether the VTD is already in one of these HDs necessarily is correlated with race. The VTDs that were already in the Challenged Districts had very high BVAP to begin with, averaging 57 percent BVAP.

118. The importance of race as a factor in the reconfiguration of the Challenged Districts remains clear even after holding constant whether a VTD was in or not in one of the 12 HDs in question. A VTD that had 10 percent higher BVAP than a similar VTD (in partisan terms) was 3.5 percent more likely to be in one of the Challenged Districts.[5] Party becomes statistically insignificant and has only a slight effect in predicting which VTDs are included in the 12 HDs in question. A VTD that had 10 percent higher Democratic Vote Share than a similar VTD (in racial terms) was .2 to .5 percent more likely to be in one of the Challenged Districts.[6] The effect of BVAP is 7 to

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[5] That is 10 percent times the estimated coefficient of .35.

[6] That is 10 percent times the coefficient corresponding to Democratic Share of Votes, ranging from .026 to .054.

13 times larger than the effect of Democratic Vote Share in predicting which VTDs ended up in one of the Challenged Districts.

119. Table 12 presents a parallel analysis to Table 11, but within each of the 5 areas in which the Challenged Districts are located. First, each area is defined as the set of counties and cities in the area from which the relevant districts are drawn. For example, the area of the four Richmond districts is defined as Richmond, Henrico, Charles City, and Chesterfield.[7] Second, a VTD is considered as in a Challenged District if it is in one of the districts. Third, multiple regression is used to predict whether a VTD is in one of the Challenged Districts in an area, and the predictors are the BVAP, the Average Democratic Vote Share for Federal Office, and an indicator of whether the VTD was in one of the Challenged Districts in the area under the Benchmark Map.[8]

120. Race is a strong predictor of whether a VTD is included in one of the Challenged Districts in each of the areas. The first row presents the estimated effect of an additional percent BVAP on the likelihood that a VTD is included in one of the HDs in question. In every area BVAP is a statistically significant predictor of the likelihood that a VTD ends up in one of the Challenged Districts.

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[7] In this analysis Dinwiddie-Greensville is Dinwiddie, Greensville, Emporia, Franklin City, Brunswick, Isle of Wight, Lunenburg, Prince George, Southampton, Suffolk, Surry, Sussex, Chesterfield and Hopewell. Portsmouth is Portsmouth, Chesapeake, Norfolk, and Suffolk. Norfolk is Norfolk and Virginia Beach. Hampton is Hampton, Newport News, and Poquoson.

[8] Other measures of the vote were used, including Democratic vote share for Governor 2013, President 2008, and President 2012.

121. Party is not a statistically significant predictor of whether a VTD is included in one of the Challenged Districts in each of the areas. The second row presents the estimated effect on an additional percent Democratic in the two-party vote share on the likelihood that a VTD is included in one of the Challenged Districts. In every instance Democratic Vote for office fails to register a statistically significant effect on the likelihood that a VTD ends up in one of the Challenged Districts. In every instance the magnitude of the effect of race exceeds the effect of party. The relationship between party and inclusion in one of the Challenged Districts is consistently negative, but statistically insignificant.

122. Finally, as with the analysis in Table 10, the results in Table 12 reveal that whether a VTD is in a Challenged District is a very strong predictor of whether that VTD remains in one of the Challenged Districts in the area. This factor has the effect of maintaining a high BVAP as the starting point for redistricting, as the average BVAP among these HDs was 57.0 percent under the Benchmark Map, and the areas kept in from the Benchmark to HB 5005 have an average BVAP of 62.4 percent.

C. Summary

123. In sum, BVAP of VTDs is a much stronger predictor than Democratic Share of Votes in predicting which VTDs are included one of 12 Challenged Districts under HB 5005. That pattern holds true across several different ways of considering whether party or race is a stronger factor in the configuration of these districts.

124. The first pattern considered was whether the difference in BVAP between VTDs moved into and out

of the 12 Challenged Districts was greater than the difference in Democratic Vote Share between VTDs moved into and out of these districts. The differences in BVAP were twice as large as the partisan differences.

125. The second pattern considered were simple correlations between an indicator of whether a VTD was included in one of the 12 Challenged Districts under HB 5005 and BVAP and Democratic Vote Share. The correlation of Inclusion of a VTD in one of the 12 Challenged Districts and BVAP was .70, while the correlation between Inclusion of a VTD in one of the 12 Challenged Districts and Democratic Vote Share was .50.

126. The third pattern was the partial correlation between Inclusion of a VTD in one of the 12 Challenged Districts and BVAP holding Democratic Vote Share constant and Democratic Vote Share holding BVAP constant. BVAP remained significantly correlated, but Democratic Vote Share became insignificant.

127. The fourth and final pattern used multiple regression to measure the strength of race and of party as predictors of whether a VTD was included in one of the 12 Challenged Districts under HB 5005. Head-to-head, race proved to be a much stronger predictor. The effect of BVAP on the likelihood that a VTD was included in one of the 12 Challenged Districts was 7 to 13 times larger than the effect of Democratic Vote Share.

128. The pattern observed statewide in the multiple regressions remains true within the local areas in which the Challenged Districts are located. Race is a

stronger predictor than is party of which VTDs are put into the Challenged Districts and which are not.

129. Across all four of these analyses, race is the predominant factor, over party, in determining which areas were included in the Challenged Districts under HB 5005.

IX. Racial Voting Patterns in 12 Challenged Districts Under the Benchmark Map and HB5005

130. So far, this report has provided evidence that the configuration of the Challenged Districts in each of 5 areas of Virginia lacks compactness and, in the Dinwiddie and Hampton areas, crosses unusually high numbers of county or precinct boundaries. Further, the report has documented that race is a strong factor in explaining the reconfiguration of the HDs. Every one of the Challenged Districts has BVAP in excess of 55.0 percent under HB 5005. The movement of VTDs into the Challenged Districts is strongly correlated with the BVAP in the Districts. In the regression analysis there is a 1:1 correspondence between BVAP and the likelihood that a VTD is included in one of the Challenged Districts, holding party constant. And race is a much stronger factor than party in explaining which VTDs were incorporated into the Challenged Districts under HB 5005.

131. A possible explanation for this reconfiguration is that it was necessary to have BVAP in excess of 55 percent in these districts in order to provide African Americans the ability to elect the candidates that they prefer.

132. I know of no statistical analysis conducted in conjunction with the districting process to ascertain whether the Challenged Districts were districts in

which African Americans already had the ability to elect their preferred candidates under the Benchmark Map, whether the Challenged Districts are districts in which African Americans have the ability to elect their preferred candidates under the HB 5005, or whether the 55 percent threshold is necessary to ensure the election of candidates preferred by African Americans.

133. I offer such an analysis here. This analysis is also relevant to assessing whether there is racial cohesion among African Americans, racial cohesion among Whites, and racially polarized voting, with clear majorities of Whites and African Americans voting for opposing candidates. Such facts are relevant in the application of the Voting Rights Act to redistricting. In particular, it may be necessary to create majority African American HDs if majorities of Whites oppose majorities of African Americans in an area.

134. The analyses in this section will demonstrate that each of the Challenged Districts functioned as districts in which African Americans had the ability to elect their preferred candidates under the Benchmark Map, and that this remains true under HB 5005 as well.

135. The analyses further show that not all of the Challenged Districts exhibited racially polarized voting under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005. Specifically, HD 69, HD 70, HD 71 and HD 89 lacked racially polarized voting, and in HDs 80 and 95 White Cohesion was low.

136. Finally, the analysis reveals that none of the HDs required a BVAP in excess of 55 percent in order to ensure that African Americans had the ability to elect their preferred candidates.

A. Cohesion and Polarization: Ecological Regression Analysis

137. In order to determine whether each of the Challenged Districts functioned as districts in which African Americans can elect their preferred candidates one must determine, first, which candidates are the preferred candidates of African Americans, Whites, and others, and, second, whether the preferred candidates win elections under a given district plan.

138. Ecological regression analyses were performed in order to estimate the rate with which adult African Americans, Whites, and Other Racial Groups vote for specific candidates. Ecological regression predicts election outcomes at the level of Voting Tabulation District (VTD) as a function of the Percent of the Voting Age Population that is White, that is African American, and that is of other groups. Such analyses were performed for all VTDs in the State of Virginia, for each House of Delegates district under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005, for all VTDs in the 12 Challenged Districts, and for all VTDs in the other 88 HDs. The elections examined are for President in 2008, President in 2012, US Senator in 2012, the average of these three federal offices, and for Governor of Virginia in 2013. These are recent elections that do not involve candidates running for the legislative seats in question (sometimes called exogenous elections) and that are statewide. I also examined elections for the House of Delegates for 2011 and 2013 (sometimes called endogenous elections). Each of the analyses estimates the share of the Two-Party (Democrat plus Republican) vote won by the Democrat among each of the racial groups. The Republican share of the Two-Party vote is one minus the Democrat share. In

Thornburg v. Gingles 478 US 30 (1986), the Supreme Court of the United States identified ecological regression as an acceptable method for determining which candidates are the preferred candidates of racial groups for purposes of assessing the cohesiveness of groups and the extent of racially polarized voting.

139. I know of no analysis of racial cohesion and polarization in voting performed as part of the district process statewide. For completeness and for purposes of comparison with the Challenged Districts, such an analysis is presented in Table 15, which presents the estimated percent won by the Democrat for each of the racial groups (Whites, African Americans, and those of Other races and ethnicities) in federal and state races. The analysis was performed for all VTDs in the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the VTDs in the Challenged Districts, and for the VTDs in the non-Challenged Districts.

140. The focus, here, is on the degree of racial cohesion and polarization in voting in the VTDs covered by the Challenged Districts. Table 13 presents the estimated shares of votes won by Democratic candidates in statewide Federal Races in 2008 and 2012 and for Governor in 2013 among African Americans, Whites, and those of Other Races.

141. In every district African Americans exhibit high rates of cohesion in their voting. Estimates put the percent of African Americans voting for Democratic candidates from 86 percent to 100 percent in every one of the Challenged Districts under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005. *See* the first two columns in Table 13.

142. White cohesion varies across the districts. First, some districts exhibit high rates of White

cohesion in voting. In HDs 63, 75, 77, 90, and 92 under the Benchmark Map, Whites exhibited fairly high cohesion, voting 70 to 85 percent for Republican candidates.

143. Likewise, these districts exhibit high rates of polarization because large majorities of Whites vote in the opposite way as large majorities of African Americans. That is the case in the Dinwiddie-Greensville area HDs 63 and 75. Polarization is relatively high in HD 77 in Portsmouth, HD 90 in Norfolk, and HD 92 in Hampton.

144. Second, some districts exhibit relatively low cohesion, though a majority of Whites still vote opposite to a majority of Blacks. This is true in HDs 74 in Richmond (the northern and eastern district in this region), HD 80 in Portsmouth, and HD 95 in Hampton. In these districts, at least as they were configured under the Benchmark Map, Whites vote 52 to 60 percent for the Republican candidates.

145. Third, three of four districts in Richmond and one of the Norfolk districts exhibit no polarization under the Benchmark Map. Under the configuration of the Benchmark Map, a strong majority of Whites in HDs 69, 70, and 71 in the Richmond Area and in HD 89 in Norfolk voted for the same candidates that African Americans preferred.

146. Redistricting under HB 5005 altered the composition of the White electorate in HDs 70 and 95 substantially. In HD 70 under the Benchmark Map, a majority of Whites in the district voted the same way as a majority of African Americans. In other words, voting in the district was not racially polarized. Under HB 5005, however, Whites in HD 70 are cohesive and a sizable majority (70 percent) vote opposite to the way

that a majority of African Americans vote. Changes in district boundaries with HB 5005 altered the composition of the White electorate in this district. Twenty-six percent of Whites in the new boundary voted for the same candidate preferred by African Americans for Governor, and 27 percent of Whites in the new boundary voted for the same candidate preferred by African Americans in the three federal offices examined. Racial polarization arose because the areas of Henrico and Chesterfield that were moved into HD 70 exhibit much sharper levels of racial polarization in voting than did the areas of the City of Richmond that were removed (especially precincts 508, 402, and 609).

147. Similarly, HD 95 had relatively low levels of White Cohesion, but the population added to the district brought in Whites who vote in the opposite way as African Americans in that area.

148. HD 89 did not exhibit racially polarized voting between African Americans and Whites, yet HB 5005 increased the percent of the Voting Age Population that is African American from 52.5 percent to 55.5 percent. HD 69 does not exhibit racially polarized voting either.

B. Ability to Elect

149. The second type of evidence required to assess whether a district creates an opportunity for minorities to elect their preferred candidates is the electoral performance of candidates preferred by minorities in the VTDs or precincts encompassed by the districts in question.

150. Since the passage of HB 5005 there have been two general elections for the House of Delegates in the State of Virginia. Table 14 presents the results of those

elections for each of the Challenged Districts. Table 14 also presents the results of the 2007 and 2009 House of Delegate elections in the analogous districts under the Benchmark Map.

151. In every one of the Challenged Districts under HB 5005 and under the Benchmark Map the candidates preferred by African Americans won the general election. In the large majority of cases the race was uncontested. When there was a contest the candidate preferred by African Americans won by a comfortable margin. The lowest vote share for such a candidate was 62 percent, in HD 75 in 2013.

152. It is further possible to analyze the vote for candidates for other offices, such as President, US Senate, and Governor, in the VTDs encompassed by each of the districts under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005. Tables 15A and 15B present returns for President 2008, President 2012, US Senate 2012, and Governor 2013 in each of the Challenged Districts.

153. In each of the Challenged Districts, the candidate preferred by African Americans won majorities of the votes under HB 5005 and under the Benchmark Map in every election considered.

154.In sum, HB 5005 did not reduce or increase the ability of African Americans to elect their preferred candidates in the Challenged Districts. African Americans were easily able to elect their candidates of choice under the Benchmark Map in each of the Challenged Districts, and they are able to elect their preferred candidates under HB 5005 in each of the Challenged Districts.

C. A 55 Percent Threshold Was Not Necessary

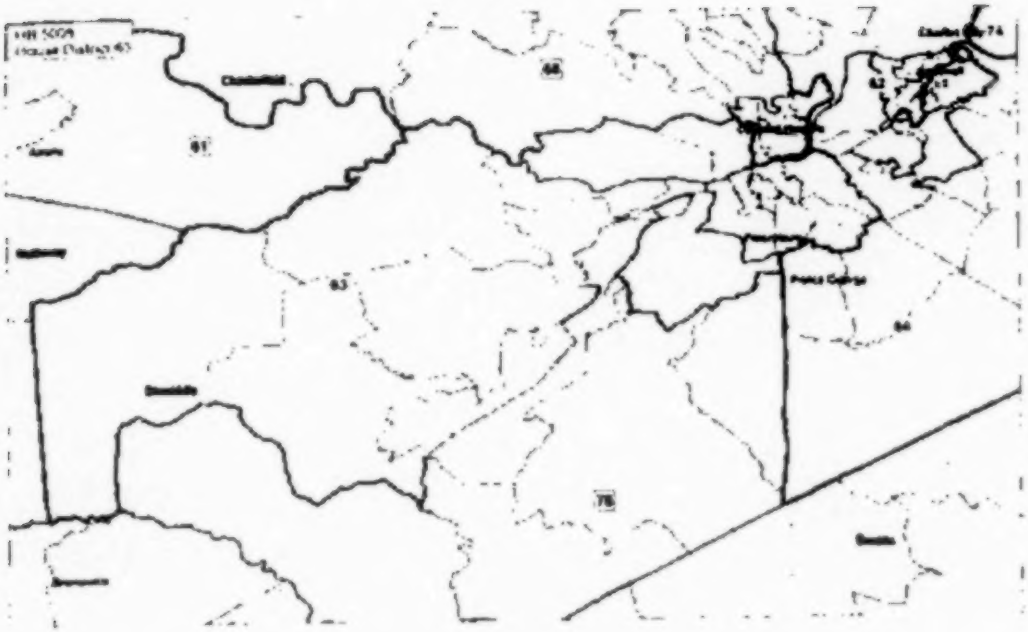
155. The data in Tables 13 and 14 reveal that African Americans were able to elect their preferred candidates in each of the Challenged Districts by very large margins, usually in excess of 75 percent of the vote.

156. As noted above, each of the Challenged Districts has BVAP of at least 55 percent under HB 5005.

157. Using the estimates of racial cohesion in Table 13 and information on the composition of the districts in Table 4, I calculate whether it was necessary to have 55 percent BVAP in order for these HDs to elect candidates preferred by African Americans. I assume the same rate of White cohesion and Black cohesion and same composition of the electorate as in the Benchmark Map. I then add enough BVAP to create a district that is exactly 50 percent BVAP and calculate the expected share of the vote received by the candidate preferred by African Americans. In every case, the candidates preferred by African Americans would receive well in excess of half of the votes for President, Senator, and Governor, and would receive over 55 percent of the votes for House of Delegates (in the elections for which there were contested elections). A 55 percent BVAP threshold then is not necessary to ensure that African Americans had the ability to elect their preferred candidates.

/s/ Stephen Ansolabehere
Stephen Ansolabehere
March 11, 2015
Cambridge, Massachusetts

MAP A



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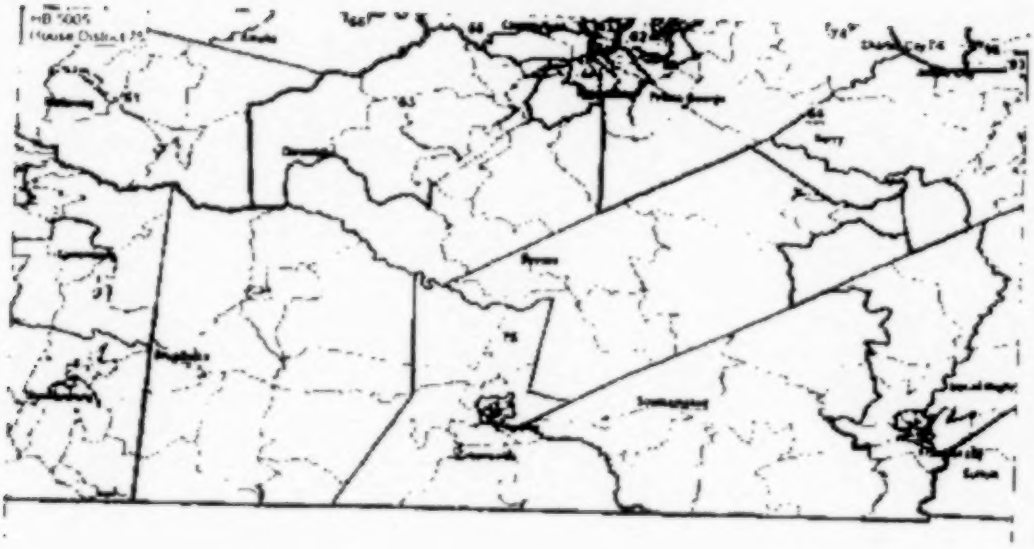

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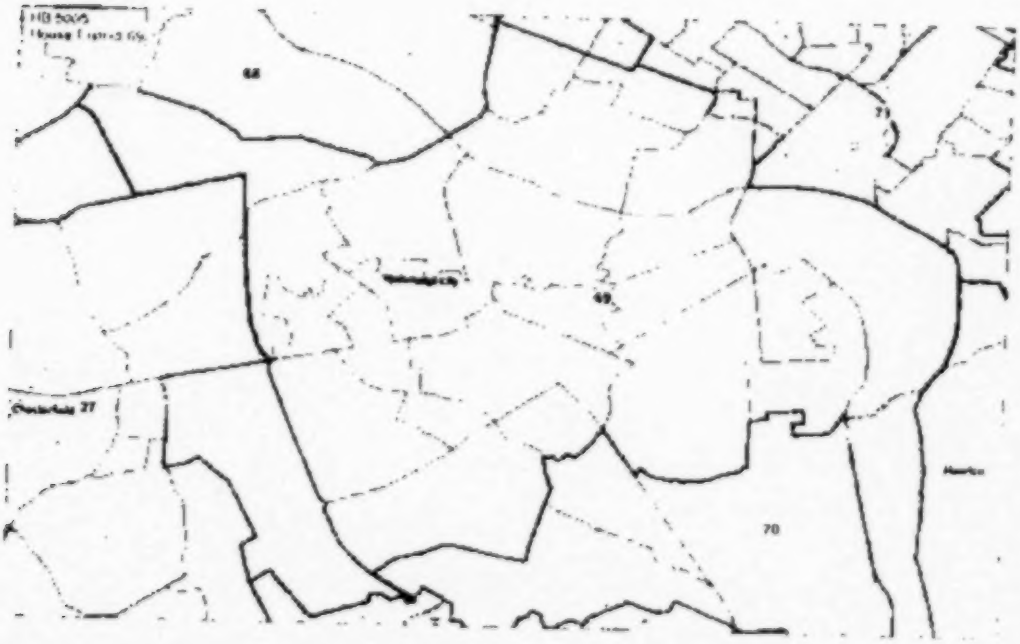
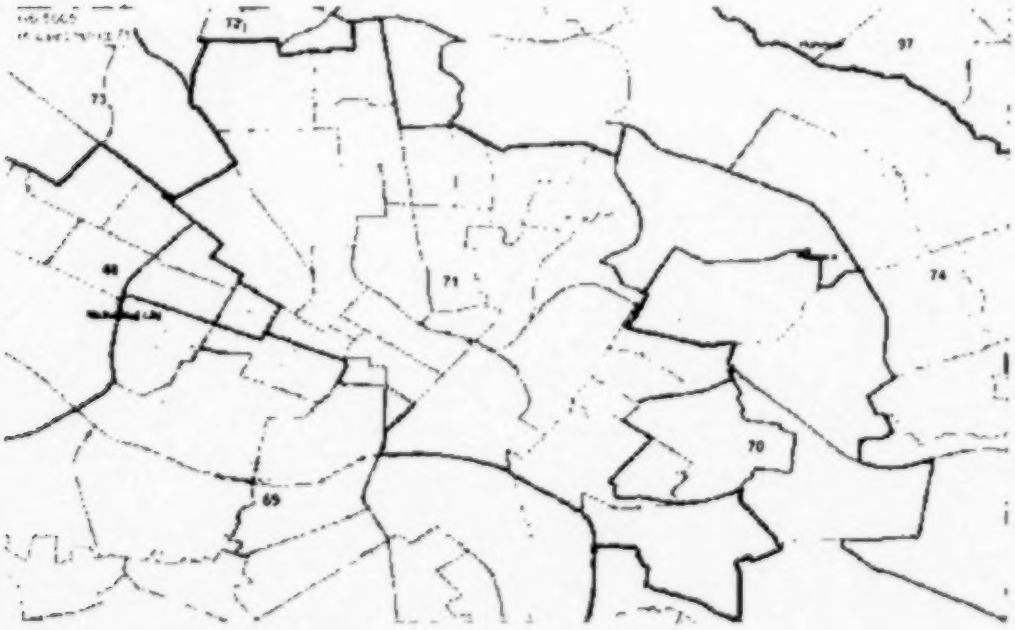
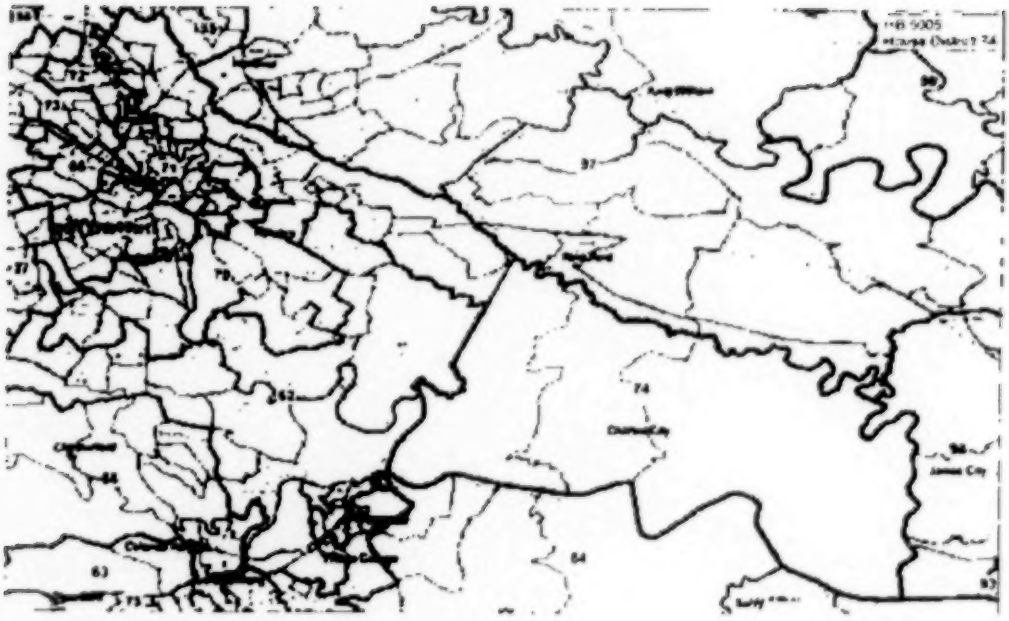


MAP D

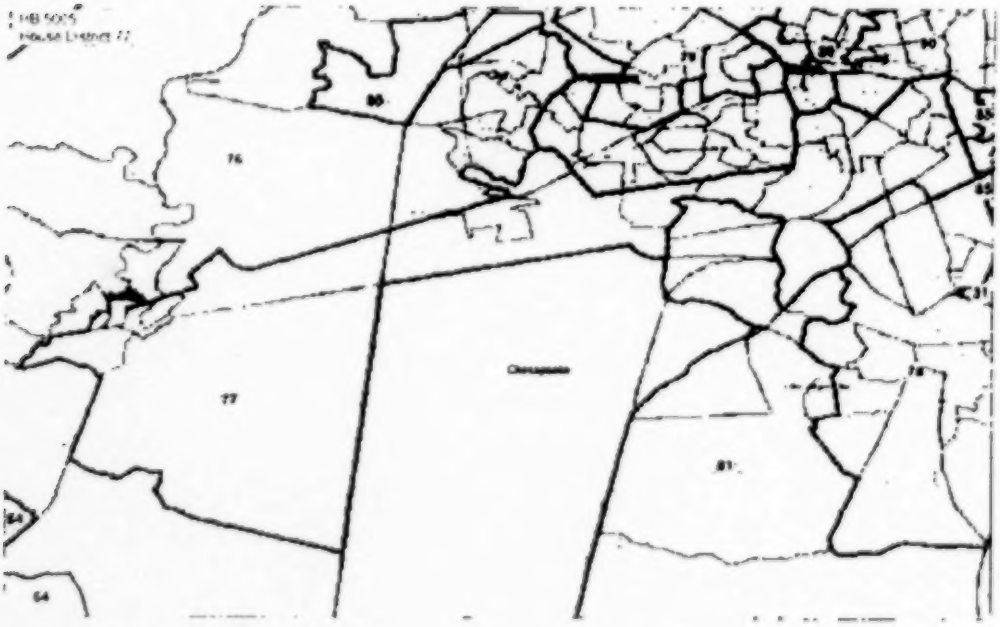
MAP E



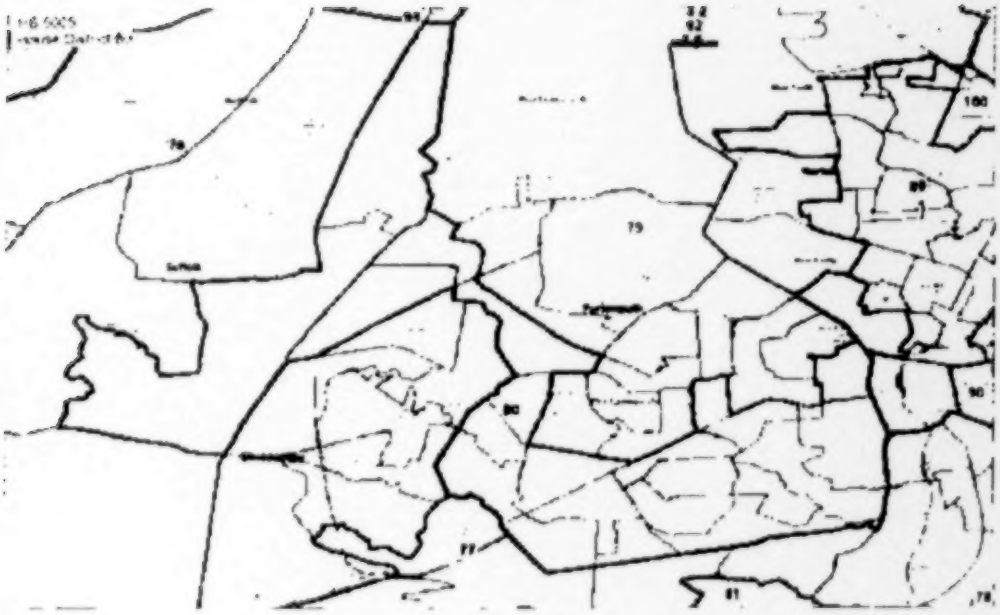
MAP F



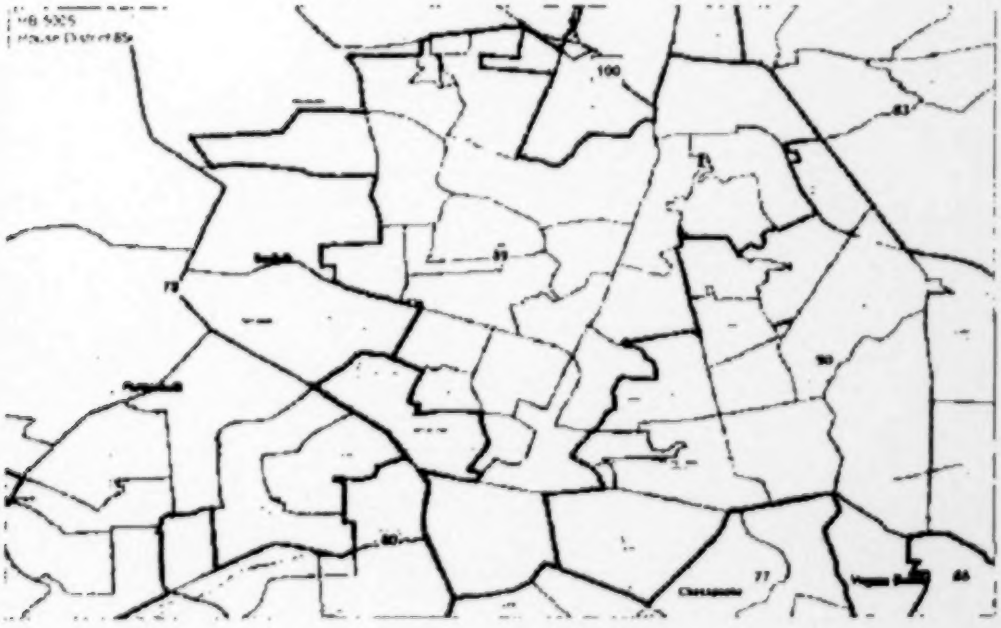
MAP G



MAP H

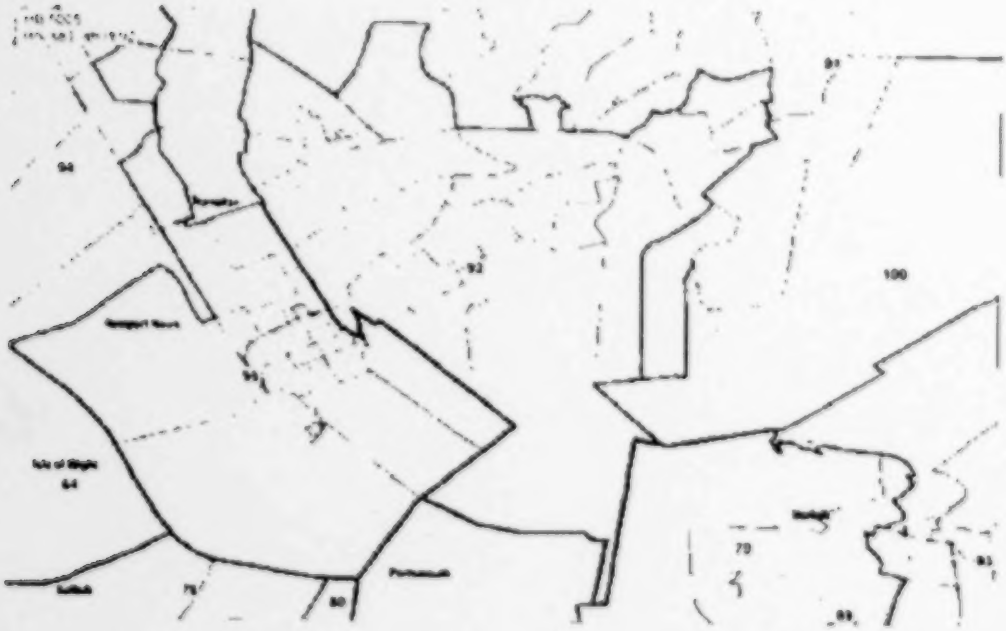


MAP I



MAP J

MAP K



MAP I.

Table 1. Location of and Counties and Cities in 12 Challenged Districts under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005		
Dinwiddie-Greensville		
District	*Benchmark*	*HB5005*
63	Chesterfield (s), Dinwiddie, Petersburg City	Chesterfield (s), Dinwiddie (s), Hopewell (s), Petersburg City, Prince George (s)
75	Brunswick (s), Emporia City, Franklin City (s), Isle of Wight (s), Greensville, Lunenberg (s), Southampton (s), Sussex	Brunswick (s), Dinwiddie(s), Emporia City, Franklin City (s), Greensville, Isle of Wight (s), Lunenberg (s), Southampton (s), Surry (s), Sussex (s)
Richmond		
69	Chesterfield (s), Richmond City (s)	Chesterfield (s), Richmond City (s)
70	Chesterfield (s), Henrico (s), Richmond City (s)	Chesterfield (s), Henrico (s), Richmond City (s)
71	Henrico (s), Richmond City (s)	Henrico (s), Richmond City (s)
74	Charles City, Henrico (s), Hopewell City (s), Prince George (0), Richmond City (s)	Charles City, Henrico (s), Richmond City (s)
Portsmouth		
77	Chesapeake (s), Suffolk (s)	Chesapeake (s), Suffolk (s)
80	Chesapeake (s), Norfolk (s), Portsmouth (s)	Chesapeake (s), Norfolk (s), Portsmouth (s), Suffolk (s)
Norfolk		
89	Norfolk (wh)	Norfolk (wh)
90	Chesapeake (s), Norfolk (s), Virginia Beach (s)	Norfolk (s), Virginia Beach (s)
Hampton		
92	Hampton (wh)	Hampton (wh)
95	Hampton (s), Newport News (s)	Hampton (s), Newport News (s)
(0) means zero population in part (s) means district splits boundary (wh) means district is wholly inside of no comment means area is wholly inside of a district		

Table 2. Geographic Compactness and Voting Tabulation District Splits in Challenged House Districts and Statewide, Under the Benchmark and HB5005 Maps				
	Compactness Reock		Split VTDs	
District Number	Benchmark	HB5005	Benchmark	HB5005
63	.61	.25	0	8
69	.37	.52	2	4
70	.47	.40	2	3
71	.24	.33	1	3
74	.16	.16	3	3
75	.42	.41	4	13
77	.18	.19	4	3
80	.39	.26	2	1
89	.58	.40	4	4
90	.35	.46	4	4
92	.28	.34	3	0
95	.43	.14	1	6
Average	.37	.32	2.5 (30 total)	4.3 (52 total)
State			174	236
Average	.38	.36	1.7	2.4
Max	.61	.62	12	13
Min	.16	.14	0	0

Table 3. County and City Divisions under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005, in 12 Challenged Districts and Statewide		
District	Benchmark	HB 5005
63	Chesterfield	Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Hopewell City, Prince George
69	Chesterfield, Richmond City	Chesterfield, Richmond City
70	Chesterfield, Henrico, Richmond City	Chesterfield, Henrico, Richmond City
71	Henrico, Richmond City	Henrico, Richmond City
74	Henrico, Hopewell City, Prince George (0), Richmond City	Henrico, Richmond City
75	Brunswick, Franklin City, Isle of Wight, Lunenberg, Southampton	Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Franklin City, Isle of Wight, Lunenberg, Southampton, Surry, Sussex
77	Chesapeake, Suffolk	Chesapeake, Suffolk
80	Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth	Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk
89	Norfolk City	Norfolk City
90	Chesapeake, Norfolk City, Virginia Beach City	Norfolk City, Virginia Beach City
92	Hampton City	Hampton City
95	Hampton City, Newport News	Hampton City, Newport News
Number of Counties or Cities Divided	17	19
Number of Divisions	29	33
Statewide		
Number of Counties or Cities Divided	59	59
Number of Divisions	190	197
(0) means zero population included in the split area.		

Table 4. Population and Racial Composition of Challenged Districts in the Benchmark and HB5005 Maps

	Population		Black Voting Age Population		Hispanic Voting Age Population	
District Number	Benchmark	HB5005	Benchmark	HB5005	Benchmark	HB5005
63	73,723	79,602	58.1 %	59.5 %	2.5 %	3.3 %
69	71,299	79,386	56.3 %	55.2 %	11.5 %	9.7 %
70	79,380	79,382	61.8 %	56.4 %	8.8 %	11.4 %
71	74,194	80,322	46.3 %	55.3 %	2.8 %	2.4 %
74	80,153	79,594	62.7 %	57.2 %	3.1 %	3.0 %
75	70,454	79,295	55.3 %	55.4 %	1.7 %	1.8 %
77	76,927	79,627	57.6 %	58.8 %	4.0 %	3.9 %
80	70,585	80,705	54.4 %	56.3 %	2.9 %	3.0 %
89	74,259	79,614	52.5 %	55.5 %	4.6 %	4.1 %
90	71,080	80,425	56.9 %	56.6 %	4.8 %	5.4 %
92	71,017	79,689	62.1 %	60.7 %	3.9 %	3.7 %
95	67,882	80,071	61.6 %	60.0 %	3.3 %	5.6 %

Source: Commonwealth of Virginia, Division of Legislative Services: Redistricting 2010.
http://redistricting.dls.virginia.gov/2010/RedistrictingPlans.aspx#28
http://redistricting.dls.virginia.gov/2010/RedistrictingPlans.aspx#1

Table 5. Population Moved Into and Out of Challenged Districts

	INTO	OUT OF	KEPT IN SAME HD
Dinwiddie			
HD 63	15,763	9,884	63,839
HD 75	16,930	8,088	62,365
Richmond			
HD 69	21,145	11,998	59,301
HD 70	25,948	25,946	53,434
HD 71	17,421	11,293	62,901
HD 74	15,855	16,414	63,739
Portsmouth			
HD 77	21,308	18,608	58,319
HD 80	32,331	22,211	48,374
Norfolk			
HD 89	17,279	13,701	60,558
HD 90	27,814	18,469	52,611
Hampton			
HD 92	18,115	9,443	61,574
HD 95	30,304	18,115	49,767

Table 6A. Black Voting Age Population of VTDs Into and Out of Challenged Districts under Benchmark and HB5005 Maps			
All VTDs (Whole or Part)			
		HB5005 Map (2011-2015 HDs)	
		In	Out
Benchmark Map (2001-2010 HDs)	In	61.4% (284 VTDs)	29.0% (36 VTDs)
	Out	41.6% (61 VTDs)	14.1% (2,199 VTDs)
Only Whole VTDs			
		HB5005 Map (2011-2015 HDs)	
		In	Out
Benchmark Map (2001-2010 HDs)	In	62.3% (244)	23.7% (21)
	Out	41.4% (27)	13.9% (1,898)

Table 6B. Average Democrat Share of Two Party Vote Among VTDs In and Out of Challenged Districts under Benchmark and HB5005 Maps Average of Federal (President 2008, President 2012, and Senate 2012), Governor 2013

All VTDs (Whole or Part)

		HB5005 Map (2012 HDs)	
		In	Out
Benchmark Map (2010 HDs)	In	F=79.9% G=80.5% (284 VTDs)	F=59.4% G=60.0% (36 VTDs)
	Out	F=65.7% G=66.1% (61 VTDs)	F=50.2% G=49.0% (2,199 VTDs)

Only Whole VTDs

		HB5005 Map	
		In	Out
Benchmark Map	In	F= 80.5% G=81.1% (244)	F=57.7% G=57.9% (21)
	Out	F=65.2% G=66.3% (27)	F=50.0% G=48.9% (1,898)

Table 7. Racial Composition and Voting Patterns of VTDs Kept In, Moved Into, Moved Out of, and Not In 12 Challenged Districts under Benchmark and HB5005 Maps

	Same HD Same HD Under Benchmark and HB 5005	Moved Between Moved Between Challenged HDs	Moved Into Moved Into Challenged HD From Non-Challenged HD	Moved Out of Moved From Challenged HD Into Non-Challenged HD	Not In Not In A. A. HD Under Benchmark or HB5005
BVAP	62.4%	55.0%	41.6%	29.0%	14.1%
Average Vote Federal Office	80.5%	76.4%	65.8%	59.4%	50.2%
Governor 2013	81.2%	76.3%	66.1%	60.0%	49.0%
% of State Population	8.7%	1.4%	1.9%	0.9%	87.1%
# of VTDs	244	44	61	36	2,198

Table 8. Racial Composition and Voting Patterns of VTDs Moved Into, Moved Out of and Kept in Challenged Districts

	DINWIDDIE-GREENSVILLE			
	INTO	OUT OF	*diff*	KEPT IN SAME HD
	HD63			
BVAP	52.0	36.6	*15.4*	62.0
Average Federal	70.6	56.3	*14.3*	74.3
	HD 75			
BVAP	37.9	27.1	*10.8*	58.3
Average Federal	51.0	45.3	*5.7*	63.7
	RICHMOND			
	HD69			
BVAP	44.7	43.5	*1.2*	58.0
Average Federal	80.3	70.1	*10.2*	86.9
	HD 70			
BVAP	43.8	59.9	*-16.1*	63.4
Average Federal	68.3	85.7	*-17.4*	86.4
	HD 71			
BVAP	72.1	21.3	*50.8*	51.5
Average Federal	86.8	70.0	*16.8*	86.2
	HD74			
BVAP	38.5	56.3	*-17.8*	62.1
Average Federal	61.6	77.3	*-15.7*	78.9
	PORTSMOUTH			
	HD 77			
BVAP	44.2	25.9	*18.3*	67.1
Average Federal	65.6	48.6	*17.0*	79.8
	HD 80			
BVAP	52.9	47.6	*5.3*	59.3
Average Federal	71.2	77.2	*-6.0*	77.4
	NORFOLK			
	HD 89			
BVAP	43.9	41.8	*2.1*	56.7
Average Federal	72.2	71.0	*1.2*	83.3
	HD 90			
BVAP	43.3	42.7	*0.6*	62.8
Average Federal	69.6	65.0	*4.6*	75.6

	HAMPTON			
	HD 92			
BVAP	47.3	36.8	*10.5*	65.9
Average Federal	69.4	62.2	*7.2*	83.5
	HD 95			
BVAP	43.7	47.3	*-3.6*	68.1
Average Federal	69.4	69.4	*0.0*	81.6

Table 9. Racial Composition and Voting Patterns of VTDs Moved Into, Moved Out of and Kept in Challenged Districts

	DINWIDDIE-GREENSVILLE					
	HD 63					
	INTO		OUT OF			SAME
	From A. A. HDs	From Other HDs	TO A.A. HDs	TO Other HDs	*diff*	KEPT IN HD
BVAP	66.2	42.3	36.6	--		62.0
Average Federal	86.2	60.0	52.3	--		74.3
	HD75					
BVAP	36.6	39.3	--	27.1		67.1
Average Federal	52.3	49.8	--	45.3		79.8
	RICHMOND					
	HD 69					
BVAP	47.2	34.3	49.0	40.9	*8.1*	58.0
Average Federal	84.9	61.9	78.9	66.0	*12.9*	86.9
	HD 70					
BVAP	49.0	42.9	59.9	--		63.4
Average Federal	78.9	66.5	85.7	--		83.6
	HD 71					
BVAP	80.1	13.1	58.1	6.6	*51.5*	51.5
Average Federal	90.3	72.0	91.8	60.4	*31.4*	86.2
	HD 74					
BVAP	66.0	21.9	69.0	20.5	*48.5*	62.1
Average Federal	81.4	49.7	86.3	51.7	*34.6*	78.9
	PORTSMOUTH					
	HD 77					
BVAP	30.5	67.3	--	25.9		67.1
Average Federal	57.4	79.5		48.6		79.8
	HD 80					
BVAP	52.8	--	78.1	30.4	*47.7*	59.3
Average Federal	71.2	--	89.3	70.4	*18.9*	77.4
	NORFOLK					
	HD 89					
BVAP	91.7	27.2	47.4	27.2	*20.2*	56.7
Average Federal	96.6	63.8	75.6	62.4	*13.2*	83.3
	HD 90					
BVAP	47.4	40.6	44.6	29.5	*15.1*	62.8
Average Federal	75.6	65.8	65.9	59.1	*6.8*	75.6

	HAMPTON					
	HD 92					
BVAP	47.2	--	43.1	35.6	7.5	65.9
Average Federal	69.4	--	67.4	61.1	6.3	83.5
	HD 95					
BVAP	43.1	43.8	47.2	--		68.1
Average Federal	69.6	67.4	69.4	--		81.6

Table 10. Party and Race as Correlates of the likelihood of inclusion of specific VTDs in Minority HDs		
	Simple Correlation	Partial Correlation (Holding Other variables constant)
BVAP	.70*	.25*
VTD In A.A. District Under Benchmark	.87*	.75*
Democrat Vote for President 2008	.50*	.02#
Democrat Vote for President 2012	.52*	.00#
Democrat Vote for US Senate 2012	.52*	.01#
Average Democratic Vote for Federal Office	.52*	.03#
Democrat Vote for Governor 2013	.50*	.05#
#Not holding constant other election variables * Not Statistically Significantly different from 0, with probability <.05.		

Table 11. Party and Race as Predictors of the likelihood of inclusion of VTDs in one of 12 Challenged Districts,
Regression estimates (linear probability model)

	Estimated Coefficient (St. Error)	Estimated Coefficient (St. Error)	Estimated Coefficient (St. Error)	Estimated Effect Coefficient (St. Error)
BVAP	1.021(.032)	.346 (.026)	.352 (.022)	.338 (.024)
VTD In A.A. District Under Benchmark		.725 (.013)	.725 (.013)	.723 (.013)
Average Democratic Vote for Federal Office	.145 (.038)	.039 (.026)		
Democrat Vote for President 2008			.026 (.024)	
Democrat Vote for Governor 2013				.054 (.022)
R-Square	.468	.746	.746	.746
N	2579	2579	2579	2579

Table 12. Party and Race as Predictors of the likelihood of inclusion of VTDs in one of Challenged Districts in each Region, Regression estimates (linear probability model)

	Dinwiddie-Greensville	Richmond	Portsmouth	Norfolk	Hampton
	Estimated Coefficient (St. Error)	Estimated Coefficient (St. Error)	Estimated Coefficient (St. Error)	Estimated Coefficient (St. Error)	Estimated Coefficient (St. Error)
BVAP	.486 (.178)*	.980 (.260)*	.439 (.210)*	1.384(.390)*	.906 (.489)#
Average Democratic Vote for Federal Office	-.253 (.232)	-.659(.363)	-.348(.288)	-.643 (.421)	-.275 (.639)
In District Under Benchmark	.792 (.042)*	.618 (.078)*	.612 (.061)*	.652 (.121)*	.547 (.090)*
R-Square	.727	.787	.467	.534	.643
N	246	109	158	101	88

* Statistically significantly different from 0 with probability less than .05
\# Statistically significantly different from 0 with probability less than .05

Table 13. Racial Cohesion and Polarization in Voting Patterns in 12 Challenged Districts,
Ecological Regression Estimates of Democrat's Share of Two-Party Vote Among Each Racial Group

	HD 63					
	Black		White		Other	
	Bench	HB5005	Bench	HB5005	Bench	HB5005
Average Federal	1.000	.894	.177	.168	1.000	.972
Governor 2013	.960	1.000	.186	.176	1.000	.690
	HD 69					
Average Federal	1.000	.978	.590	.654	.744	.916
Governor 2013	1.000	.983	.629	.711	.730	.909
	HD 70					
Average Federal	.983	.861	.593	.280	.759	.753
Governor 2013	.981	1.000	.647	.324	.612	.653
	HD 71					
Average Federal	.990	.980	.559	.592	1.000	1.000
Governor 2013	.970	.972	.612	.714	1.000	1.000
	HD 74					
Average Federal	1.000	1.000	.371	.336	.578	.764
Governor 2013	1.000	1.000	.397	.306	.537	.963
	HD75					
Average Federal	.938	.946	.227	.224	.791	.662
Governor 2013	.947	.941	.210	.227	.587	.563
	HD 77					
Average Federal	.995	.987	.325	.383	.552	.588
Governor 2013	1.000	1.000	.278	.298	.723	1.000
	HD 80					
Average Federal	.970	.974	.415	.338	1.000	1.000
Governor 2013	.965	.962	.479	.461	1.000	1.000
	HD 89					
Average Federal	1.000	1.000	.565	.569	.558	.348
Governor 2013	1.000	1.000	.627	.634	.201	.353
	HD 90					
Average Federal	1.000	1.000	.289	.301	1.000	1.000
Governor 2013	1.000	.947	.238	.308	1.000	1.000
	HD 92					
Average Federal	1.000	1.000	.290	.369	1.000	1.000
Governor 2013	.948	.942	.216	.304	1.000	1.000
	HD 95					
Average Federal	1.000	.989	.435	.265	.201	1.000
Governor 2013	1.000	1.000	.405	.256	.360	.972

Table 14. Election Returns VA House.
Winning Party and Democrat's Share of Two-Party Vote,
in Challenged House Districts, In 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013

	Benchmark		HB5005	
District Number	2007 Winner (%)	2009 Winner (%)	2011 Winner (%)	2013 Winner (%)
63	D (U)	D (U)	D (U)	D (U)
69	D (83%)	D (72%)	D (U)	D (U)
70	D (U)	D (78%)	D (U)	D (U)
71	D (U)	D (82%)	D (U)	D (88%)
74	D (U)	D (76%)	D (73%)	D (U)
75	D (U)	D (U)	D (66%)	D (62%)
77	D (U)	D (U)	D (U)	D (U)
80	D (U)	D (69%)	D (U)	D (U)
89	D (U)	D (69%)	D (U)	D (U)
90	D (U)	D (67%)	D (U)	D (U)
92	D (U)	D (U)	D (U)	D (U)
95	D (U)	D (U)	D (U)	D (77%)

U = Unopposed by a major party candidate

Table 14A. Election Returns for President.
Democrat Candidate's Share of Two-Party (Democrat Plus Republican) Vote, Challenged House Districts Under the Benchmark and HB5005 Maps

	President 2008		President 2012	
District Number	Benchmark	HB5005	Benchmark	HB5005
63	71%	71%	71%	73%
69	84%	86%	84%	87%
70	85%	78%	85%	78%
71	83%	87%	83%	88%
74	80%	74%	79%	75%
75	63%	63%	62%	62%
77	75%	76%	73%	76%
80	78%	74%	78%	75%
89	80%	82%	80%	81%
90	77%	78%	77%	78%
92	81%	78%	82%	79%
95	78%	77%	79%	77%

Table 14B. Election Returns for US Senate and Governor.
Democrat's Share of Two-Party Vote, Challenged House Districts Under the Benchmark and HB5005 Maps

	US Senate 2012		Governor 2013	
District Number	Benchmark	HB5005	Benchmark	HB5005
63	70%	72%	70%	71%
69	84%	85%	85%	87%
70	84%	79%	85%	80%
71	83%	87%	85%	89%
74	79%	75%	80%	75%
75	61%	61%	60%	61%
77	73%	75%	76%	77%
80	78%	75%	80%	77%
89	80%	81%	81%	82%
90	76%	77%	76%	78%
92	81%	79%	81%	80%
95	78%	78%	78%	76%

Table 15. Racial Voting Patterns Statewide, in Challenged HDs, and in Non-Challenged HDs, Ecological Regression Estimates of Democrat's Share of Two-Party Vote Among Each Racial Group**

	Entire State of Virginia		
Democrat Vote Share	Black	White	Other
President 2008	.949	.340	.970
President 2012	.980	.308	.989
US Senate 2012	.952	.333	.974
Average Federal	.970	.336	.970
Governor 2013	.967	.313	1.000
State House 2011*	.825	.278	.649
State House 2013*	.899	.251	.918

	VTDs in Challenged House Districts (HDs 63, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 77, 80, 89, 90, 92, 95)					
	Black		White		Other	
	Bench	HB5005	Bench	HB5005	Bench	HB5005
President 2008	.853	.984	.341	.316	.986	1.000
President 2012	.983	.935	.394	.387	1.000	1.000
US Senate 2012	.958	.920	.422	.416	1.000	1.000
Average Federal	.977	.978	.397	.389	1.000	1.000
Governor 2013	.976	.969	.419	.345	1.000	1.000
State House 2011*	.889	.887	.472	.565	1.000	1.000
State House 2013*	.939	.926	.354	.453	1.000	1.000

	VTDs in Other House Districts (not HDs 63, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 77, 80, 89, 90, 92, 95)					
	Black		White		Other	
	Bench	HB5005	Bench	HB5005	Bench	HB5005
President 2008	.860	.984	.340	.326	.987	1.000
President 2012	.908	.898	.312	.314	1.000	1.000
US Senate 2012	.873	.862	.338	.340	.996	.997
Average Federal	.888	.805	.332	.333	.991	.992
Governor 2013	.855	.811	.313	.301	1.000	1.000
State House 2011*	.633	.487	.284	.296	.730	.773
State House 2013*	.745	.682	.262	.265	.949	.963

* Contested Races Only

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ACADEMIC POSITIONS

2008-present	Professor, Department of Government, Harvard University
1998-2009	Elting Morison Professor, Department of Political Science, MIT (Associate Head, 2001-2005)
1995-1998	Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, MIT
1993-1994	National Fellow, The Hoover Institution
1989-1993	Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles

FELLOWSHIPS AND HONORS

American Academy of Arts and Sciences	2007
Carnegie Scholar	2000-02
Goldsmith Book Prize for *Going Negative*	1996
National Fellow, The Hoover Institution	1993-94

Harry S. Truman Fellowship 1982-86

PUBLICATIONS

Books

2014 *Cheap and Clean: How Americans Think About Energy in the Age of Global Warming.* With David Konisky. MIT Press.

2013 *American Government*, 13th edition. With Benjamin Ginsberg and Kenneth Shepsle. W.W. Norton.

2008 *The End of Inequality: One Person, One Vote and the Transformation of American Politics.* With James M. Snyder, Jr., W. W. Norton.

1996 *Going Negative: How Political Advertising Divides and Shrinks the American Electorate.* With Shanto Iyengar. The Free Press.

1993 *Media Game: American Politics in the Television Age.* With Roy Behr and Shanto Iyengar. Macmillan.

Recent Articles in Refereed Journals

2014 "Mecro-economic Voting: Local Information and Micro-Perceptions of the Macro-Economy" (With Marc Meredith and Erik Snowberg), *Economics and Politics* 26 (November): 380-410.

2013 "Race, Gender, Age, and Voting" *Politics and Governance*, vol. 1, issue 2. (with Eitan Hersh) http://www.librelloph.com/politicsandgovernance/ article/view/PaG-1.2.132

2013 "Regional Differences in Racially Polarized Voting: Implications for the Constitutionality of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act" (with Nathaniel Persily and Charles Stewart) 126 *Harvard Law Review* F 205 (2013) http://www.harvardlawreview.org/issues/126/april13/forum_1005.php

2013 "Cooperative Survey Research" *Annual Review of Political Science* (with Douglas Rivers)

2013 "Social Sciences and the Alternative Energy Future" *Daedalus* (with Bob Fri)

2013 "The Effects of Redistricting on Incumbents," *Election Law Journal* (with James Snyder)

2013 "Does Survey Mode Still Matter?" *Political Analysis* (with Brian Schaffner)

2012 "Asking About Numbers: How and Why" *Political Analysis* (with Erik Snowberg and Marc Meredith). doi:10.1093/pan/mps031

2012 "Movers, Stayers, and Registration" *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* (with Eitan Hersh and Ken Shepsle)

2012 "Validation: What Big Data Reveals About Survey Misreporting and the Real Electorate" *Political Analysis* (with Eitan Hersh)

2012 "Arizona Free Enterprise v. Bennett and the Problem of Campaign Finance" *Supreme Court Review* 2011(1):39-79

2012 "The American Public's Energy Choice" *Daedalus* (with David Konisky)

2012 "Challenges for Technology Change" *Daedalus* (with Robert Fri)

2011 "When Parties Are Not Teams: Party positions in single-member district and proportional representation systems" *Economic Theory* 49 (March) DOI: 10.1007/s00199-011-0610-1

2011 "Profiling Originalism" *Columbia Law Review* (with Jamal Greene and Nathaniel Persily).

2010 "Partisanship, Public Opinion, and Redistricting" *Election Law Journal* (with Joshua Fougere and Nathaniel Persily).

2010 "Primary Elections and Party Polarization" *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* (with Shigeo Hirano, James Snyder, and Mark Hansen)

2010 "Constituents' Responses to Congressional Roll Call Voting," *American Journal of Political Science* (with Phil Jones)

2010 "Race, Region, and Stephen Ansolabehere, Nathaniel Persily, and Charles H. Stewart III, "Race, Region, and Vote Choice in the 2008 Election: Implications for the Future of the Voting Rights Act" *Harvard Law Review* April, 2010.

2010 "Residential Mobility and the Cell Only Population," *Public Opinion Quarterly* (with Brian Schaffner)

2009 "Explaining Attitudes Toward Power Plant Location," *Public Opinion Quarterly* (with David Konisky)

2009 "Public risk perspectives on the geologic storage of carbon dioxide," *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control* (with Gregory Singleton and Howard Herzog) 3(1): 100-107.

2008 "A Spatial Model of the Relationship Between Seats and Votes" (with William Leblanc) *Mathematical and Computer Modeling* (November).

2008 "The Strength of Issues: Using Multiple Measures to Gauge Preference Stability, Ideological Constraint, and Issue Voting" (with Jonathan Rodden and James M. Snyder, Jr.) *American Political Science Review* (May).

2008 "Access versus Integrity in Voter Identification Requirements." *New York University Annual Survey of American Law,* vol 63.

2008 "Voter Fraud in the Eye of the Beholder" (with Nathaniel Persily) *Harvard Law Review* (May)

2007 "Incumbency Advantages in U. S. Primary Elections," (with John Mark Hansen, Shigeo Hirano, and James M. Snyder, Jr.) *Electoral Studies* (September)

2007 "Television and the Incumbency Advantage" (with Erik C. Snowberg and James M. Snyder, Jr). *Legislative Studies Quarterly*.

2006 "The Political Orientation of Newspaper Endorsements" (with Rebecca Lessem and James M. Snyder, Jr.). *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* vol. 1, issue 3.

2006 "Voting Cues and the Incumbency Advantage: A Critical Test" (with Shigeo Hirano, James

M. Snyder, Jr., and Michiko Ueda) *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* vol. 1, issue 2.

2006 "American Exceptionalism? Similarities and Differences in National Attitudes Toward Energy Policies and Global Warming" (with David Reiner, Howard Herzog, K. Itaoka, M. Odenberger, and Fillip Johanssen) *Environmental Science and Technology* (February 22, 2006), http://pubs3.acs.org/acs/journals/doilookup? in_doi=10.1021/es052010b

2006 "Purple America" (with Jonathan Rodden and James M. Snyder, Jr.) *Journal of Economic Perspectives* (Winter).

2005 "Did the Introduction of Voter Registration Decrease Turnout?" (with David Konisky). *Political Analysis*.

2005 "Statistical Bias in Newspaper Reporting: The Case of Campaign Finance" *Public Opinion Quarterly* (with James M. Snyder, Jr., and Erik Snowberg).

2005 "Studying Elections" *Policy Studies Journal* (with Charles H. Stewart III and R. Michael Alvarez).

2005 "Legislative Bargaining under Weighted Voting" *American Economic Review* (with James M. Snyder, Jr., and Michael Ting)

2005 "Voting Weights and Formateur Advantages in Coalition Formation: Evidence from Parliamentary Coalitions, 1946 to 2002" (with James M. Snyder, Jr., Aaron B. Strauss, and Michael M. Ting) *American Journal of Political Science*.

2005 "Reapportionment and Party Realignment in the American States" *Pennsylvania Law Review* (with James M. Snyder, Jr.)

2004 "Residual Votes Attributable to Voting Technologies" (with Charles Stewart) *Journal of Politics*

2004 "Using Term Limits to Estimate Incumbency Advantages When Office Holders Retire Strategically" (with James M. Snyder, Jr.). *Legislative Studies Quarterly* vol. 29, November 2004, pages 487-516.

2004 "Did Firms Profit From Soft Money?" (with James M. Snyder, Jr., and Michiko Ueda) *Election Law Journal* vol. 3, April 2004.

2003 "Bargaining in Bicameral Legislatures" (with James M. Snyder, Jr. and Mike Ting) *American Political Science Review,* August, 2003.

2003 "Why Is There So Little Money in U.S. Politics?" (with James M. Snyder, Jr.) *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, Winter, 2003.

2002 "Equal Votes, Equal Money: Court-Ordered Redistricting and the Public Spending in the American States" (with Alan Gerber and James M. Snyder, Jr.) *American Political Science Review*, December, 2002.

Paper awarded the Heinz Eulau award for the best paper in the American Political Science Review.

2002 "Are PAC Contributions and Lobbying Linked?" (with James M. Snyder, Jr. and Micky Tripathi) *Business and Politics* 4, no. 2.

2002 "The Incumbency Advantage in U.S. Elections: An Analysis of State and Federal Offices, 1942-2000" (with James Snyder) *Election Law Journal,* 1, no. 3.

2001 "Voting Machines, Race, and Equal Protection." *Election Law Journal*, vol. 1, no. 1

2001 "Models, assumptions, and model checking in ecological regressions" (with Andrew Gelman, David Park, Phillip Price, and Larraine Minnite) *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, series A, 164: 101-118.

2001 "The Effects of Party and Preferences on Congressional Roll Call Voting."(with James Snyder and Charles Stewart) *Legislative Studies Quarterly* (forthcoming).

Paper awarded the *Jewell-Lowenberg Award* for the best paper published on legislative politics in 2001. Paper awarded the *Jack Walker Award* for the best paper published on party politics in 2001.

2001 "Candidate Positions in Congressional Elections," (with James Snyder and Charles Stewart). *American Journal of Political Science* 45 (November).

2000 "Old Voters, New Voters, and the Personal Vote," (with James Snyder and Charles Stewart) *American Journal of Political Science* 44 (February).

2000 "Soft Money, Hard Money, Strong Parties," (with James Snyder) *Columbia Law Review* 100 (April):598 - 619.

2000 "Campaign War Chests and Congressional Elections," (with James Snyder) *Business and Politics*. 2 (April): 9-34.

1999 "Replicating Experiments Using Surveys and Aggregate Data: The Case of Negative Advertising." (with Shanto Iyengar and Adam Simon) *American Political Science Review* 93 (December).

1999 "Valence Politics and Equilibrium in Spatial Models," (with James Snyder), *Public Choice.*

1999 "Money and Institutional Power," (with James Snyder), *Texas Law Review* 77 (June, 1999): 1673-1704.

1997 "Incumbency Advantage and the Persistence of Legislative Majorities," (with Alan Gerber), *Legislative Studies Quarterly* 22 (May 1997).

1996 "The Effects of Ballot Access Rules on U.S. House Elections," (with Alan Gerber), *Legislative Studies Quarterly* 21 (May 1996).

1994 "Riding the Wave and Issue Ownership: The Importance of Issues in Political Advertising and News," (with Shanto Iyengar) *Public Opinion Quarterly* 58: 335-357.

1994 "Horseshoes and Horseraces: Experimental Evidence of the Effects of Polls on Campaigns," (with Shanto Iyengar) *Political Communications* 11/4 (October-December): 413-429.

1994 "Does Attack Advertising Demobilize the Electorate?" (with Shanto Iyengar), *American Political Science Review* 89 (December).

1994 "The Mismeasure of Campaign Spending: Evidence from the 1990 U.S. House Elections," (with Alan Gerber) *Journal of Politics* 56 (September).

1993 "Poll Faulting," (with Thomas R. Belin) *Chance* 6 (Winter): 22-28.

1991 "The Vanishing Marginals and Electoral Responsiveness," (with David Brady and Morris Fiorina) *British Journal of Political Science* 22 (November): 21-38.

1991 "Mass Media and Elections: An Overview," (with Roy Behr and Shanto Iyengar) *American Politics Quarterly* 19/1 (January): 109-139.

1990 "The Limits of Unraveling in Interest Groups," *Rationality and Society* 2: 394-400.

1990 "Measuring the Consequences of Delegate Selection Rules in Presidential Nominations," (with Gary King) *Journal of Politics* 52: 609-621.

1989 "The Nature of Utility Functions in Mass Publics," (with Henry Brady) *American Political Science Review* 83: 143-164.

Special Reports and Policy Studies

2010 *The Future of Nuclear Power*, Revised.

2006 *The Future of Coal.* MIT Press. Continued reliance on coal as a primary power source will lead to very high concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, resulting in global warming. This cross-disciplinary study – drawing on faculty from Physics, Economics, Chemistry, Nuclear Engineering, and Political Science – develop a road map for

technology research and development policy in order to address the challenges of carbon emissions from expanding use of coal for electricity and heating throughout the world.

2003 *The Future of Nuclear Power*. MIT Press. This cross-disciplinary study – drawing on faculty from Physics, Economics, Chemistry, Nuclear Engineering, and Political Science – examines the what contribution nuclear power can make to meet growing electricity demand, especially in a world with increasing carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel power plants.

2002 "Election Day Registration." A report prepared for DEMOS. This report analyzes the possible effects of Proposition 52 in California based on the experiences of 6 states with election day registration.

2001 *Voting: What Is, What Could Be.* A report of the Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project. This report examines the voting system, especially technologies for casting and counting votes, registration systems, and polling place operations, in the United States. It was widely used by state and national governments in formulating election reforms following the 2000 election.

2001 "An Assessment of the Reliability of Voting Technologies." A report of the Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project. This report provided the first nationwide assessment of voting equipment performance in the United States. It was prepared for the Governor's

Select Task Force on Election Reform in Florida.

Chapters in Edited Volumes

2012 "Using Recounts to Measure the Accuracy of Vote Tabulations: Evidence from New Hampshire Elections, 1946-2002" in Confirming Elections, R. Michael Alvarez, Lonna Atkeson, and Thad Hall, eds. New York: Palgrave, Macmillan.

2010 "Dyadic Representation" in Oxford Handbook on Congress, Eric Schickler, ed., Oxford University Press.

2008 "Voting Technology and Election Law" in *America Votes!*, Benjamin Griffith, editor, Washington, DC: American Bar Association.

2007 "What Did the Direct Primary Do to Party Loyalty in Congress" (with Shigeo Hirano and James M. Snyder Jr.) in *Process, Party and Policy Making: Further New Perspectives on the History of Congress*, David Brady and Matthew D. McCubbins (eds.), Stanford University Press, 2007.

2007 "Election Administration and Voting Rights" in *Renewal of the Voting Rights Act*, David Epstein and Sharyn O'Hallaran, eds. Russell Sage Foundation.

2006 "The Decline of Competition in Primary Elections," (with John Mark Hansen, Shigeo Hirano, and James M. Snyder, Jr.) *The Marketplace of Democracy*, Michael P. McDonald and John Samples, eds. Washington, DC: Brookings.

2005 "Voters, Candidates and Parties" in *Handbook of Political Economy*, Barry Weingast and Donald Wittman, eds. New York: Oxford University Press.

2003 "Baker v. Carr in Context, 1946 – 1964" (with Samuel Isaacharoff) in *Constitutional Cases in Context*, Michael Dorf, editor. New York: Foundation Press.

2002 "Corruption and the Growth of Campaign Spending"(with Alan Gerber and James Snyder). *A User's Guide to Campaign Finance*, Jerry Lubenow, editor. Rowman and Littlefield.

2001 "The Paradox of Minimal Effects," in Henry Brady and Richard Johnston, eds., *Do Campaigns Matter?* University of Michigan Press.

2001 "Campaigns as Experiments," in Henry Brady and Richard Johnson, eds., Do *Campaigns Matter*? University of Michigan Press.

2000 "Money and Office," (with James Snyder) in David Brady and John Cogan, eds., *Congressional Elections: Continuity and Change*. Stanford University Press.

1996 "The Science of Political Advertising," (with Shanto Iyengar) in *Political Persuasion and Attitude Change*, Richard Brody, Diana Mutz, and Paul Sniderman, eds. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press.

1995 "Evolving Perspectives on the Effects of Campaign Communication," in Philo Warburn, ed., *Research in Political Sociology*, vol. 7, JAI.

1995 "The Effectiveness of Campaign Advertising: It's All in the Context," (with Shanto Iyengar) in *Campaigns and Elections American Style*, Candice Nelson and James A. Thurber, eds. Westview Press.

1993 "Information and Electoral Attitudes: A Case of Judgment Under Uncertainty," (with Shanto Iyengar), in *Explorations in Political Psychology*, Shanto Iyengar and William McGuire, eds. Durham: Duke University Press.

Working Papers

2009 "Sociotropic Voting and the Media" (with Marc Meredith and Erik Snowberg), American National Election Study Pilot Study Reports, John Aldrich editor.

2007 "Public Attitudes Toward America's Energy Options: Report of the 2007 MIT Energy Survey" CEEPR Working Paper 07-002 and CANES working paper.

2006 "Constituents' Policy Perceptions and Approval of Members' of Congress" CCES Working Paper 06-01 (with Phil Jones).

2004 "Using Recounts to Measure the Accuracy of Vote Tabulations: Evidence from New Hampshire Elections, 1946 to 2002" (with Andrew Reeves).

2002 "Evidence of Virtual Representation: Reapportionment in California," (with Ruimin He and James M. Snyder).

1999 "Why did a majority of Californians vote to lower their own power?" (with James Snyder

and Jonathan Woon). Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, Atlanta, GA, September, 1999. Paper received the award for the best paper on Representation at the 1999 Annual Meeting of the APSA.

1999 "Has Television Increased the Cost of Campaigns?" (with Alan Gerber and James Snyder).

1996 "Money, Elections, and Candidate Quality," (with James Snyder).

1996 "Party Platform Choice - Single- Member District and Party-List Systems,"(with James Snyder).

1995 "Messages Forgotten" (with Shanto Iyengar).

1994 "Consumer Contributors and the Returns to Fundraising: A Microeconomic Analysis," (with Alan Gerber), presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, September.

1992 "Biases in Ecological Regression," (with R. Douglas Rivers) August, (revised February 1994). Presented at the Midwest Political Science Association Meetings, April 1994, Chicago, IL.

1992 "Using Aggregate Data to Correct Non-response and Misreporting in Surveys" (with R. Douglas Rivers). Presented at the annual meeting of the Political Methodology Group, Cambridge, Massachusetts, July.

1991 "The Electoral Effects of Issues and Attacks in Campaign Advertising" (with Shanto Iyengar). Presented at the Annual Meeting of

the American Political Science Association, Washington, DC.

1991 "Television Advertising as Campaign Strategy: Some Experimental Evidence" (with Shanto Iyengar). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Phoenix.

1991 "Why Candidates Attack: Effects of Televised Advertising in the 1990 California Gubernatorial Campaign," (with Shanto Iyengar). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, Seattle, March.

1990 "Winning is Easy, But It Sure Ain't Cheap." Working Paper #90-4, Center for the American Politics and Public Policy, UCLA. Presented at the Political Science Departments at Rochester University and the University of Chicago.

Research Grants

1989-1990 Markle Foundation. "A Study of the Effects of Advertising in the 1990 California Gubernatorial Campaign." Amount: $50,000

1991-1993 Markle Foundation. "An Experimental Study of the Effects of Campaign Advertising." Amount: $150,000

1991-1993 NSF. "An Experimental Study of the Effects of Advertising in the 1992 California Senate Electoral." Amount: $100,000

1994-1995 MIT Provost Fund. "Money in Elections: A Study of the Effects of Money on Electoral Competition." Amount: $40,000

1996-1997	National Science Foundation. "Campaign Finance and Political Representation." Amount: $50,000
1997	National Science Foundation. "Party Platforms: A Theoretical Investigation of Party Competition Through Platform Choice." Amount: $40,000
1997-1998	National Science Foundation. "The Legislative Connection in Congressional Campaign Finance. Amount: $150,000
1999-2000	MIT Provost Fund. "Districting and Representation." Amount: $20,000.
1999-2002	Sloan Foundation. "Congressional Staff Seminar." Amount: $156,000.
2000-2001	Carnegie Corporation. "The Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project." Amount: $253,000.
2001-2002	Carnegie Corporation. "Dissemination of Voting Technology Information." Amount: $200,000.
2003-2005	National Science Foundation. "State Elections Data Project." Amount: $256,000.
2003-2004	Carnegie Corporation. "Internet Voting." Amount: $279,000.
2003-2005	Knight Foundation. "Accessibility and Security of Voting Systems." Amount: $450,000.
2006-2008	National Science Foundation, "Primary Election Data Project," $186,000
2008-2009	Pew/JEHT. "Measuring Voting Problems in Primary Elections, A National Survey." Amount: $300,000

2008-2009	Pew/JEHT. "Comprehensive Assessment of the Quality of Voter Registration Lists in the United States: A pilot study proposal" (with Alan Gerber). Amount: $100,000.
2010-2011	National Science Foundation, "Cooperative Congressional Election Study," $360,000
2010-2012	Sloan Foundation, "Precinct-Level U. S. Election Data," $240,000.
2012-2014	National Science Foundation, "Cooperative Congressional Election Study, 2010-2012 Panel Study" $425,000
2012-2014	National Science Foundation, "2012 Cooperative Congressional Election Study," $475,000
2014-2016	National Science Foundation, "Cooperative Congressional Election Study, 2010-2014 Panel Study" $510,000
2014-2016	National Science Foundation, "2014 Cooperative Congressional Election Study," $400,000

Professional Boards

Editor, Cambridge University Press Book Series, Political Economy of Institutions and Decisions, 2006-present

Member, Board of the Reuters International School of Journalism, Oxford University, 2007 to present.

Member, Academic Advisory Board, Electoral Integrity Project, 2012 to present. Contributing Editor, *Boston Review*, The State of the Nation.

Member, Board of Overseers, American National Election Studies, 1999 - 2013. Associate Editor, Public Opinion Quarterly, 2012 to 2013.

Editorial Board of American Journal of Political Science, 2005 to present.

Editorial Board of Legislative Studies Quarterly, 2005 to present.

Editorial Board of Public Opinion Quarterly, 2006 to present.

Editorial Board of the Election Law Journal, 2002 to present.

Editorial Board of the Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics, 1996 to 2008.

Editorial Board of Business and Politics, 2002 to Present.

Scientific Advisory Board, Polimetrix, 2004 to 2006.

Special Projects and Task Forces

Principal Investigator, Cooperative Congressional Election Study, 2005 – present.

CBS News Election Decision Desk, 2006-present

Co-Director, Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project, 2000-2004.

Co-Organizer, MIT Seminar for Senior Congressional and Executive Staff, 1996-2007.

MIT Energy Innovation Study, 2009-2010.

MIT Energy Initiative, Steering Council, 2007-2008

MIT Coal Study, 2004-2006.

MIT Energy Research Council, 2005-2006.

MIT Nuclear Study, 2002-2004.

Harvard University Center on the Environment, Council, 2009-present

Expert Witness, Consultation, and Testimony

2001	Testimony on Election Administration, U. S. Senate Committee on Commerce.
2001	Testimony on Voting Equipment, U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
2001	Testimony on Voting Equipment, U.S. House Committee on House Administration
2001	Testimony on Voting Equipment, Congressional Black Caucus
2002-2003	*McConnell v. FEC*, 540 U.S. 93 (2003), consultant to the Brennan Center.
2009	Amicus curiae brief with Professors Nathaniel Persily and Charles Stewart on behalf of neither party to the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Northwest Austin Municipal Utility District Number One v. Holder*, 557 U.S. 193 (2009).
2009	Testimony on Voter Registration, U. S. Senate Committee on Rules.
2011-2014	*Perez v. Perry*, U. S. District Court in the Western District of Texas (No. 5:11-cv-00360). Exert witness on behalf of Rodriguez intervenors.
2011-2013	*State of Texas v. United States,* the U.S. District Court in the District ofColumbia (No. 1:11-cv-01303), expert witness on behalf of the Gonzales intervenors.
2012-2013	*State of Texas v. Holder*, U.S. District Court in the District of Columbia (No.1:12-cv-00128), expert witness on behalf of the United States.

2011-2012	*Guy v. Miller* in U.S. District Court for Nevada (No. 11-OC-00042-1B), expert witness on behalf of the Guy plaintiffs.
2012	*In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment*, Florida SupremeCourt (Nos. 2012-CA-412, 2012-CA-490), consultant for the Florida Democratic Party.
2012-2014	*Romo v. Detzner*, Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit in Florida (No.2012 CA 412), expert witness on behalf of Romo plaintiffs.
2013-2014	*LULAC v. Edwards Aquifer Authority*, U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas, San Antonio Division (No. 5:12cv620-OLG,), consultant and expert witness on behalf of the City of San Antonio and San Antonio Water District
2013-2014	*Veasey v. Perry*, U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Corpus Christi Division (No. 2:13-cv-00193)
2013 – present	*Harris v. McCrory,* U. S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina (No. 1:2013cv00949).
2014	Amicus curiae brief, on behalf of neither party, Supreme Court of the UnitedStates, *Alabama Democratic Conference v. State of Alabama.*

Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Board of Elections Reply Report

Stephen Ansolabehere

April 24, 2015

1. My Expert Report in this case examined the geographic features, racial composition, partisan composition, and voting patterns of twelve Challenged Districts for the House of Delegates in five regions of the Commonwealth of Virginia. These are House Districts ("HDs") 63, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 77, 80, 89, 90, 92 and 95. They are in the Dinwiddie-Greenville area (HDs 63 and 75), the Richmond area (HDs 69, 70, 71 and 74), the Norfolk area (HDs 89 and 90), the Portsmouth area (HDs 77 and 80), and the Hampton and Newport News area (HDs 92 and 95).

2. Defendants and Intervenor-Defendants submitted three reports in response to my Expert Report, authored by Dr. Hofeller, Professor Hood, and Professor Katz.

3. This Reply Report addresses the issues raised by Dr. Hofeller, Professor Hood, and Professor Katz.

OVERALL SUMMARY

4. This section provides a summary of the major points contained in this Reply Report.

Geography

5. The Challenged Districts are more likely to split counties, cities, and VTDs than the not challenged districts. These findings from my Expert Report are not challenged.

6. The Challenged Districts are less compact by geographic dispersion (Reock) and perimeter (Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg). Very low compactness arises with HDs 74, 77, 80, and 95. Significant

reductions in compactness occur in HDs 63, 80, 89, and 95.

7. Professor Katz is at odds with Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller about the appropriate way to measure compactness.

Race and Party in the Composition of the Challenged HDs

8. My Expert Report analyzed the movement of VTDs into and out of the Challenged Districts from the Benchmark Map to HB 5005. That analysis shows that race was a substantial factor in the configuration of these districts and was more a substantial than party in explaining that configuration. This portion of my Expert Report is not disputed.

9. Professor Hood documents, and I concur, that there were minimal changes in the Democratic vote share of the Challenged Districts.

10. My Expert Report further provided a correlation analysis of the racial and partisan composition of VTDs and the likelihood that the VTD was included in a Challenged District. This analysis was not disputed.

11. I provided a multiple regression analysis to examine whether, head-to-head, race was a stronger predictor than party of which VTDs were included in the Challenged Districts. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller did not dispute that analysis.

12. Professor Katz criticized that analysis and offers his own version of this analysis. He argues that I do not control for proximity. This is incorrect. My analysis within region reflects proximity; it agrees with my statewide analysis, and both of these analyses are consistent with the analysis of VTDs moved into and out of the Challenged Districts. All of these

analyses show that race, and not party, was the substantial factor shaping the configuration of the Challenged Districts. I dispute his alternative analysis as unfounded and not nested in the regional geography.

Population and Core Areas

13. My Expert Report provided an analysis of total population moved into and out of each of the Challenged Districts. That analysis is unchallenged.

14. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller argue that the configuration of the Challenged Districts was done to increase the population of underpopulated districts and to keep districts substantially the same.

15. My analysis of population moved into and out of the Challenged Districts showed that the map-maker changed the population substantially and in ways that were unnecessary in order to keep the core of the district the same (and protect incumbents) and to correct for the population deficits.

Racial Polarization

16. The racial polarization analyses that I provided in my Expert Report and that Professor Katz provides are substantially in agreement. The only difference lies with two HDs (74 and 95), and Professor Katz says they are not racially polarized.

17. Professor Katz is critical of Ecological Regression (ER). ER has been the legal standard methodology for assessing racial voting patterns under the Voting Rights Act since the mid-1980s. I have used it numerous times and it has been routinely accepted by the courts before which I have appeared. I use that methodology, in the appropriate manner, to derive predicted voting patterns of Whites and African-Americans.

The Inappropriateness of the 55% BVAP Threshold

18. My Expert Report provided an analysis of the racial composition and voting patterns of each of the Challenged Districts and showed that in each of these districts African-Americans would have the ability to elect the candidates they prefer if the BVAP were 50%, rather than 55%. That analysis is unchallenged.

19. Professor Katz provides an analysis of the entire Commonwealth. It is not tailored to or appropriate to the Challenged Districts. It is an analysis of African-American candidates, and ignores whether African-Americans can elect candidates they prefer.

20. Professor Katz's own racial polarization analysis implies that racial voting patterns vary among the Challenged Districts in a way that requires a district-bydistrict analysis of the ability of African-Americans to elect their preferred candidates.

21. Using Professor Katz's racial polarization estimates reveals that in every one of the HDs he analyzed, African-Americans would elect their preferred candidates with a very high likelihood. The remaining HDs were uncontested in 2011 and 2013.

Geographic Features

22. This section of my Reply Report explains in more detail the conclusions outlined above.

A.1. Compactness

(i)Analysis of Reock

23. My Expert Report presented an assessment of the compactness of each of the 12 Challenged Districts and compared the compactness of those HDs with the compactness of the other 88 HDs in the Commonwealth. I used the Reock measure of

compactness, which is commonly used in court cases and academic research to assess compactness of legislative districts. Based on that measure, I concluded that (i) the Challenged Districts are, on average, less compact than the not challenged districts; (ii) HDs 74, 77, and 95 are extremely non-compact by the Reock measure; and (iii) HDs 63, 80, 89, and 95 experience substantial reductions in their compactness.

24. As Dr. Hofeller notes (Hofeller, p. 8), Reock measures a district's Geographical Dispersion Compactness. It is the area of a district relative to the area of the most compact possible shape (a circle) of the same length. Specifically, it is the area of the district relative to the area of the smallest circle that inscribes the district.

25. Reock is an accepted measure of compactness. In their reports, Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller also examine Reock. The District Court in *Page v. Virginia State Board of Elections* relies on Reock, along with two other measures of compactness (Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg measures of compactness, described below). Congressional District 3 – the district challenged in *Page v. Virginia State Board of Elections* – had a Reock score of .19. HDs 74, 77, and 95 had Reock scores of .19 or less.

26. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller report the average district compactness measure for the entire Commonwealth under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005. They offer no analysis of the average compactness of the Challenged Districts with respect to the remainder of the state. Specifically, they offer no evidence contrary to my conclusions that under the Reock measure the 12 Challenged Districts are, on average, less compact than the 88 not challenged districts in the state.

27. Professor Hood does offer an analysis of compactness of the Challenged Districts under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005. (See Hood, Table 9 & pp. 13-14.) That analysis agrees with my analysis that (i) HDs 74, 77, and 95 have Reock scores at or below .19; (ii) the average compactness of the 12 Challenged Districts was decreased between the Benchmark Map and HB 5005; and (iii) HDs 63, 80, 89, and 95 experienced substantial reductions in compactness.

(ii) Perimeter Measures of Compactness

28. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller examine the Polsby-Popper measure of compactness, as well as Reock.

29. As Dr. Hofeller notes (Hofeller, p. 8), Polsby-Popper measures Perimeter Compactness. Both the Polsby-Popper test (analyzed by Dr. Hofeller and Professor Hood) and the Schwartzberg test (which was the third measure analyzed in *Page v. Virginia State Board of Elections*) reflect the area and perimeter of the district and are sensitive to overly jagged borders. The Polsby-Popper measure is the area of the district relative to the area of a circle with the same perimeter as the district. A value of, say, .5 means that the area of the district is half the size of the most compact possible district (a circle) with the same perimeter. It ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating more compact districts. Schwartzberg's measure is the ratio of the perimeter of the district to the perimeter of a circle with the same area.[1] A value of 2, for example,

[1] For a clear discussion of these measures see, David Austin, "Congressional Redistricting and Gerrymandering," American Mathematical Society, Feature column, August, 2014, at http://www.ams.org/samplings/feature-column/fc-2014-08. Also see, Azavea "Redrawing the Map on Redistricting 2010: A National Study," White Paper, Azavea Corporation,

on the Schwartzberg index means that the perimeter of the district is twice the perimeter of the most compact possible district with the same area. The Schwartzberg index has a lower bound of 1, and districts with higher values of the Schwartzberg index are less compact.

30. Congressional District 3 – the district challenged in *Page v. Virginia State Board of Elections* – had a Polsby-Popper score of .08 and a Schwartzberg score of 3.07.

31. Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg indicate that there are problems of perimeter compactness with HDs 74 and 80, as well as with the districts shown to lack geographic area compactness by the Reock measure (HDs 74, 77, and 95). HD 80 has a Polsby-Popper score of .11 and a Schwartzberg score of 3.05. HD 74 has a Polsby-Popper score of .11 and a Schwartzberg score of 2.83. By both measures, HD 74 and HD 80 are among the 5 least compact districts, when viewed from the perspective of perimeter compactness.

32. Professor Hood analyzes the Polsby-Popper compactness of the Challenged Districts under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005. (See Hood, pp. 13-14.) His analysis reveals that the average perimeter compactness of these districts declined significantly from the Benchmark Map to HB 5005. That is consistent with my conclusion based on the analysis of geographic area compactness using Reock.

Philadelphia, PA, at http://cdn.azavea.com/com.redistrictingthenation/pdfs/Redistricting_The_Nation_White_Paper_2010.pdf.

33. Professor Hood's analysis, moreover, reveals that HDs 63, 80, 89, and 95 witnessed significant reductions in compactness, not only with respect to geographic area, but with respect to perimeter compactness as well. (See Hood, pp. 13-14 & Table 9.) That is consistent with my analysis using Reock.

34. Table 1 presents my calculation of the Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg measures for each of the Challenged Districts.

Table 1. Values of Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg Measures of Perimeter Compactness in Challenged Districts under HB 5005

House District	Polsby-Popper (Higher = More Compact)	Schwartzberg (Higher = Less Compact)
63	.159	2.506
69	.341	1.712
70	.191	2.290
71	.239	2.045
74	.124	2.839
75	.192	2.282
77	.155	2.542
80	.107	3.054
89	.195	2.263
90	.203	2.221
92	.258	1.970
95	.142	2.657

35. None of the Defendant or Intervenor-Defendant experts provide analyses comparing the Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg compactness measures that they use among the 12 Challenged Districts and the remaining 88 Districts. Table 2 provides such an analysis. The table compares the average values of the

Reock, Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg compactness measures in the 12 Challenged Districts and in the other 88 HDs under HB 5005.

Table 2. Average Values of Reock, Polsby-Popper, Schwartzberg and Area to Perimeter Measures of Compactness

	Score		
	Reock (Higher = More Compact)	Polsby-Popper (Higher = More Compact)	Schwartzberg (Higher = Less Compact)
Challenged Districts	.320	.192	2.365
Not Challenged Districts	.360	.243	2.128

36. All of these measures show substantially lower average compactness among the 12 Challenged Districts than among the 88 other HDs in the Commonwealth.[2]

37. A further way to analyze these data is in terms of rank of the districts' compactness. Table 3 provides such an analysis. First, I computed the rank of each district's compactness score from least compact (1) to most compact (100). Then, I calculated the average rank of the compactness scores for the Challenged Districts and the not challenged districts.

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[2] It is possible to make a statistical comparison under the null hypothesis that any differences arise at random. In that case, the t-statistic for the difference between the averages is -2.17 for Area-to-Perimeter, -1.05 for Reock, -1.93 for Polsby¬Popper, and 2.03 for Schwartzberg. In other words, for all measures except for Reock, the Challenged Districts have statistically significantly lower compactness than the 88 HDs not challenged. The same inference holds for Table 3.

Table 3. Average Rank of Compactness Measures			
	Score		
	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg
Challenged Districts	42.8	34.3	33.3
Not Challenged Districts	51.5	52.7	51.7

38. On each of the measures, the 12 Challenged Districts on average rank significantly lower in compactness than the not challenged districts.

(iii) Professor Katz's Preferred Compactness Measure

39. Professor Katz does not examine the Reock, Polsby-Popper, or Schwartzberg measures of compactness. Instead, he criticizes Reock and relies on another measure, by Boyce and Clark. Professor Katz's exclusive reliance on the Boyce-Clark measure conflicts with the analysis provided by both Dr. Hofeller and Professor Hood. It is, moreover, a measure not used by other parties or the Court in the *Page* litigation.

40. The Boyce-Clark measure is the average radial distance of the edge of a shape from its geometric center. The ideal shape by the Boyce-Clark measure is a perfect circle, as with the other measures of compactness. One interpretation of Boyce-Clark is that it measures distortion away from a perfect circle. More elliptically shaped districts will have worse Boyce-Clark scores. Boyce-Clark, then, captures somewhat different features of shape than Reock, Polsby-Popper, and Schwartzberg.

41. Professor Katz offers no statistical analysis of his preferred measure, but instead states that the

difference observed is slight. I have no disagreement with Professor Katz's implementation of the Boyce-Clark measure, but I do disagree with his preference for this measure over, and to the exclusion of, all others. Boyce-Clark captures some aspects of compactness, especially radial distortion; it is not sensitive to all deviations from compactness. As discussed above and in Dr. Hofeller's report (Hofeller, p. 8), Reock measures Geographic Dispersion Compactness and Polsby-Popper measures Perimeter Compactness, both of which are relevant to determining the extent to which a district deviates from the traditional districting principle of compactness. Examination of Reock, Polsby-Popper, and Schwartzberg reveals that specific Challenged Districts have extremely low levels of compactness and that the Challenged Districts have substantially lower average compactness than the not challenged districts.

42. In sum, none of the reports offered by Dr. Hofeller, Professor Hood, or Professor Katz changes the conclusion of my Expert Report with respect to compactness: (i) the Challenged Districts are less compact on average than the not challenged districts; (ii) specifically, HDs 74, 77, 80 and 95 show very high levels of non-compactness by at least one of these measures; and, (iii) HDs 63, 80, 89, and 95 show significant reductions in compactness from the Benchmark Map to HB 5005.

A.2. Split Areas

43. In Section VI of my Expert Report, I present an analysis of county, city, and VTD splits in the Challenged Districts. Professor Katz and Dr. Hofeller offer no systematic analysis on this front.

44. Professor Hood examines these divisions on a statewide basis only; he offers no analysis of the Challenged Districts.

45. Professor Hood concludes that there are 59 divided counties or cities throughout the Commonwealth. He offers no analysis of the Challenged Districts. In my analysis of the Challenged Districts, I found an increase in the number of split counties (from 17 to 19) and in the number of divisions of counties created (from 29 to 33). Hence, even though the state as a whole was unchanged by this measure, the Challenged Districts witnessed an increase in such geographic divisions.

46. Professor Hood examines split VTDs. (See Hood, p. 5.) He agrees with my assessment that the number of VTD splits increased from the Benchmark Map to HB 5005. He offers no justification for the increase in split VTDs.[3]

47. Further, my analysis shows a higher incidence of VTD splits among Challenged Districts than among the not challenged districts, and a greater increase in the incidence of VTD splits among the Challenged Districts (pp. 21-22). In particular, HDs 75 and 63 have the highest number of split VTDs in the entire map, and HD 95 had the fourth highest number of split VTDs. That conclusion is unchallenged.

A.3. Contiguity

48. Dr. Hofeller concludes that he finds no contiguity issues with the HB 5005 map. Specifically,

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[3] Our total numbers of VTD splits differ. I count the total number of VTD splits created by the map. He counts the total number of VTDs that are split. Some VTDs are split multiple times, and his accounting does not reflect that. Either accounting shows an increased in the number of VTD splits and the number of VTDs that are split.

he states that no districts cross the "the James, York, and Rappahannock Rivers and the only crossing of the Chesapeake bay is from Northampton County to Norfolk City, which is required to give District 100 enough population (34,484) to bring it up to the ideal district population." (Hofeller, pp. 23-24.)

49. I disagree with his assessment of water crossings. First, HD 90, which is one of the Challenged Districts, crosses the Elizabeth River at the Sherry Park VTD. The northern and southern parts of the HD are separated by water. There is no bridge or tunnel connector within the Sherry Park VTD to the rest of the district. The closest bridge is U.S. Highway 13, which crosses the Elizabeth River to the east of the Sherry Park VTD. The crossing crosses the boundary of Virginia Beach and splits that city. The VTDs below the river are Sherry Park, College Park and Reon (split), and combined they have a 41% BVAP.

50. Second, HD 79 crosses the Elizabeth River and Lafayette River in order to include the Zion Grace VTD (in part) and its neighbor Titustown Center. HD 79 neighbors HDs 80 and 76 on the Portsmouth side, and HDs 89 and 100 on the Norfolk side. HDs 80 and 89 are Challenged Districts. The Zion Grace VTD is split. Zion Grace and Titustown Center are connected to the rest of HD 79 only by water. No bridge or tunnel lies within the VTDs of HD 79 and connects these areas directly to either the Portsmouth portion of the district or the other portion of the district in Norfolk. The bridge over the Lafayette River at Route 337 runs through the Larchmont Library and Larchmont Recreation Center VTDs, which are in HD 89, not HD 79.

51. The inclusion of these VTDs avoids neighboring VTDs in Portsmouth and Norfolk, such as Lambert's Point, which has high BVAP. Lambert's Point is

adjacent to Old Dominion and Taylor Elementary, has 3,557 people, and is 57% BVAP. The portion of Zion Grace in HD 79 has 6,954 people and a BVAP of 26%.

52. The contortion of HD 79 has, as Dr. Hofeller notes, ripple effects. HD 100, as Dr. Hofeller reports, is forced to jump over the Chesapeake Bay to get sufficient population. These water crossings may not have been necessary had the configurations of HDs 80 and 89 been different. And the configurations of HDs 80 and 89 was determined by the decision to have a 55% BVAP in those districts.

B. Party

53. Professors Hood and Katz offer assessments of party performance. They are at odds over the sorts of elections that are to be examined. Professor Katz argues that only state legislative elections are applicable and informative about districting. By contrast, Professor Hood exclusively analyzes election returns for statewide elections, including Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General. I agree with Professor Hood that such statewide elections are informative about the likely electoral performance of these districts.

54. I examined both House of Delegates elections and statewide elections in analyzing voting patterns in the Commonwealth of Virginia. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table A.1.) Restricting attention to House of Delegate elections only, as Professor Katz does, is not necessary for assessing voting patterns and is inadequate for measuring the electoral performance of each of the Challenged Districts. As a general matter, political scientists commonly use state and federal statewide elections to measure the baseline or normal voting behavior in a district, which ignores attributes of specific candidates.

55. Exclusive reliance on House of Delegate elections is inadequate for assessing voting patterns in the entire set of Challenged Districts or for contrasting the Challenged Districts to the not challenged districts. My Expert Report documents that there were very few competitive elections for the House of Delegates in the Challenged Districts from 2007 to 2013. The elections with no opponent or no Republican opponent could not be generally informative about the voting behavior in the entire set of elections in question. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table 14.) Focusing on contested House of Delegate elections limits information about likely voting behavior to only those voters in HDs 71, 74, 75, and 95. Further, changes in district lines from 2009 to 2011 mean that House of Delegate elections before 2010 do not translate readily into House of Delegate elections after 2010 because the VTDs in the districts differ. For example, a VTD that was in a Challenged District in 2009 may not be in a Challenged District in 2011. (See also my discussion of Racial Voting Patterns below.)

56. Professor Hood offers an analysis of the partisanship of the entire map. (See Hood, Table 5.) He argues that there is no change in the average partisanship of districts.

57. Professor Hood concludes, based on Table 10 of his report, that there was no appreciable change in Democratic performance in the Challenged Districts between 2009 and 2011. He finds that the average Democratic percent of the vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General in the Challenged Districts was 68.3% in 2009 and 67.6% in 2011. That analysis, although using a different set of elections than I used, comports with my conclusion that party was not an important factor in the configuration of the Challenged Districts.

58. Professor Hood is critical of which elections I examine – Governor, President and U. S. Senate. It is my experience, both as a scholar and as an expert, that these offices are the most commonly evaluated in studying the likely electoral performance of legislative districts. To see which set of elections create a better indicator, compare the House of Delegate elections for HD 71, 74, 75, and 95 in 2011 and 2013 with Professor Hood's Democratic Vote Average ("DVA") and with the average Democratic vote for the elections that I examine. In HD 71, the Democrat won 88% of the vote in 2013. The average Democratic vote in the offices I examined was 87.7%. Professor Hood's DVA was 79.8. In HD 74, the Democrat won 73% of the vote in 2011. The average Democratic vote in the offices I examined was 74.5%. Professor Hood's DVA was 66.2. In HD 75, the Democrat won 66% of the vote in 2011 and 62% in 2013. The average Democratic vote in the offices I examined was 61.8%. Professor Hood's DVA was 50.6. In HD 95, the Democrat won 77% of the vote in 2013. The average Democratic vote in the offices I examined was 77%. Professor Hood's DVA was 66.5. The difference between the House of Delegate elections and the elections I studied was, on average, one-quarter of one percent. The difference between the House of Delegate elections and Professor Hood's DVA was, on average, 9.7 percentage points. That is, the offices he chose to study underestimate the actual House of Delegate election results by 10 points, and the offices I chose to study accurately predict the election outcomes for House of Delegate contests in which both a Democrat and a Republican ran for the seat.

59. As a practical matter, though, a key substantive conclusion of Professor Hood's report is in agreement

with mine: the reconfiguration of the Challenged Districts does not reflect partisanship.

60. One notable difference between my analysis of party electoral performance in the Challenged Districts and Professor Hood's assessment concerns HD 75. The elections that Professor Hood chose to examine suggest that HD 75 was and is a 50 50 seat. He computes a DVA of 50.5% in 2009 and 50.6% in 2011. This figure is much lower than the results for Governor, President or U.S. Senate, which are in the range of 60 to 63% Democratic. It is much lower than the House of Delegates election results for HD 75 in 2011 and 2013, when the Democratic candidate won 66 and 62%, respectively. In my judgment, the DVA mischaracterizes HD 75 as a highly competitive seat, when in fact it was a fairly safe seat under the Benchmark Map and remains so under HB 5005.

61. I address Professor Katz's analysis of party performance below.

C. Race and Party in the Configuration of Challenged Districts

C.1. Movement of Areas Into and Out of Challenged Districts

62. My Expert Report in this case provided an extensive analysis of the racial and partisan composition of areas moved into and out of each of the Challenged Districts in the House of Delegates map. This analysis is provided in my Expert Report in paragraphs 79-109. This analysis showed that: (i) there are large racial differences between the areas moved into and out of the Challenged Districts; (ii) the racial differences are larger than the partisan differences (measured by Democratic vote share); (iii) in each of the specific regions there were substantial shifts in population into and out of the Challenged Districts

along racial lines; and (iv) in each of the regions the swing in BVAP between areas moved into and out of the Challenged Districts exceeded the swing in partisanship (measured by Democratic vote share).

63. None of the experts in this case challenge this analysis or the conclusions drawn from it.

C.2. Race and Party as Factors Predicting Inclusion in Challenged Districts

64. My Expert Report analyzes the strength of race and party as predictors of which VTDs are included in each of the Challenged Districts. I analyzed correlations and partial correlations to determine whether race or party is a stronger factor. I concluded that race was the stronger factor. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, pp. 39-40.) None of the experts for Defendants or Intervenor-Defendants dispute this analysis.

65. My Expert Report also offered multiple regression analyses of the importance of race and party in explaining which VTDs are included in the Challenged Districts overall and in each of the five regions in question. I found that race was a statistically significant factor and a much stronger predictor than party of which VTDs were included in the Challenged Districts. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, pp. 41-44.)

66. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller do not dispute this analysis or conclusion.

67. Professor Katz does not dispute the appropriateness of performing this analysis, but argues that my multiple regression analyses did not consider geography, specifically proximity or distance. (See Katz, p. 19.) This is incorrect. I was mindful of the fact that districting occurs within areas or regions of a state.

To incorporate that fact in my analysis I performed my multiple regression analysis within each of the regions. This does incorporate proximity by only including VTDs in the counties in question. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, pp. 42-44 & Table 12.)

68. Professor Katz suggests that I include an explicit distance measure, and offers his own analysis. His regression model, which is of the entire Commonwealth, is flawed. First, Professor Katz's specification is subject to the same criticism that he levels against one of my specifications. Even though he controls for spatial distance, every VTD in the Commonwealth is in his analysis. He is not sensitive to the nesting of the districts in the regions in which they are located. As I presented in my Expert Report, it is important to understand these districts in the regions in which they are located. Dr. Hofeller concurs in this.

69. Second, his distance specification is ambiguous. Many distance measures are possible – distance from the center of the district as it was defined in 2011, distance from the center of the district as it was defined in 2009, distance from the edge of the district as it was defined in 2009, distance from the edge of the district as it was defined in 2011, and so forth. There is no *a priori* reason for choosing one over any other.

70. Third, many of the districts in question are highly non-compact and the reconfiguration made them less compact. It is not clear that the map-maker followed a simple distance minimization algorithm implied by Professor Katz's regression model in determining which VTDs to include. In fact, the map suggests otherwise. Consider, for example, HD 95. The map-maker did not choose to include VTDs in Newport News that were close to the center of old HD 95, such as River, Hilton, Sedgefield, Watkins and Warwick.

Instead, the highly non-compact arm of HD 95 dodges these VTDs and extends much farther up the peninsula to grab parts of Denbigh, Deer Park, Epps, Jenkins, Palmer, and Reservoir. My original Expert Report describes other examples where the districts were either highly non-compact to begin with or where reconfiguration made them significantly less compact. Application of a simple distance measure, then, does not capture the approach of the map-maker within each of the regions.

71. My multiple regression analysis within each of the regions includes all VTDs that were proximate to a Challenged District in the sense of being in the same counties or cities within which that district was nested. My analysis within each region shows that race is a significant predictor of which HDs are included in each of the Challenged Districts, and that race is a much more important predictor than party. Within the regions, political party had no statistically significant effects. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, pp. 42-44 & Table 12.)

72. In addition, the analysis of areas moved into and out of districts confirms the substantive conclusion of my multiple regression analyses. The VTDs moved into and out of districts are the set of all VTDs that the legislature deemed to be part of each of the Challenged Districts (either in 2009 or in 2011). And, that analysis along with my regression analysis point to the same conclusion: race was a significant factor in the composition of the Challenged Districts and more substantial than party.

D. Core Areas and Population Deficits

73. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller argue that the changes in the districts were necessitated in order to maintain core areas and adjust population to make up

for deficits in many of the Challenged Districts. This explanation does not fit the facts of what happened in the Challenged Districts. First, the construction of HB 5005 removed substantial populations from the Challenged Districts, all of which were either underpopulated or had the number of persons required to constitute legal districts. Second, the core areas of the Challenged Districts are disproportionately African-American, further revealing the very substantial role of race in the configuration of these districts. Third, the specific instances mentioned by Dr. Hofeller only further show that race predominated over simple population corrections, party, or maintenance of local towns or VTDs in the configuration of HDs 74 and 95.

D.1. Core Areas

74. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller argue that the reconfiguration of the districts was done in such a way as to maintain core areas. They offer no definition of a "core area" beyond maintenance of existing district boundaries. Professor Hood argues that it is desirable to minimize changes in populations from one election to the next in order to protect incumbents and "to insulate the office holder from political uncertainty." (See Hood, page 10.) Maintaining the core, then, is just maintaining the same area and population as the district had in the prior map. The rationale offered by Professor Hood is not rooted in a particular interest of voters or communities, but in the needs of the incumbents to face a more certain election outcome in the future.

75. HDs 70 and 74 stand as glaring exceptions to Professor Hood's argument that the map-maker was principally concerned with maintaining each district's core population while correcting for population deficits. HDs 70 and 74 had sufficient population for a

district. HD 70 had 79,380 persons. HD 74 had 80,153 persons (almost exactly the ideal district population of 80,100). These two districts, then, could have been left unchanged and maintained the core areas and the requisite populations. Instead, VTDs with a total of 25,946 persons were moved out of HD 70 and VTDs with a total of 25,948 persons were moved in. VTDs with a total of 16,414 persons were moved out of HD 74 and VTDs with a total of 15,855 persons were moved in. These are substantial shifts in populations for HDs for which no changes were required in order to equalize population and maintain core areas.

76. My Expert Report established that one-seventh to one-third of the population of the Challenged Districts as they were configured under the Benchmark Map was moved *out* of the districts. That fact is particularly striking given that most of these districts were, as Dr. Hofeller and Professor Hood attest, underpopulated. The systematic removal of populations from these districts contradicts Professor Hood's assertion that the map maintained communities of interest by maintaining core areas, i.e., existing districts. He offers no explanation as to why these populations were moved out of most of the Challenged Districts and replaced by other, higher BVAP populations.

77. Professor Hood offers an assessment of HB 5005 with respect to communities of interest. (See Hood, pp. 4-5.) He offers no definition in terms of economic or social interests. Instead, he equates communities of interest with core areas and with cities and counties. (See Hood, Table 2.)

78. The evidence he provides indicates that communities were not kept whole. Professor Hood establishes that 44% of counties and independent cities are split in the new map.

D.2. Population Deficits

79. My Expert Report established that most of the Challenged Districts had population deficits. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table 4.) However, my Expert Report further showed that simply by adding White populations to the Challenged Districts, the map-maker could have maintained these as majority African-American districts. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Section VII.) This analysis remains unchallenged.

80. Dr. Hofeller argues that there was only enough African-American population in the 12 HDs to create 11 majority BVAP HDs. (See Hofeller, paragraph 68.) He offers no analysis to support this claim. First, there were only 11 majority BVAP HDs under the Benchmark Map according to the 2010 Census. Second, in every instance but HD 71 it was possible to create a majority BVAP district by adding population, rather than by making the more substantial shifts made under HB 5005 in which large numbers of people were added or subtracted and in which many more precincts were split.

81. As discussed above, HDs 70 and 74 reveal that correcting for population deficits could not have been the true motivation. These districts were not underpopulated, yet large numbers of persons were moved out of these districts and equally large numbers moved in. This was neither adjusting for underpopulation nor maintaining core area, at least as Professor Hood defines it. HD 70 had almost exactly the same number of persons in the Benchmark Map (79,380) and HB 5005 map (79,382). The map-maker, however, moved out areas with 25,946 persons and moved in different areas with population totaling 25,948. HD 74 was overpopulated by a small number of persons. Instead of removing that small number –

in order to maintain the core area and maintain a majority BVAP HD – HB 5005 removed 16,414 persons and moved them into other HDs, and put in 15,855 other persons. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table 5.) Again, lower BVAP population was moved out and higher BVAP population was moved in.

82. Further, all of the Challenged Districts saw removal of substantial populations and inclusion of substantial populations from other HDs. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table 5.)

83. In short, the map-makers did not simply augment these districts with population in order to maintain core areas. Rather, they moved out areas with substantial numbers of persons. As my report showed, the areas moved out were disproportionately White, and the areas moved in had much higher BVAP than the areas moved out of the Challenged Districts. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table 6A.) These racial differences were much larger than differences in party vote. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table 6B.) This all confirms my finding that race predominated over the other factors in explaining the map.

D.3. HDs 74 and 95

84. The vast majority of Dr. Hofeller's report discusses compactness of the map as a whole. Dr. Hofeller discusses two specific districts in relation to population and core areas: HD 74 and HD 95. (See Hofeller, pp. 20-23.) He suggests that the motivation for these districts' configurations was retaining core areas, protecting incumbents, and partisanship. He offers no direct evidence, and the demographic and voting data suggest that race and not party, incumbency, or core retention was the dominant motivation.

D.3.1. HD 74

85. Dr. Hofeller contends that HD 74 was kept largely intact in order to protect incumbent African-American politicians in this and surrounding HDs. (See Hofeller, paragraph 72.) Dr. Hofeller offers no definition of incumbent protection and no analysis of population shifts or of voting patterns. Professor Hood argues that keeping the population substantially the same is the way to protect incumbents. If that is true, then HD 74 and surrounding districts were not configured to protect incumbents.

86. HD 74 was not kept substantially intact. Neither were the neighboring Richmond HDs 69, 70, and 71. As noted earlier, HD 74 had sufficient population to constitute a legal district with no changes. However, the map-maker moved 16,414 persons out of HD 74, and 15,855 persons in. That was not necessary and it, indeed, caused a ripple: 11,998 persons were moved out of HD 69, and 21,145 moved in; 11,293 persons were moved out of HD 71, and 17,421 were moved in; and 25,946 were moved out of HD 70, and 25,948 persons were moved in.

87. My Expert Report provides an analysis of the BVAP and Democratic vote share of VTDs moved into and out of each of the Challenged Districts in the Richmond area, including HD 74. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, paragraphs 95 -109 & Tables 8,9.) Dr. Hofeller does not contest that analysis.

D.3.2. HD 95

88. With respect to HD 95, Dr. Hofeller suggests that the division of Newport News was to tilt HDs 94 and 93 to the GOP. But, isolating HD 95 shows even

more clearly that the division of the Newport News area was along racial lines.[4]

89. Table 4 presents the BVAP and the Democratic vote share for various offices in the Newport News precincts in HD 95 and the Newport News precincts in other HDs (93 and 94). The average BVAP of whole precincts in Newport News included in HD 95 was 79.4%. The average BVAP of whole precincts in Newport News included in HDs 93 and 94 was 24.4% – fully 55 percentage points lower. The partisan differences are much more modest. For example, the average Democratic percent vote for President in 2008 was 88.8% in whole precincts in HD 95, versus 53.9% in whole precincts in HDs 93 and 94. That translates into a partisan difference of 35 percentage points, which is 20 points smaller than the BVAP difference.

Table 4. Racial Composition and Voting Patterns in Precincts in Newport News in HD 95 and Not Challenged Districts

	Whole Precincts		Split Precinct	
	In HD 95	In other HDs	In HD 95	In Other HDs
Average BVAP	79.4%	24.4%	44.5%	38.9%
Average Dem. % President 2008	88.8%	53.9%	71.0%	72.4%
Average Dem. % Federal Office	88.3%	54.8%	72.2%	73.3%
Average Dem. % Governor 2013	87.9%	54.9%	69.7%	71.8%

90. Split VTDs are even more telling of the importance of race in the reconfiguration of HD 95. The new version of HD 95 extends a long arm up the peninsula, dividing the Reservoir, Epes, Denbigh, Jenkins, Palmer, and Deer Park VTDs. Epes is

[4]Here, I focus on Newport News. Inclusion of the Hampton VTDs does not alter my conclusions.

particularly significant. Epes is the most populous of the VTDs in the arm of HD 95, with nearly 7,000 persons; it is near the end of the arm; and it is 61% BVAP.

91. The average BVAP of the VTDs split included in HD 95 was 44.5%. The average BVAP of split VTDs included in HDs 93 and 94 is 38.9 points -- a difference of over 5 percentage points. The partisanship of VTDs split for HD 95 and those split for HDs 93 and 94 was identical. If anything, those split with 93 and 94 voted slightly more Democratic, which runs contrary to Dr. Hofeller's claim. The Average Democratic Percent for President and Senate was 72.2% in the split VTDs in HD 95 in Newport News, while the Average Democratic Percent for President and Senate was 73.3% in the split VTDs in HDs 93 and 94.

E. Racial Voting Patterns

92. My Expert Report offers an analysis of racial voting patterns, including estimates of rates with which African-Americans, Whites, and Others vote for Democratic candidates over Republican candidates using Ecological Regression ("ER"). The methodology used and the elections studied are the standard analyses for determining racial voting patterns in cases arising under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, paragraphs 137–148.)

93. My analyses show high rates of voter cohesion among African-Americans. They further show relatively high rates of voter cohesion among Whites statewide, and evidence of racial polarization statewide. Within the Challenged Districts, these analyses show high rates of voter cohesion among African-Americans, but a mixed picture on voting cohesion among Whites and racial polarization.

94. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller do not dispute these analyses or the conclusions derived from them.

95. Professor Katz takes issue with the use of ER and with the examination of election returns for President, U.S. Senate, and Governor in the evaluation of voting patterns. His approach differs in using an alternative estimation procedure, called Ecological Inference ("EI"), and only examining elections to the Virginia House of Delegates. Before examining the methods, it is useful to summarize the basic results of the analyses.

96. Professor Katz measures racial voting patterns in HDs 69, 71, 74, 75, 80, 90, and 95 only. He does not provide an analysis of racial voting patterns in Challenged Districts 63, 70, 77, 89, or 92.

97. My analysis and Professor Katz's analysis both demonstrate that African-Americans vote cohesively in HDs 69, 71, 74, 75, 80, 90, and 95. There is a small (5– percentage-point) difference between our estimates in these districts. In his analysis, the average vote for Democratic candidates (over all other candidates) among African-Americans is 92.2%. In my analysis, the average vote for Democratic candidates (over Democratic and Republican candidates) among African-Americans is 97.4% for Governor and 98.1% for federal offices.

98. On the question of racial polarization, my analysis and Professor Katz's analysis are in agreement with respect to HDs 69, 71, and 75 under HB 5005 and in HDs 69, 71, 75, 80, and 90 under the Benchmark Map. We both show no racial polarization between Whites and African-Americans in HDs 69 and 71 under HB 5005, and we show no polarization between Whites and African-Americans in HDs 69 and 71 under the Benchmark Map. We both show

polarization in HD 75 under HB 5005, and we both show polarization in HDs 80 and 90 under the Benchmark Map.

99. There are only two points of disagreement concerning polarization between Whites and African-Americans: HD 74 under the Benchmark Map and HD 95 under HB 5005. In both instances, Professor Katz's EI estimates imply that there is no racially polarized voting in House of Delegates elections, as a majority of Whites, he estimates, vote the same way as a majority of African-Americans. My ER estimates imply that there is racially polarized voting in statewide elections in HD 74 under the Benchmark Map and in statewide elections in HD 95 under HB 5005. Substantively, that is the extent of disagreement between our estimates.

100. Table 5 summarizes the instances where the two reports find that there is and is not racially polarized voting. Cases of polarization are noted with P. Cases of no polarization are noted with N. Cases in which there is no estimate of racial voting patterns are noted with a dash.

Table 5. Comparison of ER and EI Estimates of Polarized and Non-Polarized Voting

	Benchmark Districts		HB 5005 Districts	
HD	ER Estimates (Ansolabehere)	EI Estimates (Katz)	ER Estimates (Ansolabehere)	EI Estimates (Katz)
63	P	-	P	-
69	N	N	N	N
70	N	-	P	-
71	N	N	N	N
74	P	N	P	-
75	P	P	P	P
77	P	-	P	-
80	P	P	P	-
89	N	-	N	-
90	P	P	P	-
92	P	-	P	-
95	P	-	P	N

P = Polarized
N = Not Polarized
- = No Estimate

101. These estimates may differ for three reasons. First, a different measure of vote is studied. Professor Katz studies the percent of vote won by Democrats versus all other candidates. My analysis studies the percent of vote won by Democrats versus Republicans only. Second, my analysis at the district level examines statewide (exogenous) elections, while Professor Katz's analysis is only of House of Delegates (endogenous) elections. Third, I use ER, and Professor Katz uses EI. Although these methods differ somewhat, in this circumstance they imply largely the same substantive conclusion.

102. I will comment on each of the three differences.

103. First, my choice of Democrat's share of the two-party vote is guided by the fact that nearly all independent and third-party candidates for state legislature win only a trivial percent of the vote. Almost all competition boils down to Democratic versus Republican. In a two-party contest, the fifty-percent threshold is meaningful as the difference between winning and losing, but in a multi-candidate election there is no fixed threshold. Professor Katz's analysis includes vote for Republican candidates as well as vote for third parties and independents. No analysis is offered to distinguish whether these other candidates drew substantial support among African-Americans, Whites, or Others, or whether these candidates were viable candidates and relevant to the final election outcomes.

104. Second, I examined exogenous elections because the large number of state House contests in which there was no Republican candidate would limit the ability to draw inferences about individual voting behavior and likely performance of the district, and because exogenous elections are commonly used to study racial voting patterns in cases arising under

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Indeed, Professor Hood is at odds with Professor Katz over the relevance of exogenous elections, and, as discussed above, studies elections for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General to draw conclusions about the voting behavior in the Challenged Districts.

105. The incidence of uncontested House of Delegates elections significantly limits the approach that Professor Katz advocates. Table 14 of my Expert Report in this case presents the results of the contests for the Challenged Districts and notes which elections were uncontested. In 2011, only two of the Challenged Districts had a contest in which there was both a Democrat and a Republican. In 2013, only three of the Challenged Districts had a contest in which there was both a Democrat and a Republican.

106. Some of Professor Katz's EI analyses are of House contests in which there was no Republican candidate. Specifically, the contests for House of Delegates in HD 69 in 2013 and HD 95 in 2011 had no Republican candidate but were included in Professor Katz's EI analysis.

107. Third, I relied on ER, and he argues that the EI routine should be deployed. I rely on ER because that is the principal methodology employed in legal cases arising under the Voting Rights Act. The Supreme Court's decision in *Thornburgh v. Gingles* accepted ER as a method for estimating racial cohesion and polarization, and a long line of cases since have relied on that methodology. That does not exclude other sorts of evidence or estimation methods, but ER is the standard in this field.

108. Professor Katz performs his own ER and concludes that his estimates yield out of bounds ("impossible") estimates. He further argues that EI is

superior because it imposes bounds on the data.

109. Professor Katz is correct that the estimated voting rates of the racial groups implied by ER must lie within the range of 0 to 1. That is, the correct interpretation of the predictions from an ER is that the probability that a given group votes for a specific candidate must lie between 0 and 1. He has interpreted the ER parameters directly, without imposing such bounds. As a result, his interpretation of ER yields "impossible" results. This is not a correct interpretation of the ER as it ignores the logical bounds on the predictions that arise from the analysis. I impose those bounds on the predictions arising from the ER.

110. Both ER and EI require bounds on the predictions arising from the estimation process, but at different points in the process. ER, properly interpreted, bounds the probability that an individual of a given racial group votes for a specific candidate to lie between 0 and 1. The differences between these models can lead to slightly different results, as seen here, but the substantive conclusions are not greatly different.

111. Both my ER estimates and Professor Katz's EI estimates show high levels of voting cohesion among African-Americans. And, both ER and EI show the same patterns of polarization and non-polarization between Whites and African-Americans in all but two instances. Those relatively small differences might be due to the estimation technique, but they may be equally due to the inclusion by Professor Katz of independent and third-party candidates in his analysis, to the analysis of uncontested elections, and to Professor Katz's restriction of his analysis only to endogenous elections.

112. Finally, it bears noting that Professor Katz's EI analyses show less racially polarized voting than my ER estimates. His estimates, then, would imply even less racial polarization than my analysis indicates exists. That only undermines the argument that a 55% BVAP was necessary to maintain all of the Challenged Districts as districts in which African-Americans could elect their preferred candidates. Specifically, his EI estimates imply that in HDs 69, 71, 74, and 95 the 55% threshold was completely unnecessary, as a majority of each racial group voted for the candidate preferred by African-Americans.

F. Professor Katz's Defense of the 55% Threshold

113. In Section 4.2 of his report, Professor Katz estimates the probability of electing an African-American candidate as a function of the Black Voting Age Population among all House of Delegates districts in the Commonwealth of Virginia. He concludes that in the Commonwealth of Virginia a House of Delegates district must have at least 55% BVAP in order to have an 80% probability of electing an African-American. He further claims that in order for there to be evidence of racial packing African-American candidates must win at a rate of nearly 100% in districts that have BVAP of 55%.

114. Professor Katz's analysis is problematic for several reasons. First, Professor Katz performs an analysis of the likelihood of success of African-American candidates, but offers no assessment of the likelihood that candidates *preferred* by African-Americans succeed. Minority voters sometimes prefer candidates of other races, even to candidates of their own group. Professor Katz offers no analysis of the ability of African-Americans to elect their preferred candidates.

115.My analysis of the "ability to elect," in paragraphs 149-157 of my Expert Report, is of likelihood of vote share won by candidates preferred by African-American voters. That analysis is specific to the 12 Challenged Districts in question. I concluded that in none of the HDs was a 55% threshold necessary to have an expected vote in excess of 55%. In fact, simply by adding population to make each HD majority BVAP, I calculated that the lowest vote share for candidates preferred by African-Americans in any of these districts would be 57%.

116.Dr. Hofeller, Professor Hood, and Professor Katz do not dispute that analysis.

117.Second, Professor Katz's analysis is of all districts in the Commonwealth of Virginia and is not specific to the Challenged Districts. His report offers no explanation as to why or how the *other* districts in the Commonwealth are informative about the racial voting patterns in the Challenged Districts. This approach, moreover, is at odds with his EI analysis, which indicates varying levels of racial polarization in the various Challenged Districts. By his estimates HDs 79, 71, 74, and 95 are not polarized, but HDs 75, 80, and 90 are polarized. This suggests that the analysis of the likelihood of success for African-American candidates and candidates preferred by African-Americans is not one-size-fits-all. Candidates preferred by African-Americans may be more likely to succeed in some areas of the Commonwealth than in other areas because of the rate at which White voters support candidates preferred by African-Americans.

118.My analysis of racial voting patterns suggests that the VTDs in the area of the Challenged Districts differ from the other areas of the Commonwealth in significant ways that may make this analysis invalid. Specifically, there is much less cohesion among Whites

in the areas in which the Challenged Districts are located than in the other parts of the Commonwealth, and there are lower rates of polarization. Additionally, even among the Challenged Districts, there are different levels of racial polarization, suggesting a blanket approach is inappropriate.

119. Third, the observed elections in the Challenged Districts contradict Professor Katz's analysis. Under the Benchmark Map, the candidates preferred by African-Americans won the general election in every seat, even in seats with BVAP less than 55%. Typically those elections were uncontested.

120. Importantly, in HD 71, the African-American-preferred (and African-American) candidate won in every House of Delegates race under the Benchmark Map even though the district was not majority BVAP.

121. Professor Katz's own EI analysis implies that even with a 50% BVAP the Challenged Districts would almost surely elect a candidate preferred by African-American voters. To see this, I used his estimates of the voting behavior of each racial group from EI, multiplied by the estimated percent of each racial group to derive an EI-Based Predicted Vote with the current configuration of the district. I further constructed the EI-Based Predicted Vote if the BVAP were 50% and the White VAP was increased accordingly.

122. As is shown in Table 6, in every one of the contested districts the candidate preferred by African-Americans is predicted to win by a substantial margin, even if the BVAP is reduced to 50% and the White VAP is increased accordingly. If the BVAP were lowered to 50% in each of the Challenged Districts, the predicted percent of vote won by candidates preferred by African-Americans would fall by only 2.6 percentage

points on average. In no seat would the contest have been a close election.

Table 6. Predicted Vote for African-American Preferred Candidates Based on EI Estimates with the Current Racial Configuration of the HD and a BVAP of 50%			
HD	Year of EI Estimate	EI-Based Predicted Vote with Current BVAP	EI-Based Predicted Vote with 50% BVAP
69	2007	83.5	82.0
69	2013	86.8	85.4
71	2009	84.3	83.0
71	2013	88.4	87.2
74	2009	77.5	74.5
75	2011	67.8	65.1
75	2013	64.8	61.8
80	2009	67.7	63.9
90	2009	69.0	64.7
95	2011	78.3	74.4
95	2013	78.4	75.5

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 24th day of April, 2015.

/s/ Stephen D. Ansolabehere
Stephen D. Ansolabehere

Report of John B. Morgan Regarding Plaintiffs' Alternative Plan and the Enacted Plan

Page v. State Board of Elections

Background Information

My name is John B. Morgan. I have been retained by the defendants to offer an expert opinion regarding Plaintiffs' Alternative Plan and the Enacted Plan. I hold a B.A. in History from the University of Chicago. As detailed in my CV, attached as Exhibit A, I have extensive experience in the field of redistricting, working on redistricting plans in the redistricting efforts following the 1990 Census, the 2000 Census, and the 2010 Census. I have testified as an expert witness in demographics and redistricting. I am being compensated at a rate of $250 per hour for my services in this case.

In preparing this analysis, I considered the following: the legal briefs submitted to the court, reports by Dr. Michael McDonald and Dr. Thomas Brunell, court cases mentioned in the briefs and reports, relevant portions of the Sec. 5 preclearance submissions to the Department of Justice, various maps and datasets from the current and previous congressional districts, the Plaintiffs' Alternative Plan maps and data, the 2010 redistricting PL94-171 data and Census geography data from the Census Bureau, political and redistricting data from the Department of Legislative Services and the Virginia State Board of Elections, and the Maptitude for Redistricting geographic information system (GIS) software and manuals from Caliper Corporation.

The redistricting geographic information system (GIS) software package used for this analysis is Maptitude for Redistricting from Caliper Corporation. The

redistricting software was loaded with the census PL94-171 data from the Census and the Census geography as well as available redistricting and political data from Department of Legislative Services and the Virginia State Board of Elections. The full suite of census geography was available, including Census Places, Voting Districts, water bodies, and

Table 1. Benchmark 2001 Congressional Districts Election Data

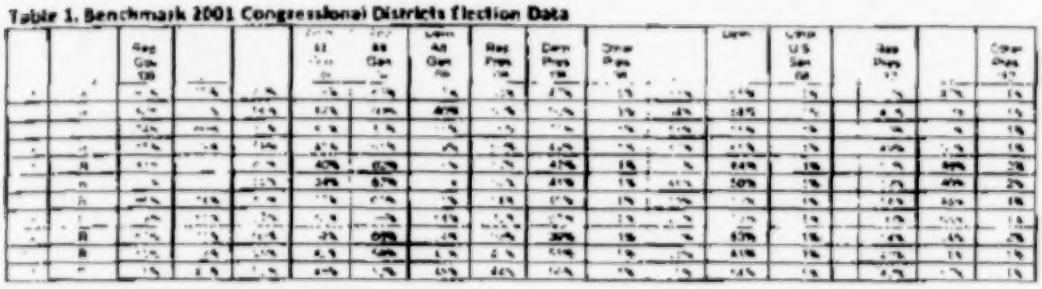


Table 2. Enacted Congressional Districts Election Data

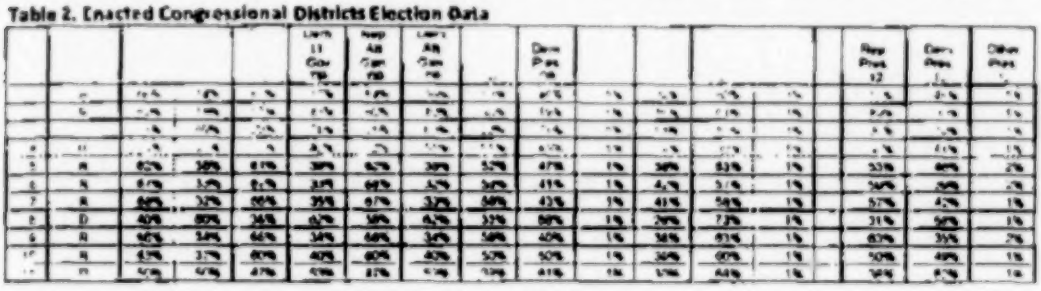
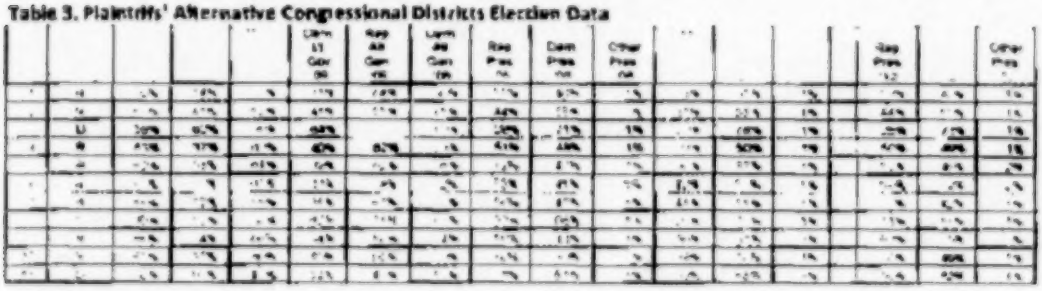


Table 3. Plaintiffs' Alternative Congressional Districts Election Data



Executive Summary

In his several reports, Dr. McDonald offers many criticisms of the Enacted Plan and contends that it was drawn as an unconstitutional racial gerrymander. Based on a review and analysis of the available data, I conclude that the Enacted Plan is not a racial

gerrymander, that politics rather than race predominated, and that the Alternative Plan would not be an appropriate substitute for the Enacted Plan.

The Alternative Plan was not before the General Assembly at the time it adopted the Enacted plan, but was instead offered for the first time in connection with this litigation in February 2014. The Alternative Plan therefore says little, if anything, about the General Assembly's purpose in enacting the Enacted Plan.

The Alternative Plan is at least as race-conscious as, perhaps even more race-conscious than, the Enacted Plan. The Alternative Plan retains most of the Benchmark District 3 that Dr. McDonald criticized as "constitutionally suspect," and replicates many of the geographic trades between District 3 and surrounding districts that Dr. McDonald previously argued were predominantly racial, including the move of the City of Petersburg into District 3. In fact, the only difference between the Enacted Plan and the Alternative Plan is the placement of the boundary between Districts 2 and 3. The Alternative Plan moves that boundary to achieve its avowed racial goal of achieving a barely "majority-minority district." 2/21/14 McDonald, page 9.

Second, Dr. McDonald does not even attempt to suggest that race, rather than politics, was the predominant reason for the Enacted Plan's treatment of the District 2 and 3 population trades. Such political concerns readily explain the drawing of District 2, where Republican Congressman Scott Rigell was serving in his first term after defeating a Democratic incumbent in this closely-divided district. District 2 in the Enacted Plan, as enacted by the Republican-controlled General Assembly, provides an obvious

political benefit to Republicans by preserving the prospects for the re-election of now-incumbent Congressman Rigell. This refutes the notion that race was the predominant factor in the population trades in this area.

Third, the Alternative Plan and Dr. McDonald's reports fail to show that the General Assembly could have achieved its political goals through a plan that was comparably consistent with traditional redistricting principles as the Enacted Plan and that brought about "significantly greater racial balance." The Alternative Plan undermines rather than advances the presumed political goals of the General Assembly because it replaces the political strengthening of Congressman Rigell in District 2 with a plan that weakens his electoral prospects relative not only to the Enacted Plan, but even the prior district. While Dr. McDonald argues that the Alternative Plan marginally outperforms the Enacted Plan on certain traditional redistricting principles, he does not even mention other principles where the Alternative Plan performs worse than the Enacted Plan — such as preserving the cores of existing districts, protecting incumbents, and complying with the Voting Rights Act. Indeed, by lowering District 3's Black VAP to a barely majority level that would also be lower than the Benchmark level, the Alternative Plan would have presented obstacles to preclearance that the Enacted Plan did not present. Finally, since Alternative District 3 maintains a black majority that is 6% different in Black VAP than the Enacted District 3, it does not bring about a "greater racial balance."

Under Dr. McDonald's Own Analysis, the Alternative Plan is Just as Race-conscious as the Enacted Plan

Under Dr. McDonald's own approach, the Alternative Plan is at least as race conscious as the Enacted Plan. First, Dr. McDonald criticizes both the District 3 drawn after the Moon v. Meadows case and the Benchmark District 3 as "constitutionally suspect" under Shaw and the Supreme Court's racial gerrymandering cases – but the Alternative Plan retains most of the population, shape and geography of Benchmark District 3. With respect to changes to Benchmark District 3, the Alternative Plan replicates many of the trades between District 3 and surrounding districts – such as the addition of Petersburg to District 3 – that Dr. McDonald concluded in his first report were predominantly racial. McDonald states that the Virginia General Assembly "strategically traded populations in and out of the Third Congressional District so as to *increase* the Black Voting Age Population of the District." McDonald 12/6/13 Report, page 1, with emphasis in original. Applying Dr. McDonald's own analysis, the Alternative Plan strategically trades populations in and out of the Third Congressional District so as to *decrease* the Black Voting Age Population of the District.

Alternative District 3 Retains Portions of Benchmark District 3 Which Dr. McDonald and Plaintiffs Allege is Unconstitutional.

In his 1/20/14 report, McDonald states that: "There is no reason to believe that race was not also the predominant factor in the creation of the Remedial and Benchmark Third Districts." 1/20/14 McDonald, page 6. He concluded that both the Remedial version of District 3 adopted after *Moon v. Meadows* and the

Benchmark District 3 adopted in 2001 are "constitutionally suspect" for this reason. McDonald further notes that "the constitutionality of the Benchmark District was never upheld by a court" 1/20/14 McDonald, page 9. Yet despite these misgivings about the constitutionality of the predecessor districts, Alternative District 3 retains most of Benchmark District 3, including its population, shape and geography. In his 12/16/13 Report, Dr. McDonald applies the geographically descriptive language of District 3 from the *Moon* case to analyze District 3 of the Enacted Plan. In that same fashion, much of this geographically descriptive language applies to Alternative District 3. Just like the Remedial and Benchmark and Enacted District 3, Alternative District 3:

- "is anchored in the tidewater" region of Virginia and encompasses "Suffolk [,] Portsmouth[,] Hampton [and] Newport News,"
- "us[es] only the open water of...the James River" to connect areas of the district,
- "crosses the James River into largely rural Surry County, recrossing the James River to take in all of the African-American majority Charles City County,"
- "to the south...runs through Prince George County,"
- "to the east...takes in part of rural southeastern Henrico county before reaching the more built up and heavily black eastern suburbs of Richmond, racially dividing the capital city... before terminating in a small black neighborhood in northern Henrico County." McDonald 12/6/13 Report, page 6

Thus, on Dr. McDonalds own analysis, Alternative District 3 is "constitutionally suspect" because "[t]here is no reason to believe that race was not also the predominant factor in [its] creation." 1/20/14 McDonald, page 6.

The Alternative Plan Replicates the Trades between Districts 4 and 7 and District 3 That Dr. McDonald Identified as Predominantly Racial

With respect to the 2012 changes to Benchmark District 3, Alternative District 3 makes virtually all of the major changes made by Enacted District 3 that Dr. McDonald concluded were predominantly driven by race.

First, Dr. McDonald criticized the Enacted Plan's population trades between District 3 and District 4 because "the primary result of these trades was to move the entirety of the densely African-American community of Petersburg from the Benchmark Fourth to the adopted Third District." 12/6/14 McDonald Report, page 22. Dr. McDonald concluded that the "assignment of Petersburg to the adopted Third District is similar to the unconstitutional district at issue in *Moon vs. Meadows.*" 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 23. He also concluded that race explains the General Assembly's movement of whiter populations in Prince George County from Benchmark District 3 to Enacted District 4.

The Alternative Plan precisely replicates these trades between Districts 3 and 4. The Alternative Plan moves "the entirety of the densely populated African-American community of Petersburg from the Benchmark Fourth to the [Alternative] Third District," and it makes the same trades in Prince George County from the benchmark District 3 to District 4 that Dr. McDonald

objected to in his first report. 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 22. Thus, according to Dr. McDonald's own analysis, the Alternative Plan's "assignment of Petersburg to the adopted Third District is similar to the unconstitutional district at issue in Moon vs. Meadows." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 23.

Second, Dr. McDonald criticizes the Enacted Plan because population trades between District 7 and District 3 involved "shifting lower Black VAP New Kent and one Richmond VTD form the benchmark Third District to the adopted Seventh District in exchange for much higher Black VAP VTDs moved from the benchmark Seventh District to the adopted Third District." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 24. Dr. McDonald concluded that these moves showed that "Virginia chose to further racially segregate localities", including "Richmond." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 26. Dr. McDonald further stated that Enacted District 3 "takes in rural eastern Henrico County before reaching the more built up and heavily black eastern suburbs of Richmond, racially dividing the capital city nearly in half before terminating in a black neighborhood in northern Henrico County." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 6.

Again, the Alternative Plan makes exactly these same trades between Districts 3 and 7. The Alternative Plan moves predominantly white New Kent County from Benchmark 3 to District 7 and the "much higher Black VAP VTDs" in Henrico and Richmond from Benchmark District 7 to District 3. 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 24. Thus, in Dr. McDonald's own view the choice of population moves in the Alternative Plan serves "to further racially segregate localities," including "Richmond," 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 26, such that the Alternative Plan "takes

in rural eastern Henrico County before reaching the more built up and heavily black eastern suburbs of Richmond, racially dividing the capital city nearly in half before terminating in a black neighborhood in northern Henrico County." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 6.

The Alternative Plan's Trades between Districts 1 and 2 and District 3 Strategically Decrease the Black VAP in District 3

The Enacted Plan's trades between Districts 1, 2 and 3 involve a much smaller population and have a significantly smaller impact on District 3's racial composition than the Alternative Plan's trades between those districts. The Enacted Plan moves 84,057 total people back and forth between Districts 1, 2 and 3 from the Benchmark Plan. Given the ideal congressional district size of 727,366, these changes equal 11.6% of a district. The Alternative Plan moves 287,015 people back and forth between Districts 1, 2 and 3 from the Benchmark Plan, which is almost four times as many people moved as were shifted in these districts in the Enacted Plan. Given the ideal congressional district size of 727,366, these changes equal 39.5% of a district.

Table 4.Population Affected by Trades in Districts 1, 2 and 3

Benchmark to Enacted District	Population	VAP		Benchmark to Alternative District	Population	VAP
1-to-3	23,288	17,805		1-to-3	106,886	83,523
3-to-1	7,351	5,106		3-to-1	7,351	5,106
1&3 Subtotal	30,639	22,911		1&3 Subtotal	114,237	88,629
2-to-3	27,917	20,543		2-to-3	45,798	35,556
3-to-2	25,501	20,049		3-to-2	126,980	97,432

2&3 Subtotal	53,418	40,592	2&3 Subtotal	172,778	132,988
Total Affected	84,057	63,503	Total Affected	287,015	221,617
Ideal District size	727,366		Ideal District Size	727,366	
% Affected	11.6%		% Affected	39.5%	

In the Enacted Plan the net result of these trades between Districts 1, 2, and 3 add 9,399 Black VAP (exclusive) and 9,658 Black VAP (inclusive) to Enacted District 3. The Enacted Plan's trades between Districts 1 and 3 had a minimal racial impact on District 3 because the Black VAP of the areas moved into and out of district were virtually the same – at approximately 44% Black VAP. In fact, these trades slightly decreased the overall Black VAP of District 3 as compared to the Benchmark District 3. Indeed, Dr. McDonald recognizes that "a slightly higher BVAP percentage was transferred into the First District." 12/6/13 McDonald, page 18. Moreover, the area transferred into District 3 has a lower Black VAP, 43.4% (exclusive) or 44.6% (inclusive), than the Benchmark District 3's Black VAP of 53.1% (exclusive) or 53.9% (inclusive).

The Enacted Plan's trades between Districts 2 and 3 also bring an area into District 3 that has a lower Black VAP – 36.7% (exclusive) and 37.9% (inclusive) – than the rest of Benchmark District 3. The area transferred out of District 3 has a Black VAP of 18.3% (exclusive) and 18.8% (inclusive), meaning that the difference between these two areas is 18.4% (exclusive) and 19.1% (inclusive). But the net number of Black VAP moved into District 3 is only 3,887 (exclusive) or 4,011 (inclusive).

Table 5. Population Trades between Benchmark and Enacted Plan in Districts 1, 2 and 3

Benchmark to Enacted District	Population	VAP	Black VAP (exclusive method)	Black VAP (inclusive method)	% Black VAP (exclusive method)	% Black VAP (inclusive method)
1-to-3	23,288	17,805	7,736	7,933	43.4%	44.6%
3-to-1	7,351	5,106	2,224	2,286	43.6%	44.8%
Net to 3 from 1	15,937	12,699	5,512	5,647		
2-to-3	27,917	20,543	7,548	7,785	36.7%	37.9%
3-to-2	25,501	20,049	3,661	3,774	18.3%	18.8%
Net to 3 from 2	2,416	494	3,887	4,011		
Net to 3 from 1&2	18,353	13,193	9,399	9,658		

By contrast, the Alternative Plan's trades between Districts 1, 2 and 3 are far more sweeping and have a much greater racial effect on the Black VAP of District 3. The net result of these trades between Districts 1, 2, and 3 serve to *decrease* the Black VAP of Alternative District 3 by 23,293 Black VAP (exclusive) and 23,232 Black VAP (inclusive).

The Alternative Plan causes this overall decrease by moving higher Black VAP areas out of District 3 and moving much lower Black VAP areas into District 3. The Alternative Plan's trades between 1 and 3 move a 43.6% (exclusive) or 44.8% (inclusive) Black VAP area out of District 3 and a 29.6% (exclusive) of (30.3%) inclusive Black VAP area into District 3 – a difference of 14.0% (exclusive) or 14.5% (inclusive) Black VAP. This populous area of more than 106,000 people moved into District 3 has a much lower Black VAP than Benchmark District 3.

The Alternative Plan's trades between District 2 and 3 move a 56.8% (exclusive) and 57.6% (inclusive)

Black VAP area out of District 3 and a 27.0% (exclusive) or 27.7% (inclusive) Black VAP area into District 3 – a difference of 29.8% (exclusive) or 29.9% (inclusive) Black VAP. The populous area of more than 126,000 people moved out of District 3 has a higher Black VAP than the Benchmark District 3.

None of the Alternative Plan's trades between Districts 1, 2 and 3 are explained on non-racial grounds, such as politics and incumbency protection. Thus, the Alternative Plan is at least as race-conscious, and arguably even more race-conscious, than the Enacted Plan.

Table 6. Population Trades between Benchmark and Alternative Plan in Districts 1, 2 and 3

Benchmark to Alternative District	Population	VAP	Black VAP (exclusive method)	Black VAP (inclusive method)	% Black VAP (exclusive method)	% Black VAP (inclusive method)
1-to-3	106,886	83,523	24,714	25,349	29.6%	30.3%
3-to-1	7,351	5,106	2,224	2,286	43.6%	44.8%
Net to 3 from 1	99,535	78,417	22,490	23,063		
2-to-3	45,798	35,556	9,599	9,866	27.0%	27.7%
3-to-2	126,980	97,432	55,382	56,161	56.8%	57.6%
Net to 3 from 2	-81,182	-61,876	-45,783	-46,295		
Net to 3 from 1&2	18,353	16,541	-23,293	-23,232		

Looked at another way, the Alternative Plan's trades in Districts 1, 2 and 3 would have reduced the Black VAP of District 3 to a minority-Black VAP level below 50% from the 53.1% (exclusive) or 53.9% (inclusive) of the Benchmark District 3. This strategic decrease in Black VAP caused by the Alternative Plan's trades in Districts 1, 2 and 3, requires a strategic increase in Black VAP on the northern end of

District 3 in order to achieve the avowed racial goal of preserving District 3 as a barely "majority-minority district." These necessary strategic trades to *increase* the Black VAP in the north of Alternative District 3 caused by the Alternative Plan's trades to *decrease* the Black VAP in Districts 1, 2 and 3 are exactly the trades Dr. McDonald concluded were predominantly racial: adding Petersburg into Alternative District 3 and "shifting lower Black VAP New Kent and one Richmond VTD form the benchmark Third District to the adopted Seventh District in exchange for much higher Black VAP VTDs moved from the benchmark Seventh District to the adopted Third District." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, pages 22-24.

Dr. McDonald offers No Proof That Race Rather than Politics Predominated in the Enacted Plan

In the *Easley vs. Cromartie* case, the court discusses that because "race and political affiliation" often are "highly correlated," Plaintiffs bear the "demanding burden" to show that race rather than politics predominated in the drawing of the challenged plan and district within the that plan. *Easley v. Cromartie,* 532 U.S. 234, 258 (2001). Similarly in this case, it is my understanding Plaintiffs must show that "race rather than politics" predominated in the drawing of the Enacted Plan and Enacted District 3. It is my understanding that if changes to District 3 in the Enacted Plan are equally consistent with politics as they are with race, then the Plaintiffs' efforts would be insufficient to require a change in the Virginia congressional districts enacted by the General Assembly. Dr. McDonald does not even mention the political considerations in the Enacted Plan, much less separate those considerations from race and show that race predominated in the Enacted Plan.

The Enacted Plan, when viewed as a whole, preserves the cores of the Benchmark districts while achieving the necessary equality and politically strengthening incumbents of both parties. This bears out especially in the key metric of the 2008 Presidential race, which was available to the Republican-controlled General Assembly at the time of the redistricting, as well as the metric of the later 2012 race, which essentially validates the conclusion that politics explain the Enacted Plan. On these metrics, 2 of the 3 Democratic districts, including District 3, became more Democratic while 7 of the 8 Republican districts, including District 1, 2, 4 and 7 that surround District 3, became more Republican. (This number includes heavily Republican District 6, which becomes more Republican on the 2012 metric and no more Democratic on the 2008 metric.) The exceptions are heavily Democratic District 8 ad heavily Republican District 9, but the changes there not significant in light of the overall political composition of those districts.

Table 7. Benchmark and Enacted Districts with 2008, 2012 Presidential Data

		Benchmark		Enacted					Benchmark		Enacted				
CD	Current Rep	Rep Pres '08	Dem Pres '08	Rep Pres '08	Dem Pres '08	DIFF Rep Pres '08	DIFF Dem Pres '08	Change	Rep Pres '12	Dem Pres '12	Rep Pres '12	Dem Pres '12	DIFF Rep Pres '12	DIFF Dem Pres '12	Change
1	D	43.5%	55.5%	43.5%	55.5%	0.0%	0.0%	Maintain	46.6%	52.6%	47.0%	52.1%	0.4%	-0.4%	Maintain
2	R	49.0%	49.9%	49.0%	49.0%	0.0%	-0.9%	Maintain	52.7%	46.5%	52.8%	46.5%	0.0%	0.0%	Maintain
3	D	34.6%	64.8%	33.8%	65.8%	-0.8%	1.0%	Maintain	39.5%	59.7%	39.8%	59.5%	0.3%	-0.2%	Maintain
4	D	40.9%	58.9%	41.3%	58.5%	0.4%	-0.4%	Maintain	44.8%	54.7%	45.1%	54.3%	0.3%	-0.4%	Maintain
5	R	51.9%	47.7%	52.2%	47.5%	0.3%	-0.2%	Maintain	57.0%	42.4%	57.1%	42.3%	0.1%	-0.1%	Maintain
6	R	57.8%	41.2%	57.7%	41.2%	-0.1%	0.0%	Maintain	58.7%	39.5%	58.8%	39.4%	0.1%	-0.1%	Maintain
7	R	54.0%	45.2%	54.3%	44.8%	0.3%	-0.4%	Maintain	61.5%	36.1%	60.9%	36.7%	-0.6%	0.6%	Maintain
8	D	31.9%	67.7%	32.8%	66.5%	0.9%	-1.2%	Maintain	37.7%	60.2%	37.0%	60.8%	-0.7%	0.6%	Maintain
9	R	59.3%	39.7%	58.8%	39.7%	-0.5%	0.0%	Maintain	63.9%	34.1%	63.0%	34.9%	-0.9%	0.8%	Maintain
10	R	47.7%	51.5%	48.0%	49.8%	0.3%	-1.7%	Maintain	49.1%	49.7%	49.0%	49.7%	-0.1%	0.0%	Maintain
11	R	49.8%	49.6%	50.5%	49.1%	0.7%	-0.5%	Maintain	51.1%	47.5%	51.4%	47.3%	0.3%	-0.2%	Maintain

The changes to District 3 in the Enacted Plan had the effect of not only slightly increasing the Black VAP of District 3, while increasing the Democratic strength of the District 3, but also of making the surround districts stronger for the incumbent congressman. This was true in District 2, where the evenly divided

political composition and election history would have provided a Republican-controlled General Assembly with a reason to strengthen one-term incumbent Republican Congressman Scott Rigell. According to the 2008 Presidential results, District 2 was the most closely divided of all the districts, with Democrat Barack Obama and Republican John McCain each capturing 49.5% of the vote. That same year Democrat Glenn Nye defeated a two-term Republican incumbent Congresswoman Thelma Drake to win election to Congress from Benchmark District 2. Scott Rigell first won election from District 2 in 2010 when he defeated then incumbent Congressman Nye.

Thus, when the General Assembly considered the Enacted Plan in 2011 and 2012, Congressman Rigell was a freshman Member of Congress from a closely-divided district that had voted out the incumbents in two consecutive elections. The General Assembly made trades between adjacent Districts 1 and 3 that improved the re-election prospects of Congressman Rigell. This is clear not only from the fact that District 2 became slightly more Republican in the enacted plan, but also from the political composition of the Enacted Plan's trades between Districts 2 and 3. The Enacted Plan trades a 64% (2008) or 69% (2012) Democratic area for a nearly identically-sized 52% (2008) or 50% (2012) Republican area, which has the effect of making District 2 more Republican. Even with the need to gain over 11% population in Benchmark District 2, the changes resulting in Enacted District 2 serve to improve the electoral prospects of incumbent Congressman Scott Rigell and result in a district that is essentially evenly divided politically on the 2008 presidential political data.

Table 8. Population Movement Between Benchmark and Enacted Districts with 2008, 2012 Presidential Data

Benchmark to Enacted District	Population	Rep. Pres. '08 %	Dem. Pres. '08%	Oth. Pres. '08 %		Rep. Pres. 12%	Dem. Pres. 12%	Oth. Pres. '12
1-to-3	23,288	39%	60%	1%		33%	66%	1%
3-to-1	7,351	24%	75%	0%		23%	76%	1%
2-to-3	27,917	35%	64%	1%		30%	69%	1%
3-to-2	25,501	52%	47%	1%		50%	48%	1%
4-to-3	35,447	13%	86%	1%		11%	88%	1%
3-to-4	5,713	46%	53%	1%		44%	55%	1%
3-to-7	20,217	63%	36%	1%		64%	34%	1%
7-to-3	36,106	14%	85%	1%		13%	86%	1%

Indeed, the trades involving District 3 that Dr. McDonald concludes are racially-motivated are just as readily, and perhaps more readily, explained by politics than by race because they make District 3 more Democratic and surrounding Districts more Republican. Dr. McDonald, however, does not discuss the political effects of these trades, much less refute this non-racial explanation for them.

The Alternative Plan Does not Prove That The Enacted Plan Was A Racial Gerrymander

I understand that "in a case such as this one where majority-minority districts (or the approximate equivalent) are at issue and where racial identification correlates highly with political affiliation, the party attacking the legislatively drawn boundaries must show at least that the legislature could have achieved its legitimate political objectives in alternative ways that are comparably consistent with the traditional districting principles. That party must also show that those districting alternatives would have brought

about significantly greater racial balance." *Easley,* 532 U.S. at 258.

I have been asked to analyze whether the Alternative Plan achieves the General Assembly's political goals in the Enacted Plan, is as consistent with traditional redistricting principles as the Enacted Plan, and brings about a "significantly greater racial balance" than the Enacted Plan. I conclude that the Alternative Plan does not achieve any of these results.

The Alternative Plan Undermines, Rather Than Achieves, The General Assembly's Political Goals, Including the Goal to Strengthen the Incumbent in District 2.

The Alternative Plan fails rather than serves the General Assembly's political goals, especially to strengthen Congressman Rigell in District 2. The Alternative Plan not only fails to strengthen Congressman Rigell politically, it weakens him politically, and appears to be drawn to turn District 2 into a Democratic district. While Republican presidential candidate John McCain captured 49.5% of the vote in Benchmark District 2 in 2008 and he would have captured 49.7% of the vote in the area covered by the Enacted District 2, he would have received only 44.3% of the vote in the area covered by Alternative District 2. In other words, the Alternative Plan would swing the closely-divided District 2 approximately 5.3% more Democratic than Benchmark District 2 and 5.5% more Democratic than Enacted District 2, to the obvious disadvantage of Congressman Rigell and the obvious advantage of Democrats. The Republican-controlled General Assembly would have had ample political reason not to adopt the Alternative Plan, and instead to adopt the Enacted Plan that strengthened

Congressman Rigell and did not advance the electoral prospects of his next Democratic challenger.

Indeed, the change in the presidential 2008 political performance in Alternative Plan District 2 from the Benchmark District 2 stands out as the greatest change of any district in the Alternative Plan and it is *against* the political party of the incumbent. The second-most changed district is District 11, which shows a change of 5.2% in the 2008 presidential vote, and this change is *in favor of* incumbent Democrat Congressman Gerry Connolly, who had just won a close re-election in 2010.

Table 9. Benchmark and Alternative Districts with 2008, 2012 Presidential Data

		Benchmark		Plan(H) 48		Difference				Benchmark		Plan(H) 81		Difference		
Dist	Current Party	Rep Pres '08	Dem Pres '08	Rep Pres '08	Dem Pres '08	DIFF Rep Pres '08	DIFF Dem Pres '08	Change		Rep Pres '12	Dem Pres '12	Rep Pres '12	Dem Pres '12	DIFF Rep Pres '12	DIFF Dem Pres '12	Change
1	R	51.1%	48.6%	53.1%	45.6%	2.0%	-3.0%	More R		52.0%	46.6%	52.9%	45.7%	1.0%	-1.0%	More R
2	R	49.5%	49.1%	53.1%	45.6%	3.7%	-3.5%	More R		48.2%	50.3%	43.6%	55.1%	-4.7%	4.7%	More D
3	D	24.1%	74.8%	27.1%	71.1%	3.1%	-3.7%	More R		22.3%	75.5%	25.4%	73.7%	3.1%	-1.7%	More R
4	D	49.9%	49.3%	51.3%	48.0%	1.4%	-1.4%	More R		48.6%	50.3%	50.1%	48.7%	1.5%	-1.6%	More R
5	R	51.8%	47.3%	52.2%	46.8%	0.4%	-0.4%	More R		52.0%	46.4%	52.5%	45.9%	0.5%	-0.5%	More R
6	R	57.8%	41.2%	57.7%	41.2%	0.0%	0.0%	Neither		58.7%	39.5%	58.8%	39.4%	0.1%	-0.1%	More R
7	R	54.0%	45.2%	56.3%	42.8%	2.4%	-2.4%	More R		54.5%	44.1%	56.9%	41.7%	2.4%	-2.4%	More R
8	D	31.9%	67.2%	32.4%	66.7%	0.5%	-0.5%	More R		30.5%	68.2%	31.0%	67.8%	0.5%	-0.5%	More R
9	R	59.1%	39.2%	58.9%	39.7%	-0.5%	0.5%	More D		60.0%	38.1%	60.0%	38.6%	0.0%	0.0%	More D
10	R	47.7%	51.5%	44.6%	49.6%	-1.8%	-1.8%	More R		44.0%	55.6%	42.9%	49.7%	-1.0%	-1.0%	More R
11	D	43.6%	55.6%	38.5%	60.7%	-5.2%	5.1%	More D		41.5%	57.2%	38.4%	62.2%	-5.2%	5.1%	More D

The Alternative Plan's trades in Districts 1, 2 and 3 undermine the political goals of the General Assembly to unify the districts politically and to strengthen incumbents of both parties. The trades that the Alternative Plan makes involving District 3 that Dr. McDonald claims are necessary to remedy an alleged racial gerrymander in fact turn closely-divided District 2 into a Democratic district. This is exactly contrary to the effect of the Enacted Plan passed by the General Assembly. The Alternative Plan caused this result by moving an 81% (2008) or 81% (2012) Democratic area of more than 126,000 people in to District 2, and a much smaller, relatively more

Republican area which is 50% (2008) or 55% (2012) Democratic out of District 2 and into District 3.

In addition, the Alternative Plan takes populous territory from Benchmark District 1 which could have strengthened Congressman Rigell in District 2 (and indeed was moved to District 2 in the Enacted Plan) and moves it to District 3. This also has the effect of undermining Congressman Rigell and making District 3 less Democratic.

Table 10. Population Movement Between Benchmark and Alternative Districts with 2008, 2012 Presidential Data

Benchmark to Alternative District	Population	Rep. Pres. '08%	Dem. Pres. '08%	Oth. Pres. '08%		Rep. Pres. 12%	Dem. Pres. 12%	Oth. Pres. 12 %
1-to-3	106,886	45%	54%	1%		41%	57%	1%
3-to-1	7,351	24%	75%	0%		23%	76%	1%
2-to-3	45,798	49%	50%	1%		43%	55%	2%
3-to-2	126,980	19%	81%	1%		18%	81%	1%
4-to-3	35,447	13%	86%	1%		11%	88%	1%
3-to-4	5,713	46%	53%	1%		44%	55%	1%
7-to-3	36,106	14%	85%	1%		13%	86%	1%
3-to-7	20,217	63%	36%	1%		64%	34%	1%

The Alternative Plan is Not as Consistent with Traditional Redistricting Principles as the Enacted Plan

When compared to the Enacted Plan, the Alternative Plan is not as consistent with traditional redistricting principles. While the Alternative Plan may have a marginal effect on two principles, it is significantly worse with respect to a number of others including preservation of cores and communities of interest, protection of incumbents, and compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

Compactness

Dr. McDonald asserted in his 12/6/13 report that Enacted District 3 "is an extreme district" and the least compact of the Virginia congressional districts on three measures, the Reock test, the Polsby-Popper test, and the Schwartzberg test. 12/6/13 McDonald, page 7. Dr. McDonald, however, provides no standard for determining when a district is acceptably compact or unacceptably non-compact. McDonald identifies only marginal differences in District 3's compactness scores in the Enacted and Alternative Plans. Enacted District 3 scores a 0.19 on the Reock test, 0.08 on the Polsby-Popper test and 3.07 on the Schwartzberg test. 12/6/13 McDonald, page 7. Alternative District 3 scores 0.22 on the Reock test, only 0.03 points better than Enacted District 3; 0.11 on the Polsby-Popper test, again only 0.03 points better than the Enacted District 3; and 2.61 on the Schwartzberg test. (In the 2/21/14 McDonald Report Table 4, Dr. McDonald lists the value for District 3 as 2.04, while the compactness reports I ran for the Schwartzberg Test show it to be 2.61.) Dr. McDonald does not suggest that these small numerical differences have real-world significance, or are meaningful under some professionally accepted standard. He does not suggest that Alternative District 3 meets a professionally accepted standard for minimally acceptable compactness, which Enacted District 3 does not satisfy and Alternative District 3 does. I am not aware of any such standard.

In his reports, Dr. McDonald fails to mention at least two other compactness measures under which Enacted District 3 is *more* compact than Alternative District 3. On the Ehrenburg test – which computes the ratio of the largest inscribed circle divided by the area of the district and treats higher numbers as more

compact than lower numbers – Enacted District 3 scores 0.25, or better than Alternative District 3's score of 0.23. Likewise, on the Population Polygon test – which computes the ratio of the district population to the approximate population of the convex hull of the district and treats higher numbers as more compact than lower numbers – Enacted District 3 scores 0.54, or better than Alternative District 3's score of 0.53.

Table 11. Compactness of Enacted and Alternative Congressional Districts

	Enacted Plan		Alternative Plan	
District	Population Polygon	Ehrenburg	Population Polygon	Ehrenburg
1	0.63	0.28	0.63	0.28
2	0.57	0.31	0.84	0.32
3	0.54	0.25	0.53	0.23
4	0.62	0.29	0.62	0.29
5	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.30
6	0.81	0.23	0.81	0.23
7	0.59	0.30	0.59	0.30
8	0.88	0.34	0.88	0.34
9	0.73	0.24	0.73	0.24
10	0.50	0.22	0.50	0.22
11	0.68	0.15	0.68	0.15

Dr. McDonald also suggests that whereas Enacted District 3 was the least compact under all three of his preferred measures, Alternative District 3 is the "second least compact" district on the Reock and Polsby-Popper tests and the "third least compact" district on the Schwartzberg test. 2/21/14 McDonald, pages 6-7. This means little because compactness scores are often at odds with each other. For example, District 9 is the least compact district and is slightly less compact then Alternative District 3, on the Reock test, but District 9 is more compact than Alternative

District 3 on the Polsby-Popper test. Likewise, compactness scores show that District 11 is the least compact on the Polsby-Popper test, but is more compact than Alternative District 3 on the Reock test.

Locality and VTD splits

One traditional redistricting criterion is the respect for municipal boundaries. The Virginia Senate in its redistricting criteria also suggested that VTDs should be preserved, but for both boundaries, the Virginia Senate treated them on par with the criterion of preserving other communities of interest. The Senate Criteria V. Communities of Interest state that:

> "Districts shall be based on legislative consideration of the varied factors that can create or contribute to communities of interest. These factors may include, among others, economic factors, social factors, cultural factors, geographic features, *governmental jurisdictions* and service delivery areas, *political beliefs,* voting trends and *incumbency considerations.* It is inevitable that some interests will be advanced more than others by the choice of particular district configurations. Public comment has been invited, has been and continues to be received, and will be considered. The discernment, weighing, and balancing of the varied factors that contribute to communities of interest is an intensely political process best carried out by elected representatives of the people. Local government jurisdiction and precinct lines may reflect communities of interest to be balanced, but they are entitled to no greater weight as a matter of state policy than other identifiable communities

of interest." Senate Criteria V. (emphasis added).

Dr. McDonald criticized the Enacted Plan in his first report because it splits "17 localities" into different districts across the state. 12/6/13 McDonald, page 9. But 3 of the localities are only "technically split" because all of the population "is in one district while one or more water blocks without population are in another district." Section 5 Submission, Statement of Change, page 11.

Dr. McDonald, moreover, has used two different methods for counting "splits" in localities. Whereas Dr. McDonald criticized the number of *split* localities in the Enacted Plan in his first report, his latest report does not mention that number, but instead counts the number of *times* localities are *split*. Thus, Dr. McDonald's first report counted a locality split into two districts as one "split locality," his latest report counts it as two "locality splits." Dr. McDonald's preference for "locality splits" masks the fact that the Alternative Plan splits *only one fewer locality* than the Enacted Plan.

Table 12. Split Localities in Enacted Plan and Alternative Plan

Split Localities affecting population	Enacted Plan (Districts)	Plaintiffs Alternative Plan (Districts)
Bedford	(5, 6)	(5, 6)
Chesterfield	(4, 7)	(4, 7)
Fairfax	(8,10,11)	(8,10,11)
Fauquier	(1,5)	(1,5)
Hampton	(2,3)	
Henrico	(3,7)	(3,7)
Henry	(5,9)	(5,9)
Newport News	(1,2,3)	(1,3)
Norfolk	(2,3)	
Prince George	(3,4)	(3,4)
Prince William	(1,10,11)	(1,10,11)
Richmond	(3,7)	(3,7)
Roanoke	(6,9)	(6,9)
Spotsylvania	(1,7)	(1,7)
Portsmouth		(2,3)
Total	14	13

Split Localities affecting no population	Enacted Plan (Districts)	Plaintiffs Alternative Plan (Districts)
Isle of Wight	(3,4)	(3,4)
James City	(1,3)	(1,3)
Suffolk	(3,4)	(3,4)
Total	3	3

There is no reason to conclude that this marginal difference in split localities is significant. The Enacted Plan fares much better than the Benchmark Plan on split localities because the Benchmark Plan split 19 localities affecting population as described in Section 5 Submission, Statement of Change, page 11. Dr. McDonald previously brushed aside this improvement because "the constitutionality of the Benchmark district was never upheld by a court" and in his view, "[n]or does the constitutionality of the [Enacted] Third District hinge on how it compares to the Benchmark District." 1/20/14 McDonald, page 9. Thus, Dr. McDonald suggested that "[e]ven if it improves to some degree upon aspects of the Benchmark District, the fact remains that like the *Moon v. Meadows* Unconstitutional District, the [Enacted] Third District has more splits than any other district." 1/20/14 McDonald, page 9. By the same analysis, the Alternative Plan's marginal improvement over the Enacted Plan on split localities – which are smaller than the Enacted Plan's improvement over the Benchmark Plan's splits – are irrelevant because the Alternative Plan's District 3 also creates more splits than any other district.

Moreover, contrary to Dr. McDonald's report, the Alternative Plan does not improve on the number of split VTDs – or even the number of VTD splits – when only splits affecting population are considered as was done in the Section5 Submission. Dr. McDonald criticized the Enacted Plan in his first report because it splits "20 VTDs" into different districts across the state. 12/6/13 McDonald, page 10. However, "[The Enacted Plan] splits 10 precincts across the state to meet the criteria adopted by the Committee, a significant reduction from the 26 split precincts in the current plan. (As in the case of split localities, these numbers exclude technically split precincts where all

of the precinct's population is in one district and there is no population in the other district)." Section 5 Submission. Statement of Change, page 11. Once again, Dr. McDonald criticized the number of *split* VTDs in the Enacted Plan in his first report, but his latest reports does not mention that number and instead counts he number of *times* VTDs re *split*. Thus, Dr. McDonald's first report counted a VTD split into two districts as one "split VTD," his latest report counts it as two "VTD splits."

Table 13. Split VTDs in Enacted Plan and Alternative Plan

Split VTDs affecting population [Locality]	Enacted Plan (Districts)	Plaintiffs Alternative Plan (Districts)
Remington [Fauquier]	(1, 5)	(1, 5)
Lee Hill [Spotsylvania]	(1, 7)	(1, 7)
Buckland Mills [Prince William]	(1, 10)	(1, 10)
Machen [Hampton]	(2, 3)	
Rives [Prince George]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
404 [Richmond City]	(3, 7)	(3, 7)
New London Academy [Bedford]	(5, 6)	(5, 6)
Mount Olivet [Henry]	(5, 9)	(5, 9)
Saint Albans [Fairfax County]	(8, 11)	(8, 11)
Old Mill [Fairfax County]	(10, 11)	(10, 11)
One [Portsmouth]		(2, 3)
Total	10	10

Split VTDs affecting no population [Locality]	Enacted Plan (Districts)	Plaintiffs Alternative Plan (Districts)
Roberts B [James City]	(1, 3)	(1, 3)
Riverside [Newport News]	(2, 3)	
Warwick [Newport News]	(2, 3)	
Hilton [Newport News]	(2, 3)	
Deep Creek [Newport News]	(2, 3)	
Bartlett [Isle of Wight]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
Carrollton [Isle of Wight]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
Rushmere [Isle of Wight]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
Ebenezer [Suffolk]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
Bennetts Creek [Suffolk]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
Harbour View [Suffolk]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
Magarity [Fairfax County]	(8, 11)	(8, 11)
Five [Portsmouth]		(2,3)
Total	12	9

Even using Dr. McDonald's preferred measure of VTD splits, the Alternative Plan does not improve on the Enacted Plan. Dr. McDonald counts 44 VTD splits in the Enacted Plan and 38 VTD splits in the Alternative Plan. He hails this purported difference of 6 such splits as a significant factor in claiming that "these Alternative Districts better conform to traditional redistricting principles." 2/21/14 McDonald, page 5. In fact, however, a net of 6 such splits that Dr. McDonald identifies as different between the plans are in the "technically split" precincts involving no population. Where population is concerned, the numbers of split VTDs and VTD splits in the Enacted Plan *are the*

same as the numbers of split VTDs and VTD splits in the Alternative Plan.

Even if the numbers supported Dr. McDonald's conclusion that the Alternative Plan meaningfully improves on the Enacted Plan with respect to splits, Dr. McDonald elevates localities and VTDs above other communities of interest that the Senate criteria directed should be treated on par with localities and VTDs. Under the Senate Criteria, the Benchmark Districts are "governmental jurisdictions" just like the localities and VTDs and communities of interest formed around congressional districts and communities of interest are entitled to the same "weight" as localities and VTDs. Senate Criteria V.

Dr. McDonald also disregards that the vast majority of the split localities in the Enacted Plan merely preserve preexisting split localities from the Benchmark Plan. The Enacted Plan's splits, therefore, respect communities of interest formed around the Benchmark Districts. By contrast, the Alternative Plan creates a new split dividing a portion of Portsmouth – which was not split in the Benchmark Plan – away from both the rest of Portsmouth and the rest of Benchmark District 3, where it formed part of a community of interest.

Contiguity

There is no dispute that the Enacted Plan satisfied the traditional redistricting criterion that the districts be contiguous. In drawing the Enacted Plan, the General Assembly decided that "contiguity by water" even without a connecting bridge "is sufficient" to satisfy the contiguity requirement. Senate Criteria III. Dr. McDonald indicated in his first report that contiguity by water without a connecting bridge was

not sufficient, but instead indicative of a racial gerrymander. 12/6/13 McDonald, page 8. Alternative District 3 is contiguous across the James River without a connection in two places." 2/21/14 McDonald, page 7. The Alternative Plan thus achieves contiguity in District 3 exactly the same way as the Enacted Plan.

The Alternative Plan is Less Consistent with Certain Traditional Redistricting Principles Than the Enacted Plan

Dr. McDonald does not mention several traditional redistricting criteria identified by the Virginia Senate – including preservation of cores of districts, incumbency protection and compliance with the Voting Rights Act – under which the Alternative Plan performs worse than the Enacted Plan.

Preservation of Cores and Uniting of Political Communities of Interest

Preserving the cores of benchmark districts maintains communities of interest, facilitates better communication between citizens and their elected representatives, and protects incumbent representatives. Preservation of cores can be measured as a percentage of voters in a benchmark district who remain in the enacted district.

Table 14. Preservation of Cores of the Benchmark Districts

Enacted Plan		Plaintiffs Alternative Plan	
District	Percent Retained	District	Percent Retained
1	76.5	1	76.5
2	85.0	2	82.5
3	83.1	3	69.2
4	96.2	4	96.2

5	89.8	5	89.8
6	91.5	6	91.5
7	88.1	7	88.1
8	85.4	8	85.4
9	90.2	9	90.2
10	89.2	10	89.2
11	71.2	11	71.2
Average	86.0	Average	84.5

The Enacted Plan preserves between 71% and 96% of the cores of the Benchmark districts, and preserves 83% or more of the cores of 9 of the 11 districts, including District 3. The Enacted Plan preserves 85% of the core of District 2 and 83% of the core of District 3.

The Alternative Plan performs significantly worse than the Enacted Plan on this criterion. The Alternative Plan preserves only 69.2% of the core of District 3, down from 83% in the Enacted Plan. In other words, Alternative District 3 would be the *worst performing* district in terms of preservation of cores in either the Enacted or the Alternative Plan. Dr. McDonald offers no explanation as to why the only majority-minority district in Virginia should be entitled to less continuity and respect for incumbency protection than every other district.

Protection of Incumbents

The Senate Criteria included the factor of "incumbency considerations." Senate Criteria V. This factor encompasses not just preserving the cores of districts but also strengthening incumbents politically. As explained, the Enacted Plan respects this factor significantly, while the Alternative Plan undermines it, particularly in District 2, where Congressman

Rigell would be gravely weakened in his re-election prospects.

Compliance with the Voting Rights Act

The Senate Criteria treated compliance with the Voting Rights Act, "including compliance with protections against unwarranted retrogression or dilution of racial or ethnic minority voting strength," as the highest priority for the Enacted Plan after compliance with the Constitutional equal-population requirement. Senate Criteria II. I understand that a redistricting plan complies with Section 5 only if it does not diminish the ability of minority voters to elect their candidates of choice.

The Enacted Plan increased District 3's Black VAP on both of Dr. McDonalds' preferred measures 3.2% (exclusive) and 3.3% (inclusive). 2/21/14 McDonald, page 8. The Enacted Plan thus did not diminish the ability of black voters to elect their candidates of choice. The Enacted Plan received preclearance from the Department of Justice.

In 2011, Virginia was one of the first states to complete its statewide legislative redistricting and seek Section 5 preclearance from the Department of Justice. The General Assembly passed a redistricting plan for the House of Delegates which required preclearance for the 2011 elections. The benchmark House of Delegates plan had 12 districts in which African-Americans formed a majority of the total and voting age populations. Many of those districts were located in the geography covered by Congressional District 3. During the redistricting process, the House of Delegates considered a number of proposed plans that preserved the 12 majority-black districts. Some of these alternative plans had Black VAP below 55%.

House of Delegates Section 5 Submission, Statement of Minority Impact, page 5.

But the House of Delegates plan that the General Assembly enacted had a Black VAP of above 55% in all 12 majority-black districts – including the districts within Congressional District 3. This required increasing the Black VAP in some of the 12 majority-black benchmark districts from the Black VAP level at the time of the 2010 census. Eight of the 12 members of the House of Delegates Black Caucus voted in favor of the Enacted House of Delegates plan. House of Delegates Section 5 Submission, Statement of Minority Impact, page 5.

Thus, the General Assembly enacted, with strong support of bipartisan and black legislators, a House of Delegates redistricting plan with a 55% Black VAP as the floor for black-majority districts subject to Justice Department preclearance under Section 5, including districts within the geography covered by Congressional District 3. The General Assembly therefore had ample reason to believe that legislators of both parties, including black legislators, viewed the 55% black VAP for the House of Delegates districts as appropriate to obtain Section 5 preclearance, even if it meant raising the Black VAP above the levels in the benchmark plan. The General Assembly acted in accordance with that view for the congressional districts and adopted the Enacted Plan with the District 3 Black VAP at 56.3%

The Alternative Plan, by contrast, decreases District 3's Black VAP by 2.9% and drops it to a razor-thin majority of 50.2% (exclusive) and 51% (inclusive). These levels are below the 55% that the General Assembly found appropriate to comply with Section 5 for House Districts.

Dr. McDonald states that "a racial bloc voting analysis" is required to prove what Black VAP is necessary to comply the Voting Rights Act. 1/20/14 McDonald, page 11. Dr. McDonald provides no such analysis of the Alternative Plan. Thus Dr. McDonald cannot — and does not — opine that the Alternative Plan could or would have received preclearance under Section 5.

Therefore the Alternative Plan would have presented obstacles to obtaining Section 5 preclearance that the Enacted Plan did not present. The Alternative Plan drops District 3's Black VAP well below the 55% that the General Assembly believed was appropriate to obtain preclearance for House Districts and decreases District 3's Black VAP to a razor-thin majority below the Benchmark Black VAP level. Had the Alternative Plan been before it, the General Assembly had ample reason to prefer the Enacted Plan, which increased District 3's Black VAP above 55% and faced none of these hurdles to achieving Section 5 preclearance.

The Alternative Plan Does Not Bring About Significantly Greater Racial Balance Than the Enacted Plan

I have been asked to analyze whether the Alternative plan brings about "significantly greater racial balance" than the Enacted Plan. As I understand it, the purpose of this requirement is to cure the alleged racial gerrymander and turn the gerrymandered district into one that is not racially identifiable. The Alternative Plan fails that purpose because it preserves District 3 as a racially identifiable majority-black district on both of Dr. McDonald's Black VAP measurements. The Alternative Plan District 3

replaces a black-majority district with a black-majority district and in doing so would not seem to cure the alleged racial predominance that Dr. McDonald criticizes in the Enacted Plan, including the changes to the Benchmark District 3 that the Alternative Plan replicates.

The Enacted Plan is not a Racial Gerrymander

Based on my review and analysis of the available data discussed throughout this report, I also conclude that the Enacted Plan is not a racial gerrymander. In my opinion, politics rather than race predominated and the Enacted Plan is consistent with traditional redistricting principles, including the criteria identified by the Virginia Senate and followed by the General Assembly.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Executed on March 14, 2014 in Fairfax, Virginia.

John B. Morgan

Plan Name: **HB5001 - Committee Substitute**
Plan Last Edited on: 4/9/2011 8:56:45 AM

Political Subdivisions Split between Districts Report

4/9/2011
9:39:04AM

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In Albemarle			**There are**	**2 Split(s)**		**in political subdivisions**	
For Albemarle(County) in Albemarle			The population of STFID 51003		98,970	is split between	4 districts
	Part 1	is in District	25	Population:	21,960	Voting Age Population:	16,581
	Part 2	is in District	57	Population:	57,221	Voting Age Population:	39,909
	Part 3	is in District	58	Population:	30,469	Voting Age Population:	23,055
	Part 4	is in District	99	Population:	9,318	Voting Age Population:	7,140
For East Ivy(Voting District) in Albemarle			The population of STFID: 51003		3,589	is split between	2 districts
	Part 1	is in District	25	Population:	1,685	Voting Age Population:	1,437
	Part 2	is in District	57	Population:	1,904	Voting Age Population:	1,887

In Alexandria			**There are**	**1 Split(s)**		**in political subdivisions**	
For Alexandria(County) in Alexandria			The population of STFID: 51510		139,966	is split between	2 districts
	Part 1	is in District	45	Population:	59,633	Voting Age Population:	49,724
	Part 2	is in District	46	Population:	80,333	Voting Age Population:	66,262

In Amherst			**There are**	**3 Split(s)**		**in political subdivisions**	
For Amelon(Voting District) in Amherst			The population of STFID: 51009101		4,795	is split between	2 districts
	Part 1	is in District	23	Population:	1,337	Voting Age Population:	994
	Part 2	is in District	24	Population:	3,458	Voting Age Population:	2,713
For Amherst(County) in Amherst			The population of STFID: 51009		32,353	is split between	2 districts
	Part 1	is in District	23	Population:	10,678	Voting Age Population:	8,024
	Part 3	is in District	24	Population:	21,675	Voting Age Population:	17,448
For Elon(Voting District) in Amherst			The population of STFID: 51009303		3,598	is split between	2 districts
	Part 1	is in District	23	Population:	834	Voting Age Population:	663
	Part 2	is in District	24	Population:	2,764	Voting Age Population:	2,167

In Arlington			**There are**	**3 Split(s)**		**in political subdivisions**	
For Arlington(County) in Arlington			The population of STFID: 51013		207,627	is split between	4 districts
	Part 1	is in District	45	Population:	11,545	Voting Age Population:	12,476
	Part 2	is in District	47	Population:	67,787	Voting Age Population:	68,384
	Part 3	is in District	48	Population:	59,658	Voting Age Population:	46,172
	Part 4	is in District	49	Population:	68,637	Voting Age Population:	17,969
For Jefferson(Voting District) in Arlington			The population of STFID: 51013027		1,139	is split between	2 districts

Part 1	is in District	47	Population	1,410	Voting Age Population:	1,170	
Part 2	is in District	49	Population	3,019	Voting Age Population:	2,423	
For Oakridge(Voting Districts) in Arlington			The population of *STFID 51013032*	5,215	is split between	3	districts
Part 1	is in District	45	Population	1,706	Voting Age Population:	1,486	
Part 2	is in District	59	Population	3,511	Voting Age Population:	2,976	

In Augusta			There are	3	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For Augusta(County) in Augusta			The population of *STFID 51015*	73,759	is split between	3	districts
Part 1	is in District	20	Population	24,485	Voting Age Population:	19,108	
Part 2	is in District	24	Population	17,271	Voting Age Population:	13,812	
Part 3	is in District	25	Population	31,982	Voting Age Population:	23,075	
For Fishersville(Voting Districts) in Augusta			The population of *STFID 51015902*	4,811	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	20	Population	707	Voting Age Population:	563	
Part 2	is in District	25	Population	4,104	Voting Age Population:	3,219	
For White Hill(Voting Districts) in Augusta			The population of *STFID 51015501*	3,458	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	20	Population	1,157	Voting Age Population:		
Part 2	is in District	24	Population	2,181	Voting Age Population:		

In Bedford			There are	3	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For Bedford(County) in Bedford			The population of *STFID 51019*	68,676	is split between	3	districts
Part 1	is in District	19	Population	22,918	Voting Age Population:	18,967	
Part 2	is in District	22	Population	28,780	Voting Age Population:	22,234	
Part 3	is in District	23	Population	16,978	Voting Age Population:	13,510	
For Liberty High School(Voting Districts) in Bedford			The population of *STFID 51019702*	2,989	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	19	Population	838	Voting Age Population:	644	
Part 2	is in District	23	Population	2,152	Voting Age Population:	1,761	
For Thurston Elem School(Voting Districts) in Bedford			The population of *STFID 51019003*	2,408	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	19	Population	765	Voting Age Population:	621	
Part 2	is in District	23	Population	1,843	Voting Age Population:	1,506	

In Botetourt			There are	1	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For Botetourt(County) in Botetourt			The population of *STFID 51023*	33,148	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	17	Population	4,449	Voting Age Population:	3,375	
Part 2	is in District	19	Population	28,699	Voting Age Population:	22,389	

In Campbell			There are	1	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For Campbell(County) in Campbell			The population of *STFID 51031*	54,842	is split between	3	districts
Part 1	is in District	22	Population	17,151	Voting Age Population:	13,504	
Part 2	is in District	59	Population	30,664	Voting Age Population:	23,836	
Part 3	is in District	60	Population	7,024	Voting Age Population:	5,458	

In Caroline			There are	1	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	

For Caroline(County) in Caroline			The population of STFID: 51033		28,545	is split between	3	districts
Part 1	is in District	54	Population	2,981	Voting Age Population		1,919	
Part 2	is in District	55	Population	19,743	Voting Age Population		14,745	
Part 3	is in District	99	Population	6,319	Voting Age Population		4,597	

In Chesapeake			There are	3	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Chesapeake(County) in Chesapeake			The population of STFID: 51550		222,209	is split between	6	districts
Part 1	is in District	21	Population	35,030	Voting Age Population		25,859	
Part 2	is in District	76	Population	33,222	Voting Age Population		24,133	
Part 4	is in District	77	Population	62,684	Voting Age Population		45,991	
Part 4	is in District	78	Population	80,475	Voting Age Population		60,440	
Part 5	is in District	88	Population	6,398	Voting Age Population		4,732	
Part 6	is in District	91	Population	34,208	Voting Age Population		25,629	
For Georgetown(Voting District) in Chesapeake			The population of STFID: 51550012		3,445	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	77	Population	3,445	Voting Age Population		1,923	
Part 2	is in District	78	Population	0	Voting Age Population		0	
For Green Seal Voting District) in Chesapeake			The population of STFID: 51550047		3,630	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	78	Population	1,530	Voting Age Population		1,060	
Part 2	is in District	81	Population	2,100	Voting Age Population		1,557	

In Chesterfield			There are	9	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Bailey Bridge(Voting District) in Chesterfield			The population of STFID: 5104133		5,910	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	27	Population	4,353	Voting Age Population		3,176	
Part 2	is in District	66	Population	1,557	Voting Age Population		1,123	
For Birds(Voting District) in Chesterfield			The population of STFID: 5104101		4,028	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	62	Population	2,414	Voting Age Population		1,771	
Part 2	is in District	70	Population	1,614	Voting Age Population		1,170	
For Birkdale(Voting District) in Chesterfield			The population of STFID: 5104131		4,140	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	27	Population	63	Voting Age Population		51	
Part 2	is in District	66	Population	4,077	Voting Age Population		2,965	
For Chesterfield(County) in Chesterfield			The population of STFID: 51041		316,236	is split between	8	districts
Part 1	is in District	27	Population	79,301	Voting Age Population		59,101	
Part 3	is in District	62	Population	46,786	Voting Age Population		34,979	
Part 3	is in District	63	Population	13,302	Voting Age Population		10,678	
Part 4	is in District	65	Population	33,795	Voting Age Population		23,830	
Part 5	is in District	66	Population	61,923	Voting Age Population		41,969	
Part 6	is in District	68	Population	40,293	Voting Age Population		30,271	
Part 7	is in District	69	Population	5,814	Voting Age Population		3,923	
Part 8	is in District	70	Population	35,522	Voting Age Population		25,934	

For District Voting District) in Chesterfield		The population of STFID 51041515	5,935	a split between	3 districts		
Part 1	is in District	27	Population	1,876	Voting Age Population	1,417	
Part 2	is in District	69	Population	3,436	Voting Age Population	2,504	
Part 3	is in District	70	Population	626	Voting Age Population	447	
For Five Parks(Voting Districts) in Chesterfield		The population of STFID 51011210	5,571	a split between	2 districts		
Part 1	is in District	27	Population	792	Voting Age Population	588	
Part 2	is in District	63	Population	4,779	Voting Age Population	3,372	
For Manchester(Voting District) in Chesterfield		The population of STFID 51041609	1,818	a split between	2 districts		
Part 1	is in District	27	Population	2,850	Voting Age Population	2,176	
Part 2	is in District	69	Population	1,968	Voting Age Population	1,419	
For Middleton(Voting District) in Chesterfield		The population of STFID 51041303	8,463	a split between	3 districts		
Part 1	is in District	27	Population	523	Voting Age Population	456	
Part 2	is in District	65	Population	6,432	Voting Age Population	4,668	
Part 3	is in District	68	Population	1,508	Voting Age Population	1,[illegible]	
For Watkins(Voting District) in Chesterfield		The population of STFID 51043514	1,977	a split between	2 districts		
Part 1	is in District	27	Population	1,842	Voting Age Population	1,392	
Part 2	is in District	65	Population	135	Voting Age Population	2,691	

In Clarke — There are 1 Split(s) in political subdivisions

For Clarke(County) in Clarke		The population of STFID 51043	14,954	a split between	2 districts		
Part 1	is in District	10	Population	4,387	Voting Age Population	3,499	
Part 2	is in District	33	Population	9,647	Voting Age Population	7,311	

In Culpeper — There are 1 Split(s) in political subdivisions

For Culpeper(County) in Culpeper		The population of STFID 51047	46,689	a split between	2 districts		
Part 1	is in District	18	Population	12,896	Voting Age Population	9,485	
Part 2	is in District	30	Population	33,793	Voting Age Population	25,119	

In Dinwiddie — There are 5 Split(s) in political subdivisions

For Dinwiddie(County) in Dinwiddie		The population of STFID 51053	28,001	a split between	2 districts		
Part 1	is in District	63	Population	18,117	Voting Age Population	14,012	
Part 2	is in District	75	Population	9,884	Voting Age Population	7,630	
For Dinwiddie(Voting District) in Dinwiddie		The population of STFID 51053401	2,593	a split between	2 districts		
Part 1	is in District	63	Population	1,436	Voting Age Population	1,101	
Part 2	is in District	75	Population	1,157	Voting Age Population	918	
For Elmwith(Voting District) in Dinwiddie		The population of STFID 51053201	2,033	a split between	2 districts		
Part 1	is in District	63	Population	1,531	Voting Age Population	1,194	
Part 2	is in District	75	Population	502	Voting Age Population	391	
For New Hope(Voting District) in Dinwiddie		The population of STFID 51053302	4,949	a split between	2 districts		

	Part 1	is in District	53	Population	2,382	Voting Age Population	1,960
	Part 2	is in District	98	Population	1,867	Voting Age Population	1,602
For	Robeson Voting District(s)	in Hinsdale	The population of *SEE ID: 5765701*		4,987	is split between	2 districts
	Part 1	is in District	53	Population	1,047	Voting Age Population	870
	Part 2	is in District	75	Population	940	Voting Age Population	773

In	Fairfax		There are	27	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For	Ballyat Voting District(s)	in Fairfax	The population of *SEE ID: 5765704*		2,672	is split between	2 districts
	Part 1	is in District	39	Population	1,167	Voting Age Population	1,047
	Part 2	is in District	49	Population	1,505	Voting Age Population	1,351
For	Belle Haven Voting District(s)	in Fairfax	The population of *SEE ID: 5765707*		3,111	is split between	2 districts
	Part 1	is in District	44	Population	1,242	Voting Age Population	1,121
	Part 2	is in District	45	Population	1,869	Voting Age Population	1,677
For	Belvoir Voting District(s)	in Fairfax	The population of *SEE ID: 5765710*		5,763	is split between	2 districts
	Part 1	is in District	43	Population	4,167	Voting Age Population	3,741
	Part 2	is in District	44	Population	1,596	Voting Age Population	1,418
For	Camelot Voting District(s)	in Fairfax	The population of *SEE ID: 5765713*		1,708	is split between	2 districts
	Part 1	is in District	39	Population	1,243	Voting Age Population	1,075
	Part 2	is in District	53	Population	465	Voting Age Population	418
For	Fenelon County	in Fairfax	The population of *SEE ID: 5765716*		1,691,776	is split between	17 districts
	Part 1	is in District	34	Population	61,301	Voting Age Population	48,561
	Part 2	is in District	35	Population	86,213	Voting Age Population	68,719
	Part 3	is in District	36	Population	79,778	Voting Age Population	61,849
	Part 4	is in District	37	Population	97,000	Voting Age Population	76,907
	Part 5	is in District	38	Population	60,418	Voting Age Population	48,242
	Part 6	is in District	39	Population	80,787	Voting Age Population	64,714
	Part 7	is in District	40	Population	66,626	Voting Age Population	49,597
	Part 8	is in District	41	Population	90,792	Voting Age Population	69,768
	Part 9	is in District	42	Population	39,564	Voting Age Population	30,166
	Part 10	is in District	43	Population	80,000	Voting Age Population	62,241
	Part 11	is in District	44	Population	86,736	Voting Age Population	69,112
	Part 12	is in District	45	Population	6,219	Voting Age Population	5,467
	Part 13	is in District	49	Population	24,144	Voting Age Population	17,456
	Part 14	is in District	49	Population	24,148	Voting Age Population	18,119
	Part 15	is in District	53	Population	61,294	Voting Age Population	48,762
	Part 16	is in District	67	Population	70,636	Voting Age Population	51,659
	Part 17	is in District	68	Population	68,289	Voting Age Population	50,451
For	Glen Hill Voting District(s)	in Fairfax	The population of *SEE ID: 5765722*		5,952	is split between	2 districts
	Part 1	is in District	38	Population	2,935	Voting Age Population	1,569
	Part 2	is in District	38	Population	3,017	Voting Age Population	2,772

Lee	Brookland Voting District in Fairfax			The population of SLDID 5105205	758	is split between	2	districts	
	Part 1	is in District	67	Population	1,228	Voting Age Population			957
	Part 2	is in District	86	Population	3,530	Voting Age Population			2,824
Lee	Bayfield Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SLDID 5105206	3836	is split between	2	districts	
	Part 1	is in District	43	Population	688	Voting Age Population			499
	Part 2	is in District	44	Population	3,148	Voting Age Population			2,495
Lee	Holmes(R) Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SLDID 5105206	5,571	is split between	2	districts	
	Part 1	is in District	39	Population	5,369	Voting Age Population			4,570
	Part 2	is in District	49	Population	162	Voting Age Population			123
Lee	Huntington(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SLDID 5105207	5,781	is split between	2	districts	
	Part 1	is in District	43	Population	2,164	Voting Age Population			1,855
	Part 2	is in District	45	Population	3,201	Voting Age Population			2,619
Lee	Kinsey(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SLDID 5105208	6,914	is split between	2	districts	
	Part 1	is in District	67	Population	3,186	Voting Age Population			2,484
	Part 2	is in District	86	Population	3,178	Voting Age Population			2,436
Lee	Lake Braddock(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SLDID 5105218	6,865	is split between	2	districts	
	Part 1	is in District	39	Population	388	Voting Age Population			299
	Part 2	is in District	41	Population	6,417	Voting Age Population			4,905
Lee	Laurel Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SLDID 5105219	5,322	is split between	2	districts	
	Part 1	is in District	39	Population	2,941	Voting Age Population			1,554
	Part 2	is in District	43	Population	4,111	Voting Age Population			2,939
Lee	Lees Corner West(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SLDID 5105227	5,761	is split between	2	districts	
	Part 1	is in District	67	Population	3,177	Voting Age Population			2,267
	Part 2	is in District	86	Population	2,163	Voting Age Population			1,765
Lee	London Towne West(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SLDID 5105224	5,811	is split between	2	districts	
	Part 1	is in District	37	Population	4,010	Voting Age Population			2,886
	Part 2	is in District	40	Population	1,825	Voting Age Population			1,296
Lee	Loehr(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SLDID 5105217	5,551	is split between	2	districts	
	Part 1	is in District	62	Population	11	Voting Age Population			9
	Part 2	is in District	43	Population	4,383	Voting Age Population			2,995
Lee	Mosby(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SLDID 5105220	6,811	is split between	2	districts	
	Part 1	is in District	36	Population	2,986	Voting Age Population			2,431
	Part 2	is in District	37	Population	3,825	Voting Age Population			3,385
Lee	Pohick(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SLDID 5105211	5,792	is split between	2	districts	
	Part 1	is in District	41	Population	3,304	Voting Age Population			2,864
	Part 2	is in District	42	Population	2,488	Voting Age Population			1,881

For Salona(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SFID 51059918		9,634	is split between	2 districts		
	Part 1	is in District	34	Population:	1,236	Voting Age Population:	959		
	Part 2	is in District	48	Population:	2,387	Voting Age Population:	1,685		
For Sioux(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SFID 51059917		5,954	is split between	2 districts		
	Part 1	is in District	37	Population:	3,052	Voting Age Population:	2,377		
	Part 2	is in District	67	Population:	2,902	Voting Age Population:	2,096		
For Valet Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SFID 51059914		4,001	is split between	2 districts		
	Part 1	is in District	36	Population:	987	Voting Age Population:	690		
	Part 2	is in District	67	Population:	3,094	Voting Age Population:	2,206		
For Van Dorn Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SFID 51059922		5,613	is split between	2 districts		
	Part 1	is in District	39	Population:	1,385	Voting Age Population:	1,043		
	Part 2	is in District	43	Population:	4,228	Voting Age Population:	3,416		
For Westfarm(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SFID 51059915		3,016	is split between	2 districts		
	Part 1	is in District	38	Population:	2,739	Voting Age Population:	2,129		
	Part 2	is in District	53	Population:	277	Voting Age Population:	229		
For Weyanoke(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SFID 51059516		6,152	is split between	2 districts		
	Part 1	is in District	48	Population:	5,140	Voting Age Population:	3,759		
	Part 2	is in District	39	Population:	1,932	Voting Age Population:	869		
For Wilton Springs(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SFID 51059951		7,991	is split between	2 districts		
	Part 1	is in District	37	Population:	5,127	Voting Age Population:	2,206		
	Part 2	is in District	40	Population:	3,764	Voting Age Population:	2,728		
For Woodson(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SFID 51059117		7,314	is split between	2 districts		
	Part 1	is in District	37	Population:	4,956	Voting Age Population:	1,881		
	Part 2	is in District	41	Population:	2,358	Voting Age Population:	1,812		
For Woodyard(Voting Districts) in Fairfax			The population of SFID 51059915		2,747	is split between	2 districts		
	Part 1	is in District	40	Population:	1,309	Voting Age Population:	862		
	Part 2	is in District	42	Population:	1,645	Voting Age Population:	1,274		

In Fauquier			There are	1 Split(s)		in political subdivisions			
For Fauquier(County) in Fauquier			The population of SFID 51061		65,203	is split between	3 districts		
	Part 1	is in District	18	Population:	40,915	Voting Age Population:	30,728		
	Part 2	is in District	31	Population:	15,101	Voting Age Population:	11,119		
	Part 3	is in District	88	Population:	9,187	Voting Age Population:	6,911		

In Floyd			There are	1 Split(s)		in political subdivisions			
For Floyd(County) in Floyd			The population of SFID 51063		25,661	is split between	2 districts		
	Part 1	is in District	58	Population:	18,360	Voting Age Population:	14,181		
	Part 2	is in District	65	Population:	7,231	Voting Age Population:	5,589		

In **Franklin**				**There are**	**1**	**Split(s)**		**in political subdivisions**	
For **Franklin(County)** in **Franklin**				The population of *STFID:51067*		38,199	is split between	2	districts
	Part	*1*	**is in District**	9	Population:	46,650	Voting Age Population:		30,960
	Part	*2*	**is in District**	22	Population:	9,909	Voting Age Population:		7,522
In **Franklin city**				**There are**	**3**	**Split(s)**		**in political subdivisions**	
For **Franklin city(County)** in **Franklin city**				The population of *STFID:51620*		8,582	is split between	2	districts
	Part	**1**	**is in District**	64	Population:	3,035	Voting Age Population:		2,762
	Part	**2**	**is in District**	75	Population:	5,547	Voting Age Population:		4,074
For **Precinct 2-H(Voting Districts)** in **Franklin city**				The population of *STFID: 5162030H*		1,685	is split between	2	districts
	Part	**1**	**is in District**	64	Population:	894	Voting Age Population:		697
	Part	**2**	**is in District**	75	Population:	791	Voting Age Population:		539
For **Precinct 6-H(Voting Districts)** in **Franklin city**				The population of *STFID: 5162060H*		1,411	is split between	2	districts
	Part	**1**	**is in District**	64	Population:	815	Voting Age Population:		
	Part	**2**	**is in District**	75	Population:	596	Voting Age Population:		194
In **Frederick**				**There are**	**2**	**Split(s)**		**in political subdivisions**	
For **Frederick(County)** in **Frederick**				The population of *STFID:51069*		78,305	is split between	3	districts
	Part	**1**	**is in District**	10	Population:	13,315	Voting Age Population:		9,768
	Part	**2**	**is in District**	29	Population:	41,003	Voting Age Population:		31,806
	Part	**3**	**is in District**	33	Population:	20,687	Voting Age Population:		15,397
For **Parkins Mill(Voting Districts)** in **Frederick**				The population of *STFID: 5106904H*		8,295	is split between	2	districts
	Part	**1**	**is in District**	10	Population:	4,141	Voting Age Population:		2,189
	Part	**2**	**is in District**	29	Population:	4,054	Voting Age Population:		2,808
In **Fredericksburg**				**There are**	**2**	**Split(s)**		**in political subdivisions**	
For **District 4(Voting Districts)** in **Fredericksburg**				The population of *STFID: 5163040H*		2,221	is split between	2	districts
	Part	**1**	**is in District**	28	Population:	698	Voting Age Population:		599
	Part	**2**	**is in District**	80	Population:	1,523	Voting Age Population:		999
For **Fredericksburg(County)** in **Fredericksburg**				The population of *STFID: 51630*		24,206	is split between	2	districts
	Part	**1**	**is in District**	28	Population:	8,950	Voting Age Population:		7,715
	Part	**2**	**is in District**	80	Population:	15,336	Voting Age Population:		11,792
In **Goochland**				**There are**	**2**	**Split(s)**		**in political subdivisions**	
For **Goochland Court House(Voting Districts)** in **Goochland**				The population of *STFID: 5107538H*		4,170	is split between	2	districts
	Part	**1**	**is in District**	56	Population:	2,525	Voting Age Population:		2,148
	Part	**2**	**is in District**	65	Population:	1,645	Voting Age Population:		1,353
For **Goochland(County)** in **Goochland**				The population of *STFID: 51074*		21,717	is split between	2	districts
	Part	**1**	**is in District**	56	Population:	11,526	Voting Age Population:		9,323
	Part	**2**	**is in District**	65	Population:	10,191	Voting Age Population:		7,991

In Hampton				There are	4	Split(s)		in political subdivisions	
For Bryant Voting District(s) in Hampton				The population of SEED 5165022			5,586	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	91	Population		5,166	Voting Age Population	4,419
	Part	2	is in District	100	Population		0	Voting Age Population	0
For Hampton County in Hampton				The population of SEED 51650			137,436	is split between	4 districts
	Part	1	is in District	91	Population		43,931	Voting Age Population	33,282
	Part	2	is in District	92	Population		56,356	Voting Age Population	61,024
	Part	4	is in District	95	Population		11,049	Voting Age Population	11,486
	Part	4	is in District	100	Population		0	Voting Age Population	0
For Kensington Voting District(s) in Hampton				The population of SEED 5165041			4,781	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	91	Population		420	Voting Age Population	294
	Part	3	is in District	92	Population		4,361	Voting Age Population	2,931
For Pinelund Voting District(s) in Hampton				The population of SEED 5165041			1,456	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	91	Population		1,429	Voting Age Population	1,061
	Part	3	is in District	92	Population		0	Voting Age Population	0

In Hanover				There are	1	Split(s)		in political subdivisions	
For Hanover County in Hanover				The population of SEED 5163			[illegible]	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	55	Population		36,081	Voting Age Population	37,963
	Part	2	is in District	97	Population		49,382	Voting Age Population	36,975

In Henrico				There are	10	Split(s)		in political subdivisions	
For Belmont Voting District(s) in Henrico				The population of SEED 5166206			3,429	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	72	Population		1,336	Voting Age Population	1,034
	Part	3	is in District	74	Population		2,093	Voting Age Population	1,641
For Brookland Voting District(s) in Henrico				The population of SEED 5167204			1,041	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	72	Population		949	Voting Age Population	661
	Part	3	is in District	74	Population		92	Voting Age Population	67
For Derbyshire Voting District(s) in Henrico				The population of SEED 5165202			2,178	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	72	Population		414	Voting Age Population	369
	Part	2	is in District	73	Population		1,764	Voting Age Population	1,351
For Dorey Voting District(s) in Henrico				The population of SEED 5165203			2,827	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	62	Population		2,180	Voting Age Population	1,759
	Part	2	is in District	70	Population		647	Voting Age Population	541
For Forest Voting District(s) in Henrico				The population of SEED 5165206			1,711	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	62	Population		568	Voting Age Population	471
	Part	2	is in District	70	Population		1,143	Voting Age Population	2,224
For Freeman Voting District(s) in Henrico				The population of SEED 5165403			2,209	is split between	2 districts

Part 1	is in District	63	Population	8,61	Voting Age Population	6,67
Part 2	is in District	73	Population	0,836	Voting Age Population	0,169
For Hanover County) in Hanover			The population of SHD 51097	39,035	is split between	3 districts
Part 1	is in District	56	Population	27,812	Voting Age Population	19,56
Part 2	is in District	62	Population	13,116	Voting Age Population	9,07
Part 3	is in District	68	Population	4,472	Voting Age Population	3,651
Part 4	is in District	70	Population	2,1,078	Voting Age Population	10,391
Part 5	is in District	74	Population	5,221	Voting Age Population	4,021
Part 6	is in District	72	Population	6,764	Voting Age Population	6,2,68
Part 7	is in District	73	Population	6,1,38	Voting Age Population	0,1,16
Part 8	is in District	74	Population	Partial	Voting Age Population	65,774
For Middlesex) Voting Districts) in Hanover			The population of SHD 51097/11	2,913	is split between	2 districts
Part 1	is in District	62	Population	2,15	Voting Age Population	1,51
Part 2	is in District	70	Population	2,69,5	Voting Age Population	1,9,9
For Mandel Voting Districts) in Hanover			The population of SHD 51097/216	1,544	is split between	2 districts
Part 1	is in District	55	Population	1,0,0	Voting Age Population	7,0,0
Part 2	is in District	74	Population	5,1,4	Voting Age Population	1,55
For Sullivan) Voting Districts) in Hanover			The population of SHD 51097/315	2,474	is split between	2 districts
Part 1	is in District	62	Population	71	Voting Age Population	5,0
Part 2	is in District	70	Population	2,4,03	Voting Age Population	1,7,0

In Henry			There are	2 Split(s)		in political subdivisions	
For Axton Voting District) in Henry			The population of SHD 51067/262	2,135	is split between	2 districts	
Part 1	is in District	14	Population	1,1,1	Voting Age Population	2,0,5	
Part 2	is in District	16	Population	1,7,5	Voting Age Population	1,312	
For Henry) County) in Henry			The population of SHD 51067	54,151	is split between	3 districts	
Part 1	is in District	9	Population	15,134	Voting Age Population	12,2,4	
Part 2	is in District	14	Population	19,1,6	Voting Age Population	12,3,0,0	
Part 3	is in District	16	Population	23,3,0	Voting Age Population	18,1,5	

In Hopewell			There are	2 Split(s)		in political subdivisions	
For Hopewell) County) in Hopewell			The population of SHD 51067/0,0,0	22,0,1	is split between	2 districts	
Part 1	is in District	62	Population	15,215	Voting Age Population	11,7,3	
Part 2	is in District	63	Population	7,3,6,	Voting Age Population	5,1,3,1	
For Ward 7) Voting District) in Hopewell			The population of SHD 51067/0,0,7	2,3,2	is split between	2 districts	
Part 1	is in District	62	Population	2,0,5	Voting Age Population	1,5,7	
Part 2	is in District	63	Population	3,5,7	Voting Age Population	2,0,0	

In Isle of Wight			There are	3 Splits(s)		in political subdivisions	
For Campo Mill) Voting District) in Isle of Wight			The population of SHD 51093502	7,0,2	is split between	2 districts	

Part 1	is in District	64	Population	259	Voting Age Population:	199	
Part 2	is in District	75	Population	823	Voting Age Population:	484	
For Carrsville(Voting Districts) in Isle of Wight			The population of: STFID 51093593	1,217	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	64	Population	915	Voting Age Population:	699	
Part 2	is in District	75	Population	302	Voting Age Population:	221	
For Isle of Wight(County) in Isle of Wight			The population of: STFID 51093	35,270	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	64	Population	34,445	Voting Age Population:	26,698	
Part 2	is in District	75	Population	825	Voting Age Population:	631	

In James City			There are 1 Split(s)		in political subdivisions		
For James City(County) in James City			The population of: STFID 51095	67,009	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	93	Population	20,694	Voting Age Population:	16,505	
Part 2	is in District	96	Population	46,315	Voting Age Population:	36,119	

In King William			There are 2 Split(s)		in political subdivisions		
For Courthouse(Voting Districts) in King William			The population of: STFID 51101292	2,272	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	97	Population	2,129	Voting Age Population:	1,626	
Part 2	is in District	99	Population	143	Voting Age Population:	105	
For King William(County) in King William			The population of: STFID 51101	15,935	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	97	Population	11,575	Voting Age Population:	8,723	
Part 2	is in District	98	Population	4,360	Voting Age Population:	3,277	

In Loudoun			There are 8 Split(s)		in political subdivisions		
For Belmont Ridge(Voting Districts) in Loudoun			The population of: STFID 51107915	7,592	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	10	Population	3,034	Voting Age Population:	1,910	
Part 2	is in District	32	Population	4,558	Voting Age Population:	3,046	
For Countryside(Voting Districts) in Loudoun			The population of: STFID 51107213	2,856	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	32	Population	948	Voting Age Population:	666	
Part 2	is in District	87	Population	1,908	Voting Age Population:	1,465	
For Dulles South(Voting Districts) in Loudoun			The population of: STFID 51107114	6,340	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	67	Population	5,329	Voting Age Population:	3,924	
Part 2	is in District	87	Population	11	Voting Age Population:	10	
For Loudoun(County) in Loudoun			The population of: STFID 51107	312,311	is split between	7	districts
Part 1	is in District	10	Population	62,371	Voting Age Population:	43,946	
Part 2	is in District	32	Population	80,268	Voting Age Population:	55,261	
Part 3	is in District	33	Population	49,476	Voting Age Population:	34,618	
Part 4	is in District	34	Population	27,421	Voting Age Population:	19,417	
Part 5	is in District	67	Population	8,997	Voting Age Population:	5,865	
Part 6	is in District	86	Population	11,958	Voting Age Population:	9,015	
Part 7	is in District	87	Population	72,070	Voting Age Population:	49,193	

For	Mill Run(Voting Districts) in Loudoun			The population of *STATE:51107113*		4,902	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	32	Population	3,722	Voting Age Population		2,678
	Part	2	is in District	87	Population	1,180	Voting Age Population		780
For	Park View(Voting Districts) in Loudoun			The population of *STATE:51107702*		5,102	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	86	Population	2,336	Voting Age Population		1,800
	Part	2	is in District	87	Population	2,766	Voting Age Population		2,161
For	Philomont(Voting Districts) in Loudoun			The population of *STATE:51107205*		2,507	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	10	Population	1,114	Voting Age Population		842
	Part	2	is in District	33	Population	1,393	Voting Age Population		1,093
For	Plaisbrook(Voting Districts) in Loudoun			The population of *STATE:51107115*		4,724	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	10	Population	2,399	Voting Age Population		1,965
	Part	2	is in District	87	Population	2,325	Voting Age Population		1,548

In	Lunenburg			There are	6	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For	Brown's Store(Voting Districts) in Lunenburg			The population of *STATE:51111201*		1,305	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	61	Population	1,040	Voting Age Population		801
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population	265	Voting Age Population		203
For	Hounds Creek(Voting Districts) in Lunenburg			The population of *STATE:51111601*		1,889	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	61	Population	0	Voting Age Population		0
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population	1,889	Voting Age Population		1,445
For	Lunenburg County) in Lunenburg			The population of *STATE:51111*		12,914	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	61	Population	8,479	Voting Age Population		6,716
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population	4,444	Voting Age Population		3,714
For	Peoples Community Center(Voting Districts) in Lunenburg			The population of *STATE:51111502*		932	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	61	Population	725	Voting Age Population		581
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population	207	Voting Age Population		167
For	Rawlsal(Voting Districts) in Lunenburg			The population of *STATE:51111301*		1,304	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	61	Population	557	Voting Age Population		449
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population	747	Voting Age Population		601
For	Victoria Public Library(Voting Districts) in Lunenburg			The population of *STATE:51111702*		2,422	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	61	Population	1,086	Voting Age Population		835
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population	1,336	Voting Age Population		1,298

In	Lynchburg			There are	1	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For	Lynchburg(County) in Lynchburg			The population of *STATE:51680*		75,565	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	22	Population	23,861	Voting Age Population		18,257
	Part	2	is in District	23	Population	51,704	Voting Age Population		42,557

In	Montgomery			There are	2	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		

For E-1(Voting Districts) in Montgomery			The population of *STFID 51121301*		11,394	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	7	Population:	10,730	Voting Age Population:			9,801
Part 2	is in District	12	Population:	664	Voting Age Population:			198
For Montgomery(County) in Montgomery			The population of *STFID 51121*		91,392	is split between	3	districts
Part 1	is in District	7	Population:	39,936	Voting Age Population:			28,472
Part 2	is in District	8	Population:	17,399	Voting Age Population:			13,649
Part 3	is in District	12	Population:	41,367	Voting Age Population:			37,155

In Nelson		There are	1	Split(s)		in political subdivisions		
For Nelson County in Nelson			The population of *STFID 51133*		15,229	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	20	Population:	7,776	Voting Age Population:			6,938
Part 2	is in District	59	Population:	7,244	Voting Age Population:			5,735

In Newport News		There are	8	Split(s)		in political subdivisions		
For Deer Park(Voting District) in Newport News			The population of *STFID 51700219*		8,038	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	94	Population:	8,038	Voting Age Population:			6,610
Part 2	is in District	95	Population:	0	Voting Age Population:			0
For Denbigh(Voting Districts) in Newport News			The population of *STFID 51700101*		6,960	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	94	Population:	2,626	Voting Age Population:			2,018
Part 2	is in District	95	Population:	4,334	Voting Age Population:			3,139
For Epes(Voting Districts) in Newport News			The population of *STFID 51700102*		7,871	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	94	Population:	994	Voting Age Population:			752
Part 2	is in District	95	Population:	6,877	Voting Age Population:			1,393
For Jenkins(Voting Districts) in Newport News			The population of *STFID 51700105*		5,616	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	94	Population:	3,322	Voting Age Population:			2,611
Part 2	is in District	95	Population:	2,294	Voting Age Population:			2,225
For Lee Hall(Voting Districts) in Newport News			The population of *STFID 51700106*		9,812	is split between	3	districts
Part 1	is in District	93	Population:	3,074	Voting Age Population:			2,509
Part 2	is in District	94	Population:	6,189	Voting Age Population:			4,618
For Newport News(County) in Newport News			The population of *STFID 51700*		180,719	is split between	3	districts
Part 1	is in District	93	Population:	85,642	Voting Age Population:			26,637
Part 2	is in District	94	Population:	79,429	Voting Age Population:			62,412
Part 3	is in District	95	Population:	65,648	Voting Age Population:			47,757
For Patrick Voting District) in Newport News			The population of *STFID 51700211*		6,213	is split between	2	districts
Part 1	is in District	94	Population:	2,252	Voting Age Population:			1,660
Part 2	is in District	95	Population:	3,961	Voting Age Population:			3,000
For Riverside(Voting Districts) in Newport News			The population of *STFID 51700106*		7,636	is split between	3	districts
Part 1	is in District	93	Population:	3,318	Voting Age Population:			2,31

Part	2	is in District	94	Population	1,649	Voting Age Population	1,291
Part	3	is in District	95	Population	2,669	Voting Age Population	1,898

In Norfolk			There are	6	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For Bayview School(Voting District) in Norfolk			The population of STID:5171010301		9,515	is split between	2 districts
Part	1	is in District	83	Population	5,515	Voting Age Population	4,349
Part	2	is in District	100	Population	0	Voting Age Population	0
For Brambleton(Voting District) in Norfolk			The population of STID:5171010103		4,071	is split between	2 districts
Part	1	is in District	89	Population	1,408	Voting Age Population	856
Part	2	is in District	90	Population	2,663	Voting Age Population	2,547
For Granby(Voting District) in Norfolk			The population of STID:5171010101		6,619	is split between	2 districts
Part	1	is in District	89	Population	3,739	Voting Age Population	3,014
Part	2	is in District	100	Population	2,880	Voting Age Population	2,283
For Norfolk(County) in Norfolk			The population of STID:51710		242,803	is split between	6 districts
Part	1	is in District	79	Population	41,737	Voting Age Population	17,795
Part	2	is in District	80	Population	3,682	Voting Age Population	2,812
Part	3	is in District	83	Population	35,008	Voting Age Population	21,847
Part	4	is in District	89	Population	79,784	Voting Age Population	61,017
Part	5	is in District	90	Population	50,682	Voting Age Population	37,999
Part	6	is in District	100	Population	33,910	Voting Age Population	29,044
For Ghentown Center(Voting District) in Norfolk			The population of STID:5171010104		7,528	is split between	3 districts
Part	1	is in District	79	Population	4,516	Voting Age Population	3,646
Part	2	is in District	89	Population	574	Voting Age Population	429
Part	3	is in District	100	Population	1,438	Voting Age Population	915
For Zion Grace(Voting District) in Norfolk			The population of STID:5171010106		27,380	is split between	3 districts
Part	1	is in District	79	Population	23,963	Voting Age Population	23,109
Part	2	is in District	89	Population	3,417	Voting Age Population	2,738
Part	3	is in District	100	Population	0	Voting Age Population	0

In Pittsylvania			There are	1	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For Pittsylvania(County) in Pittsylvania			The population of STID:51143		63,505	is split between	2 districts
Part	1	is in District	14	Population	20,984	Voting Age Population	16,286
Part	2	is in District	16	Population	42,522	Voting Age Population	33,735

In Portsmouth			There are	2	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For Nine(Voting Districts) in Portsmouth			The population of STID:517609		4,154	is split between	2 districts
Part	1	is in District	79	Population	2,752	Voting Age Population	2,102
Part	2	is in District	80	Population	402	Voting Age Population	291
For Portsmouth(County) in Portsmouth			The population of STID:51760		95,915	is split between	2 districts
Part	1	is in District	79	Population	38,541	Voting Age Population	29,567

	Part	2	is in District	80	Population:	56,901	Voting Age Population:	43,302

In Prince George			There are	4	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Courts Bldg(Voting District) in Prince George			The population of STFID:51119204			1,810	is split between	3 districts
	Part	1	is in District	62	Population:	0	Voting Age Population:	0
	Part	3	is in District	63	Population:	3,421	Voting Age Population:	2,975
	Part	3	is in District	64	Population:	389	Voting Age Population:	281
For Jefferson Park(Voting Districts) in Prince George			The population of STFID:51119203			8,964	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	62	Population:	6,837	Voting Age Population:	6,005
	Part	2	is in District	63	Population:	2,127	Voting Age Population:	1,399
For Prince George(County) in Prince George			The population of STFID:51149			35,725	is split between	3 districts
	Part	1	is in District	62	Population:	7,392	Voting Age Population:	6,307
	Part	2	is in District	63	Population:	8,387	Voting Age Population:	5,866
	Part	3	is in District	64	Population:	19,946	Voting Age Population:	15,360
For Rives(Voting Districts) in Prince George			The population of STFID:51149101			1,780	is split between	3 districts
	Part	1	is in District	62	Population:	555	Voting Age Population:	402
	Part	2	is in District	63	Population:	2,899	Voting Age Population:	1,942
	Part	3	is in District	64	Population:	386	Voting Age Population:	290

In Prince William			There are	9	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Alvey(Voting District) in Prince William			The population of STFID:51153406			7,157	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	40	Population:	2,244	Voting Age Population:	1,491
	Part	2	is in District	87	Population:	4,913	Voting Age Population:	3,675
For Battlefield(Voting District) in Prince William			The population of STFID:51153302			5,679	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	13	Population:	80	Voting Age Population:	48
	Part	2	is in District	40	Population:	5,599	Voting Age Population:	4,045
For Benton(Voting District) in Prince William			The population of STFID:51153203			4,661	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	31	Population:	2,818	Voting Age Population:	2,155
	Part	2	is in District	51	Population:	1,805	Voting Age Population:	1,312
For Godwin(Voting District) in Prince William			The population of STFID:51153603			6,150	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	31	Population:	3,710	Voting Age Population:	2,641
	Part	2	is in District	52	Population:	1,440	Voting Age Population:	1,175
For Henderson(Voting District) in Prince William			The population of STFID:51153607			6,500	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	31	Population:	3,869	Voting Age Population:	2,675
	Part	2	is in District	52	Population:	2,700	Voting Age Population:	1,929
For Minnieville(Voting District) in Prince William			The population of STFID:51153605			5,275	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	31	Population:	456	Voting Age Population:	334
	Part	2	is in District	52	Population:	4,819	Voting Age Population:	3,439

For	Prince William(County)	in Prince William		The population of *51153*		102,602	is split between	8	districts
	Part	1	is in District	3	Population:	15,703	Voting Age Population:		32,148
	Part	2	is in District	13	Population:	66,306	Voting Age Population:		38,075
	Part	3	is in District	31	Population:	64,109	Voting Age Population:		45,624
	Part	4	is in District	40	Population:	14,703	Voting Age Population:		9,833
	Part	5	is in District	50	Population:	12,856	Voting Age Population:		28,615
	Part	6	is in District	51	Population:	89,372	Voting Age Population:		58,438
	Part	7	is in District	52	Population:	79,536	Voting Age Population:		56,767
	Part	8	is in District	87	Population:	8,405	Voting Age Population:		6,294
For	Quantico(Voting District)	in Prince William		The population of *51153204*		5,963	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	3	Population:	5,707	Voting Age Population:		3,768
	Part	2	is in District	52	Population:	256	Voting Age Population:		175
For	Stonewall(Voting District)	in Prince William		The population of *51153405*		6,633	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	13	Population:	5,492	Voting Age Population:		1,039
	Part	2	is in District	50	Population:	1,141	Voting Age Population:		839

In	Pulaski			There are	1	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For	Pulaski(County)	in Pulaski		The population of *51155*		34,872	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	7	Population:	29,841	Voting Age Population:		23,997
	Part	2	is in District	12	Population:	5,031	Voting Age Population:		4,074

In	Richmond city			There are	6	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For	208(Voting District)	in Richmond city		The population of *51760208*		3,252	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	69	Population:	1,160	Voting Age Population:		1,035
	Part	2	is in District	71	Population:	2,152	Voting Age Population:		1,934
For	418(Voting District)	in Richmond city		The population of *51760418*		3,593	is split between	3	districts
	Part	1	is in District	68	Population:	2,160	Voting Age Population:		1,782
	Part	2	is in District	69	Population:	2,491	Voting Age Population:		1,570
For	505(Voting District)	in Richmond city		The population of *51760505*		2,793	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	69	Population:	691	Voting Age Population:		643
	Part	2	is in District	71	Population:	2,099	Voting Age Population:		2,149
For	609(Voting District)	in Richmond city		The population of *51760609*		2,149	is split between	3	districts
	Part	1	is in District	69	Population:	2,141	Voting Age Population:		1,817
	Part	2	is in District	70	Population:	0	Voting Age Population:		0
	Part	3	is in District	71	Population:	8	Voting Age Population:		8
For	703(Voting District)	in Richmond city		The population of *51760703*		3,315	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	70	Population:	2,084	Voting Age Population:		1,596
	Part	2	is in District	71	Population:	1,231	Voting Age Population:		917
For	Richmond city(County)	in Richmond city		The population of *51760*		201,211	is split between	5	districts

Part	1	is in District	65	Population	35,650	Voting Age Population	26,964
Part	2	is in District	69	Population	73,901	Voting Age Population	54,923
Part	3	is in District	70	Population	17,436	Voting Age Population	13,122
Part	4	is in District	71	Population	71,952	Voting Age Population	54,758
Part	5	is in District	74	Population	4,259	Voting Age Population	3,244

In Roanoke			There are	2	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For Penn Forest Voting Districts) in Roanoke			the population of	5,859	is split between	2 districts	
			SEE'S 5166292				
Part	1	is in District	8	Population	1,911	Voting Age Population	1,317
Part	2	is in District	67	Population	3,948	Voting Age Population	3,042
For Roanoke(County) in Roanoke			the population of	92,876	is split between	2 districts	
			SEE'S 51671				
Part	4	is in District	6	Population	33,624	Voting Age Population	25,612
Part	5	is in District	17	Population	59,252	Voting Age Population	46,091

In Roanoke city			There are	1	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For Roanoke city(County) in Roanoke city			the population of	97,013	is split between	2 districts	
			SEE'S 51770				
Part	1	is in District	11	Population	60,157	Voting Age Population	42,356
Part	2	is in District	17	Population	36,856	Voting Age Population	31,198

In Rockingham			There are	3	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For Plains(Voting Districts) in Rockingham			the population of	3,052	is split between	2 districts	
			SEE'S 5166307				
Part	1	is in District	15	Population	1,664	Voting Age Population	1,321
Part	2	is in District	26	Population	1,974	Voting Age Population	1,548
For Rockingham(County) in Rockingham			the population of	76,814	is split between	4 districts	
			SEE'S 51663				
Part	1	is in District	15	Population	17,665	Voting Age Population	13,939
Part	2	is in District	25	Population	36,968	Voting Age Population	28,807
Part	3	is in District	26	Population	21,774	Voting Age Population	17,000
Part	4	is in District	48	Population	31,407	Voting Age Population	24,951
For Silver Lake(Voting Districts) in Rockingham			the population of	1,452	is split between	2 districts	
			SEE'S 5166309				
Part	1	is in District	25	Population	0	Voting Age Population	0
Part	2	is in District	26	Population	1,452	Voting Age Population	1,317

In Russell			There are	1	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For Russell(County) in Russell			The population of	28,897	is split between	3 districts	
			SEE'S 51687				
Part	3	is in District	3	Population	5,961	Voting Age Population	5,187
Part	4	is in District	4	Population	11,867	Voting Age Population	9,074
Part	5	is in District	5	Population	11,229	Voting Age Population	10,017

In Smyth			There are	2	Split(s)	in political subdivisions	
For Royal Oak West(Voting Districts) in Smyth			the population of	1,230	is split between	2 districts	
			SEE'S 5167				
Part	1	is in District	5	Population	254	Voting Age Population	197
Part	2	is in District	6	Population	976	Voting Age Population	805

For	Smyth County) in Smyth		The population of *SMYTH SPLIT*		33,264	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	5	Population	16,672	Voting Age Population		9,632
	Part 2	is in District	6	Population	20,136	Voting Age Population		16,909

In	Southampton		There are	3	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For	Parts-Of-The-Rivers Voting District(s) in Southampton		The population of *SHAR SPLIT*		907	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	64	Population	473	Voting Age Population		361
	Part 2	is in District	75	Population	434	Voting Age Population		377
For	Southampton County) in Southampton		The population of *SOUTHAMPTON SPLIT*		18,570	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	64	Population	6,140	Voting Age Population		4,775
	Part 2	is in District	75	Population	12,430	Voting Age Population		9,911

In	Spotsylvania		There are	3	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For	Brent's Mill Voting District(s) in Spotsylvania		The population of *SPOTSYLVANIA*		4,903	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	54	Population	31	Voting Age Population		0
	Part 2	is in District	88	Population	4,041	Voting Age Population		2,906
For	Brokenburn of Voting District(s) in Spotsylvania		The population of *SHED SPOTSYL*		4,436	is split between	3	districts
	Part 1	is in District	54	Population	1,866	Voting Age Population		1,063
	Part 2	is in District	55	Population	969	Voting Age Population		1,034
	Part 3	is in District	56	Population	2,602	Voting Age Population		1,832
For	Spotsylvania County) in Spotsylvania		The population of *SHED SPOTS*		122,397	is split between	4	districts
	Part 1	is in District	54	Population	27,735	Voting Age Population		20,364
	Part 2	is in District	55	Population	9,353	Voting Age Population		7,063
	Part 3	is in District	56	Population	4,780	Voting Age Population		3,651
	Part 4	is in District	88	Population	80,529	Voting Age Population		57,861

In	Stafford		There are	3	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For	Hampton Voting District(s) in Stafford		The population of *SHED STAFFORD*		9,013	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	28	Population	4,284	Voting Age Population		3,914
	Part 2	is in District	88	Population	4,858	Voting Age Population		3,837
For	Stafford County) in Stafford		The population of *STAFFORD*		128,961	is split between	3	districts
	Part 1	is in District	2	Population	33,074	Voting Age Population		24,630
	Part 2	is in District	28	Population	70,354	Voting Age Population		49,671
	Part 3	is in District	88	Population	25,077	Voting Age Population		17,291
For	Whitson Voting District(s) in Stafford		The population of *SHED STAFFORD*		5,013	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	2	Population	1,567	Voting Age Population		1,255
	Part 2	is in District	88	Population	3,512	Voting Age Population		2,412

In	Suffolk		There are	3	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For	John F. Kennedy Voting District(s) in Suffolk		The population of *SHED SUFFOLK*		1,393	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	76	Population	1,242	Voting Age Population		787

	Part 2	is in District	77	Population	8,651	Voting Age Population	2,922	
For Lakeside(Voting District) in Suffolk			The population of *SFID 51509001*		4,396	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	76	Population	3,313	Voting Age Population	2,523	
	Part 2	is in District	77	Population	1,083	Voting Age Population	759	
For Suffolk(County) in Suffolk			The population of *SFID 51609*		84,385	is split between	4	districts
	Part 1	is in District	64	Population	7,112	Voting Age Population	5,582	
	Part 2	is in District	76	Population	47,691	Voting Age Population	35,614	
	Part 3	is in District	77	Population	16,911	Voting Age Population	11,980	
	Part 4	is in District	80	Population	13,439	Voting Age Population	9,343	
In Sussex			There are	1	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Sussex(County) in Sussex			The population of *SFID 51183*		12,987	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	64	Population	1,641	Voting Age Population	1,353	
	Part 2	is in District	75	Population	10,446	Voting Age Population	8,746	
In Virginia Beach			There are	6	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Aragona(Voting District) in Virginia Beach			The population of *SFID 5101966016*		7,280	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	85	Population	5,436	Voting Age Population	4,168	
	Part 2	is in District	98	Population	1,844	Voting Age Population	1,979	
For Chesapeake Beach(Voting District) in Virginia Beach			The population of *SFID 5101900957*		8,310	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	83	Population	8,310	Voting Age Population	8,413	
	Part 2	is in District	100	Population	0	Voting Age Population	0	
For Old Donation(Voting District) in Virginia Beach			The population of *SFID 5101900015*		5,616	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	83	Population	4,415	Voting Age Population	3,399	
	Part 2	is in District	85	Population	1,201	Voting Age Population	925	
For Rosa(Voting District) in Virginia Beach			The population of *SFID 5101900950*		3,722	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	85	Population	984	Voting Age Population	687	
	Part 2	is in District	90	Population	2,758	Voting Age Population	1,950	
For Shelly(Voting District) in Virginia Beach			The population of *SFID 5101900969*		4,916	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	83	Population	1,948	Voting Age Population	877	
	Part 2	is in District	90	Population	3,468	Voting Age Population	2,585	
For Virginia Beach(County) in Virginia Beach			The population of *SFID 51810*		437,991	is split between	8	districts
	Part 1	is in District	21	Population	74,978	Voting Age Population	54,806	
	Part 2	is in District	81	Population	45,230	Voting Age Population	31,209	
	Part 3	is in District	82	Population	89,463	Voting Age Population	63,348	
	Part 4	is in District	83	Population	46,530	Voting Age Population	36,981	
	Part 5	is in District	84	Population	80,281	Voting Age Population	58,742	
	Part 6	is in District	87	Population	50,860	Voting Age Population	62,158	
	Part 7	is in District	90	Population	50,112	Voting Age Population	22,176	

	Part	8	is in District	108	Population:	0	Voting Age Population: 0

In Warren				There are	1	Split(s)	In political subdivisions		
For Warren(County) in Warren				The population of SFID 51187			37,575	is split between	3 districts
	Part	1	is in District	15	Population:	9,639	Voting Age Population:		7,439
	Part	2	is in District	18	Population:	18,267	Voting Age Population:		13,565
	Part	3	is in District	29	Population:	9,679	Voting Age Population:		7,191

In Washington				There are	1	Split(s)	In political subdivisions		
For Washington(County) in Washington				The population of SFID 51191			51,576	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	4	Population:	20,943	Voting Age Population:		16,662
	Part	2	is in District	5	Population:	30,633	Voting Age Population:		27,490

In Wise				There are	2	Split(s)	In political subdivisions		
For East Pound(Voting Districts) in Wise				The population of SFID 51195201			2,581	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	1	Population:	887	Voting Age Population:		710
	Part	2	is in District	4	Population:	1,694	Voting Age Population:		1,398
For Wise(County) in Wise				The population of SFID 51195			41,452	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	1	Population:	27,505	Voting Age Population:		21,799
	Part	2	is in District	4	Population:	13,947	Voting Age Population:		11,048

In York				There are	3	Split(s)	In political subdivisions		
For Balgehill(Voting Districts) in York				The population of SFID 51199301			5,335	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	93	Population:	2,291	Voting Age Population:		1,795
	Part	2	is in District	96	Population:	3,044	Voting Age Population:		2,166
For Harwoods Mill(Voting Districts) in York				The population of SFID 51199401			5,111	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	91	Population:	1,879	Voting Age Population:		1,443
	Part	2	is in District	93	Population:	3,232	Voting Age Population:		2,520
For York(County) in York				The population of SFID 51199			65,464	is split between	3 districts
	Part	1	is in District	91	Population:	23,693	Voting Age Population:		16,630
	Part	2	is in District	93	Population:	8,814	Voting Age Population:		6,769
	Part	3	is in District	96	Population:	32,957	Voting Age Population:		24,989

Split Counties, Minor Civil Divisions

There are 190 Splits in 58 Counties

		More than one split	Splits with no Population
Counties with Splits:	58	39	2
MCD Townships with Splits:	0	0	0
Voting Districts with Splits:	132	9	13

Workspace: House Plans>>UofR Revised Plan

Plan last edited: No Edits have been made! **Printed:** 4/4/2011 9:21 am

District: 1	Total Population	61,019	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 1.26%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
105 Lee				25,587
720 Norton				3,958
169 Scott				23,177
Precincts				**Population**
195 Wise (Part)				28,297
Appalachia (101)				2,825
Big Stone Gap (301)				6,027
Dorchester (102)				1,629
East Pound (203)				2,581
East Stone Gap (302)				4,377
Guest River (103)				1,996
West Pound (101)				3,875
Wise (202)				5,881
District: 2	Total Population	82,053	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 2.55%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
027 Buchanan				24,098
051 Dickenson				15,903
167 Russell				28,897
Precincts				**Population**
195 Wise (Part)				13,155
Clinch Valley (101)				4,280
North Coeburn (201)				2,150
South Coeburn (102)				5,000
St Paul (103)				1,725
District: 3	Total Population:	81,137	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 1.41%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
021 Bland				6,824
185 Tazewell				45,078
197 Wythe				29,235
District: 4	Total Population	81,101	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 1.36%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
520 Bristol				17,835
191 Washington				51,876
Precincts				**Population**
173 Smyth (Part)				3,587
Chilhowie (301)				3,587
Split precincts				**Population**
173 Smyth (partial precincts)				1,903
Rich Valley (202)				190
Saltville (101)				3,981
Seven Mile Ford (201)				332
District: 5	Total Population	79,111	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 1.12%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
035 Carroll				29,242
640 Galax				7,042
077 Grayson				15,533
Precincts				**Population**
141 Patrick (Part)				2,677
Arvatal (101)				1,261
Willis Gap (103)				1,412

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District 5	Total Population	79,111	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** -1.12%
Precincts				**Population**
179 Smyth (Part)				19,014
Adwolfe (501)				2,758
Atkins (501)				2,973
East Park (101)				2,600
Kennesaw (703)				231
Royal Oak East (601)				3,396
Royal Oak West (602)				1,256
Shiloh (302)				921
Sugar Grove (702)				1,733
Wareham (502)				1,865
West Park (102)				1,810
Split precincts				**Population**
179 Smyth (partial precincts)				1,201
Rich Valley (202)				1,017
Saltville (101)				333
Seven Mile Ford (201)				2,151

District 6	Total Population	81,623	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 2.02%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
[illegible]				5,190
[illegible]				17,286
[illegible]				31,872
[illegible]				16,808
Precincts				**Population**
121 Montgomery (Part)				7,867
[illegible]				2,927
[illegible]				3,590
[illegible]				3
[illegible]				1,317

District 7	Total Population	80,602	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.74%
Precincts				**Population**
121 Montgomery (Part)				80,602
A-1 (101)				2,137
A-2 (102)				5,948
A-3 (103)				1,089
B-1 (201)				2,110
B-2 (202)				5,183
B-3 (203)				3,281
B-4 (204)				3,297
C-2 (302)				3,165
C-3 (303)				3,756
D-1 (401)				2,082
D-2 (402)				1,562
D-3 (403)				3,382
E-1 (501)				11,391
F-1 (601)				7,821
F-2 (602)				5,588
G-1 (701)				5,222
G-2 (702)				8,132

District 8	Total Population	80,345	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.42%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
[illegible] Salem				21,802
Precincts				**Population**
121 Montgomery (Part)				5,923

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District: 8	Total Population:	80,345	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.42%
Precincts				**Population**
C-1 (301)				1,523
C-3 (303)				1,899
[o] Roanoke (Part)				In,700
Bennett Springs (107)				1,112
Bent Mountain (301)				810
Castle Rock (305)				1,573
Catawba (101)				1,198
Cave Spring (503)				2,384
Colton Hill (501)				2,231
Garst Mill (306)				2,667
Glenvar (103)				2,139
Green Hill (106)				5,151
Mason Valley (102)				1,088
Mount Vernon (506)				2,151
Northside (104)				2,011
Oak Grove (304)				3,962
Penn Forest (502)				4,328
Peters Creek (105)				3,972
Poages Mill (302)				3,806
Wildwood (108)				2,167
Windsor Hills (303)				2,358
Split precincts				**Population**
[o] Roanoke (partial precincts)				2,920
Botetourt Springs (201)				2,920

District: 9	Total Population:	79,422	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.73%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
063 Floyd				15,279
067 Franklin				56,143
Precincts				**Population**
[-H] Patrick (Part)				2,752
Meadows Of Dan (401)				1,360
Woodlawn (503)				1,386
[-H] Pittsylvania (Part)				5,232
Beaudan (602)				511
Callands (201)				1,869
Climax (206)				1,150
Sandy Level (204)				1,402

District: 10	Total Population:	81,034	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.28%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
089 Henry				51,151
690 Martinsville				13,821
Precincts				**Population**
[-H] Patrick (Part)				13,062
Claudville (102)				1,152
Critz Stella (301)				2,363
Dry Pond (201)				690
Hillsville (502)				1,386
Liberty (302)				1,621
Patrick Springs (202)				1,695
Russell Creek (203)				1,185
Stuart Administration (402)				2,180
Stuart Community (501)				787

District: 11	Total Population:	80,956	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.18%
Precincts				**Population**

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District: 11	Total Population	80,955	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 1.18%
Precincts				**Population**
770 Roanoke city (Part)				80,955
Eureka Park (020)				2,481
Fishburn Park (031)				1,968
Garden City (037)				3,758
Grandin Court (032)				1,680
Highland No. 1 (001)				3,214
Highland No. 2 (002)				3,095
Jefferson No. 2 (008)				1,982
Lee-Hi (035)				3,168
Lincoln Terrace (016)				2,272
Melrose (019)				2,788
Monterey (017)				3,757
Peters Creek (018)				6,011
Raleigh Court No. 1 (024)				2,970
Raleigh Court No. 2 (026)				2,391
Raleigh Court No. 3 (027)				1,969
Raleigh Court No. 4 (028)				1,472
Raleigh Court No. 5 (029)				1,255
South Roanoke No. 1 (033)				1,802
South Roanoke No. 2 (034)				2,076
Villa Heights (021)				1,950
Wasena (030)				1,687
Washington Heights (022)				6,580
Westside (023)				2,115
Williamson Road No. 1 (010)				2,703
Williamson Road No. 2 (011)				1,520
Williamson Road No. 3 (012)				2,650
Williamson Road No. 4 (013)				2,011
Williamson Road No. 5 (014)				3,124
Williamson Road No. 6 (015)				2,161

District: 12	Total Population	81,393	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 1.73%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
005 Alleghany				16,250
017 Bath				4,731
300 Covington				5,961
091 Highland				2,321
790 Staunton				23,716
Precincts				**Population**
015 Augusta (Part)				28,381
Buffalo Gap (091)				1,987
Cedar Green (095)				2,131
Churchville Fire Station (301)				1,556
Churchville School (102)				1,962
Craigsville (103)				3,071
Deerfield (094)				611
Fort Defiance (301)				3,976
Johnson (101)				2,163
Middlebrook (902)				1,969
Mount Solon (303)				2,110
North River (302)				1,559
Verona (103)				5,353

District: 13	Total Population:	76,926	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** -3.85%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
683 Manassas				37,821
Precincts				**Population**

District: 13	Total Population	76,928	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -3.85%
Precincts				**Population**
153 Prince William (Part)				37,087
Ashland (309)				3,000
Bennett (102)				7,036
Benton (203)				1,693
Brentsville (101)				2,637
Buckhall (103)				3,569
Marshall (202)				1,581
Park (104)				2,687
Powell (211)				1,363
Pr William A (000)				858
Stonal Hill (111)				1,172
Woodbine (209)				3,141
Split precincts				**Population**
153 Prince William (partial precincts)				1,118
Westgate (107)				1,118

District: 14	Total Population	80,546	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 0.67%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
590 Danville				43,055
Precincts				**Population**
113 Dresden (Part)				37,491
Batchelors Hall (702)				2,722
Boonsville (606)				2,010
Dry Fork (607)				918
East Blairs (307)				2,137
Ferry Road (703)				611
Keeling (102)				2,083
Kentuck (101)				3,478
Mt Cross (705)				2,051
Mt Hermon (701)				1,136
Ringgold (305)				3,033
Stony Mill (603)				2,399
Swansonville (601)				2,210
Trinidad (106)				1,955
Twin Springs (103)				1,175
West Blairs (108)				1,132
Whitmell (605)				1,899

District: 15	Total Population	80,771	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 0.95%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
139 Page				24,042
157 Rappahannock				7,373
187 Warren				37,656
Precincts				**Population**
069 Frederick (Part)				11,701
Canterbury (503)				6,639
Cedar Creek (104)				2,956
Newtown (502)				1,945

District: 16	Total Population	78,882	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.41%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
515 Bedford (city)				6,222
Precincts				**Population**
019 Bedford (Part)				33,917
Bedford Christian Church (703)				2,710
Bedford County Psa (302)				2,381

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District 16	Total Population 78,882	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.41%
Precincts			**Population**
Bethesda Methodist Church (301)			1,252
Body Camp Elem School (201)			756
Bottlebrushing Fire/Ambl Bldg (103)			1,170
Forest Youth Athletic Assoc (301)			1,401
Heather Glen Elem School (305)			1,391
Liberty High School (702)			2,990
Mount Hope School (203)			1,830
New Loudon Academy (301)			1,160
Nowlin Chapel Methodist Church (401)			506
Saunders Vol Fire Dept (205)			2,222
Scranton Rural High School (202)			2,574
Thomas A. Dawson Elem School (102)			1,021
031 Campbell (Part)			39,083
Altavista (303)			3,432
Bedford Springs (202)			3,181
Brookville (101)			3,857
Court House (302)			1,789
Evington (301)			1,728
Gladys (702)			3,138
Lynch Station (302)			2,411
New London (402)			3,577
Spring Hill (501)			4,015
Walker (204)			5,278
Yellow Branch (502)			3,021

District 17	Total Population 81,898	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 2.36%
Precincts			**Population**
019 Bedford (Part)			10,573
Goodview Elem School (101)			6,191
Hardy Fire & Rescue Bldg (102)			1,396
Shady Grove Baptist Church (902)			2,986
023 Botetourt (Part)			12,193
Pine Ridge (201)			3,329
Cloverdale (502)			1,119
Copper Springs (501)			1,867
Rainbow Forest (202)			2,868
161 Roanoke (Part)			12,721
Bonsack (102)			898
Burlington (202)			2,301
Clearwood (505)			2,103
Haddens (206)			2,198
Hunting Hills (807)			3,223
Lindenwood (109)			1,070
Mount Pleasant (108)			1,856
Mountain View (203)			3,806
North Vinton (803)			3,933
Ogden (501)			3,133
Orchards (205)			1,587
Plantation (201)			3,139
South Vinton (801)			1,452
770 Roanoke City (Part)			16,076
Jefferson No. 1 (008)			9,112
Jefferson-Riverside (007)			1,228
Tinker (009)			5,736
Split precincts			**Population**
161 Roanoke (partial precincts)			32

District 17		Total Population	81,898	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 2.36%
Split precincts					**Population**
	Beechnut Springs (204)				32
District 18		Total Population	79,430	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.72%
Counties and Cities					**Population**
013 Clarke					13,931
Precincts					**Population**
001 Fauquier (Part)					35,283
Auburn (202)					2,226
Broad Run (503)					2,810
Courthouse (201)					1,532
Leeds (102)					3,138
Marshall (101)					3,865
New Baltimore (502)					6,170
The Plains (501)					3,231
Warrenton (204)					3,987
Watson (103)					5,291
069 Frederick (Part)					7,878
Clear Brook (301)					2,886
Nelly Town (302)					5,392
107 Loudoun (Part)					22,265
Aldie (309)					1,232
Middleburg (307)					1,685
Philomont (305)					2,507
Purcellville One (301)					1,172
Purcellville Two (310)					1,721
Round Hill (302)					2,952
St. Louis (308)					1,863
Woodgrove (311)					3,133
District 19		Total Population	81,180	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 1.46%
Counties and Cities					**Population**
530 Bristol, Va.					6,060
678 Lexington					7,042
161 Rockbridge					22,307
Precincts					**Population**
019 Bedford (Part)					24,526
Big Island Elem School (502)					1,101
Boonsboro Elem School (505)					2,702
Boonsboro Ruritan Club (506)					2,889
Forest Elem School (401)					3,155
Goode Rescue Squad (501)					2,026
Knights Of Columbus Bldg (103)					3,371
Montvale Elem School (601)					2,537
Odd Fellows Hall (501)					911
Pleasant View (507)					101
Sedalia Center (503)					1,356
Stuck Springs (701)					882
Thaxton Elem School (603)					2,608
023 Botetourt (Part)					20,655
Amsterdam (104)					2,353
Asbury (102)					3,851
Buchanan (301)					2,571
Courthouse (402)					2,658
Eagle Rock (103)					1,241
Glen Wilton (404)					1,691
Mill Creek (302)					1,505

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District 19	Total Population	81,180	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 1.46%
Precincts				**Population**
[illegible]				91
Roanoke River (297)				712
Spruce Creek (013)				1,491
Town Hall (056)				1,707
Treasure Creek (011)				1,301

District 20	Total Population	78,943	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -1.33%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
660 Homesteburg				18,911
Precincts				**Population**
165 Rockingham (Part)				30,029
Brookwater (310)				5,611
Dryton (301)				1,530
Mossindra Springs (305)				7,130
Montezuma (021)				2,012
Mt. Union (201)				2,010
Mt. Vernon (303)				417
North River (303)				1,788
Oldham (207)				3,936
Silver Lake (105)				4,962

District 21	Total Population	83,279	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 4.09%
Precincts				**Population**
810 Virginia Beach (Part)				83,279
Bellamy (913)				3,233
Brandon (912)				1,823
Centerville (911)				1,777
Cleveland (965)				1,351
Gilmwood (958)				1,335
Homestead (952)				5,727
Indian Lakes (978)				3,963
Lake Christopher (989)				3,873
Larkspur (925)				3,232
Lexington (931)				5,257
Manor (988)				3,711
Pleasant Hill (954)				1,871
Providence (927)				3,920
Rosemont Forest (906)				5,723
Round Hill (971)				7,208
Shannon (953)				3,328
Shatfield Place (951)				3,979
Ellwood (981)				5,150

District 22	Total Population	79,274	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.92%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
011 Appomattox				11,973
037 Chesterfield				12,986
135 Nottoway				15,853
147 Prince Edward				23,308
Precincts				**Population**
931 Campbell (Part)				11,317
Brookland (701)				2,821
Concord (663)				1,010
Moores Creek (703)				1,962
Three Lakes (101)				3,301
953 Dinwiddie (Part)				1,[illegible]
White Oak (102)				1,[illegible]

Dist 1	Total Population	80,010	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 0.00%
Precincts				**Population**
031 Campbell (Part)				1,112
Airport (601)				2,376
Kings (602)				2,000
680 Lynchburg (Part)				70,126
First Ward Fifth Precinct (105)				2,109
First Ward First Precinct (101)				2,191
First Ward Fourth Precinct (104)				2,133
First Ward Second Precinct (102)				3,815
First Ward Third Precinct (103)				2,912
Fourth Ward First Precinct (401)				6,017
Fourth Ward Fourth Precinct (404)				3,671
Fourth Ward Second Precinct (402)				2,379
Fourth Ward Third Precinct (403)				6,721
Second Ward First Precinct (201)				7,596
Second Ward Third Precinct (203)				2,429
Third Ward Fifth Precinct (305)				1,325
Third Ward First Precinct (301)				3,686
Third Ward Fourth Precinct (304)				9,107
Third Ward Second Precinct (302)				2,021
Third Ward Third Precinct (303)				2,987
Split precincts				**Population**
680 Lynchburg (partial precincts)				5,112
Second Ward Second Precinct (202)				5,112

District 24	Total Population	78,908	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.38%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
009 Amherst				32,353
125 Nelson				15,020
Precincts				**Population**
003 Albemarle (Part)				31,533
Brownsville (604)				1,612
Calz (105)				8,105
Country Green (305)				2,912
Monticello (102)				2,169
Porter's (403)				2,396
Red Hill (302)				1,010
Scottsville (101)				2,132
Stone Robinson (106)				3,616
Yellow Mountain (605)				951
Split precincts				**Population**
680 Lynchburg (partial precincts)				0
Second Ward Second Precinct (202)				0

District 25	Total Population	80,030	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 0.02%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
820 Waynesboro				21,006
Precincts				**Population**
015 Augusta (Part)				15,360
Crimora (201)				4,830
Dooms (801)				2,911
Expo (102)				3,178
Fishersville (802)				1,811
Greenville (501)				3,090
Lyndhurst (603)				2,105
New Hope (202)				2,023
Shamokin (601)				2,533

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District 25	Total Population	80,030	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.02%
Precincts				**Population**
Spotswood (903)				1,760
Straits Draft (902)				5,152
Weyers Cave (203)				3,848
White Hill (504)				3,488
Wilson (803)				1,305
105 Rockingham (Part)				13,058
Cross Keys (306)				1,571
Cuckoo (301)				2,060
Mesiahsville (503)				2,708
Port Republic (302)				2,312
Swift Run (502)				1,301

District 26	Total Population	79,121	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -1.11%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
171 Shenandoah				11,993
Precincts				**Population**
069 Frederick (Part)				1,501
Clear (102)				1,501
165 Rockingham (Part)				32,027
Bergton (104)				798
Broadway (101)				3,987
Edom (202)				1,956
Elkton (501)				2,711
Forks Run (103)				2,698
Keezletown (301)				1,783
Lacey Spring (105)				1,611
Melrose (203)				3,055
Plains (107)				3,662
Singers Glen (201)				2,015
South Fork (503)				1,678
Stony Run (505)				2,950
Tenth Legion (106)				1,658
Timberville (102)				1,922

District 27	Total Population	80,160	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.19%
Precincts				**Population**
041 Chesterfield (Part)				80,160
Bexhill (202)				5,050
Bird (203)				1,628
Branchmill (403)				1,876
Cranbrook (410)				5,171
Five Forks (210)				5,571
Gates (201)				5,053
Groton (402)				7,899
Jacobs (204)				2,953
La Prade (405)				3,925
Meadowbrook (208)				5,053
Providence (404)				1,229
S. Manchester (308)				1,511
Salem Church (209)				5,988
Southside (213)				6,898
St. Lukes (212)				2,730
Swift Creek (311)				3,951
Wagstaff (110)				2,611
Split precincts				**Population**
041 Chesterfield (partial precincts)				0
Beach (305)				0

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District	28	Total Population	81,471	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 1.31%
Counties and Cities					**Population**
630 Fredericksburg					24,286
Precincts					**Population**
177 Spotsylvania (Part)					17,774
Elys Ford (201)					2,821
Grange Hall (303)					3,129
Hazel Run (302)					6,014
Plank Road (301)					5,181
179 Stafford (Part)					39,410
Chatham (602)					5,197
Dixie (503)					3,051
Edmonds (502)					5,067
Falcy Farm (601)					1,102
Gayle (504)					6,755
Grafton (501)					1,759
Rocky Run (502)					6,732
Simpson (103)					2,747
Split precincts					**Population**
177 Spotsylvania (partial precincts)					0
Piedmont (603)					0

District	29	Total Population	80,348	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.42%
Counties and Cities					**Population**
840 Winchester					26,203
Precincts					**Population**
069 Frederick (Part)					54,145
Allen (202)					1829
Ash Hollow (602)					1,167
Capon Valley (401)					1,131
Gainesborough (204)					2,242
Greenwood (603)					5,153
Kernstown (103)					2,707
Millbrook (601)					3,189
Parkins Mill (403)					8,205
Redland (203)					1,679
Russells (101)					3,277
Shenandoah (102)					2,570
Stephens City (501)					3,187
White Hall (303)					5,223

District	30	Total Population	80,650	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.80%
Precincts					**Population**
047 Culpeper (Part)					37,173
Brandy Station (702)					3,085
Cedar Run (303)					2,931
East Fairfax (201)					7,112
Eggbornsville (302)					2,703
Hidewaters (101)					2,369
Jeffersonton (501)					1,978
Lignum (703)					1,728
Richardsville (701)					871
Rixeyville (502)					1,169
West Fairfax (101)					9,267
061 Fauquier (Part)					29,050
Baldwin Ridge (203)					1,919
Bealeton (303)					5,743
Casanova (103)					1,769

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District 29	Total Population	80,650	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.80%
Precincts				**Population**
[illegible] (102)				1,288
[illegible] Run (104)				2,503
[illegible] (104)				1,610
Mountville (301)				2,970
[illegible] (305)				2,076
[illegible] (302)				1,998
13 [illegible] (Part)				13,527
[illegible] (401)				2,883
[illegible] (402)				1,556
[illegible] (402)				6,088

District 31	Total Population	77,794	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -2.77%
Precincts				**Population**
153 Prince William (Part)				76,886
Dumfries (301)				1,961
Forest Park (310)				3,792
Graham (403)				8,159
Graham Park (303)				7,157
Hawkinstown (307)				6,560
Ledge (207)				6,036
Montclair (308)				9,312
Neabsco (602)				10,751
Pattie (309)				11,458
Potomac (302)				11,754
Quantico (304)				5,963
River Oaks (608)				6,681
Stonecroft (311)				5,108
Washington-Reid (306)				3,600
Split precincts				**Population**
179 Stafford (partial precincts)				1,908
Widewater (302)				1,908

District 32	Total Population	78,460	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -1.94%
Precincts				**Population**
107 Fredericksburg (Part)				78,460
Alexandria (208)				5,128
Ashburn Farm (102)				6,436
Belmont Ridge (815)				7,092
Cedar Lane (810)				1,273
Clarke Mason Park (212)				6,510
Crossroads (213)				2,876
Dominion (811)				1,997
Farmwell Station (812)				5,376
Newton Lee (814)				8,269
River Bend (207)				2,378
Russell Branch (869)				4,397
Sanders Corner (101)				1,618
Schools Landing (813)				7,251
Stone Bridge (808)				1,980
Weller (816)				1,179

District 33	Total Population	79,718	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -0.36%
Precincts				**Population**
107 Fredericksburg (Part)				79,718
Balls Bluff (306)				1,671
Between The Hills (306)				414
Brandon Park (506)				3,413

[illegible]	33	**Total Population**	79,718	**Ideal** 80,010	**Deviation:** -0.36%
Precincts					**Population**
	Clarkes Gap (601)				2,369
	Cool Spring (615)				1,251
	Dry Mill (503)				1,939
	East Leesburg (502)				8,171
	East Lovettsville (101)				2,820
	Evergreen (108)				3,818
	Greenway (104)				2,173
	Hamilton (301)				5,215
	Harper Park (107)				3,320
	Heritage (112)				2,869
	Hillsboro (303)				2,901
	Lucketts (103)				3,130
	Smarts Mill (504)				1,153
	Tolbert (110)				3,952
	Waterford (102)				3,200
	West Leesburg (501)				3,899
	West Lovettsville (101)				3,691
[illegible]	34	**Total Population**	80,795	**Ideal** 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.98%
Precincts					**Population**
	059 Fairfax (Part)				15,213
	Chantilly (303)				2,178
	Clarkes (321)				5,781
	Colvin (330)				3,240
	Cooper (304)				2,993
	Dodgesville (322)				1,231
	Great Falls (306)				2,525
	Hickory (328)				1,221
	Kemmer (309)				1,900
	McLean (310)				3,382
	Seneca (329)				1,117
	Spring Hill (331)				3,012
	Sugarland (327)				1,261
	107 Loudoun (Part)				31,982
	Cascades (210)				1,911
	Lowes Island (607)				3,503
	Mercer Ridge (608)				5,028
	Potomac Falls (209)				3,782
	Seneca (606)				3,076
	South Park (605)				1,246
	Sugarland North (604)				1,750
	Sugarland South (603)				3,086
Split precincts					**Population**
	059 Fairfax (partial precincts)				870
	Herndon 1 (310)				870
[illegible]	35	**Total Population**	80,422	**Ideal** 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.51%
Precincts					**Population**
	059 Fairfax (Part)				17,411
	Flint Hill (202)				5,035
	Freedom Hill (701)				3,338
	Kilmer (733)				5,040
	Nottoway (729)				5,164
	Oak Marr (732)				5,046
	Oakton (727)				3,301
	Pendleton (730)				5,316
	Shouse (323)				3,050

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District 35	Total Population	80,422	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.51%
Precincts				**Population**
Vale (014)				1,091
Vienna 1 (213)				5,186
Vienna 2 (214)				1,158
Vienna 3 (216)				2,867
Vienna 4 (218)				2,853
Waples Mill (016)				5,581
Westbriar (210)				5,268
Split precincts				**Population**
059 Fairfax (partial precincts)				12,578
Blake (701)				8,118
Centreport (811)				0
Wolftrap (226)				4,460

District 36	Total Population	76,153	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -4.92%
Precincts				**Population**
059 Fairfax (Part)				70,153
Alban (234)				6,352
Camelot-Glen (238)				1,836
Dogwood (220)				7,698
Fox Mill (229)				6,062
Glade (223)				5,132
Hunters Woods (221)				3,302
Kinross (908)				6,311
North Point (233)				6,986
Reston 1 (208)				1,738
Reston 2 (209)				1,703
Reston 3 (222)				3,210
South Lakes (224)				5,081
Stuart (236)				1,828
Sunrise Valley (227)				2,378
Terraset (225)				6,916
Split precincts				**Population**
059 Fairfax (partial precincts)				6
Wolftrap (226)				0

District 37	Total Population	80,048	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.04%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
600 Fairfax city				22,595
Precincts				**Population**
059 Fairfax (Part)				51,725
Camelot (922)				1,788
Fairfax A (1700)				1,252
Mantua (707)				3,921
Monument (852)				6,552
Moody (709)				9,834
Olde Creek (604)				3,262
Pine Ridge (718)				1,169
Pine (711)				3,167
Rolling (926)				1,627
Robinson (123)				6,301
Villa (121)				3,201
Woodson (117)				7,311
Split precincts				**Population**
059 Fairfax (partial precincts)				5,756
Blake (701)				0
Eagle View (853)				5,756

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District: 38	Total Population: 82,832	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.53%
Precincts			Population
059 Fairfax (Part)			82,832
Barnett (502)			1,010
Belvedere (503)			2,307
Brain Mar (520)			6,116
Idyll (527)			2,851
Lost Buffalo (703)			3,551
Glen Forest (2) (529)			3,139
Graham (705)			3,591
Greenway (709)			3,050
Holmes (2) (530)			3,100
Lincolnia (507)			6,215
Masonville (908)			3,019
Parklawn (510)			3,595
Poe (523)			1,230
Ravenwood (511)			2,320
Saint Alban (513)			3,711
Sleepy Hollow (512)			1,978
Walnut Hill (1) (525)			1,161
Walnut Hill (2) (728)			1,162
Westlawn (515)			3,016
Wexondale (516)			6,152
Whittier (521)			4,300
Willston (517)			6,123
Woodburn (717)			3,258

District: 39	Total Population: 78,182	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.28%
Precincts			Population
059 Fairfax (Part)			78,182
Alban (623)			2,237
Barcroft (102)			5,503
Bard Hill (521)			3,771
Chapel (101)			3,156
Columbia (518)			6,502
Crestwood (115)			3,910
Fairfield (117)			6,213
Greenspring (120)			2,010
Hantage (106)			6,805
Hummer (503)			2,779
Knox Park (108)			1,333
Leewood (531)			1,883
Long Branch (122)			2,198
Ambrook (118)			1,807
North Springfield (1) (110)			3,671
North Springfield (2) (111)			3,620
Oak Hill (113)			3,015
Olley (123)			2,051
Ravenwood (115)			2,166
Wakefield (116)			2,806

District: 40	Total Population: 77,754	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.82%
Precincts			Population
059 Fairfax (Part)			77,754
Centre Ridge (901)			6,941
Centreville (918)			6,175
Oak Run (903)			6,654
Poca Park (921)			1,870
Fair Oaks (848)			2,907
Green Trails (919)			8,607

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District 40	Total Population	77,754	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -2.82%
Precincts				**Population**
Fenton Iowa East (910)				2,741
Fenton Iowa West (924)				5,811
Newgate North (849)				2,381
Newgate South (851)				1,095
Powell (926)				8,561
Stone (917)				5,951
Willow Springs (851)				7,091
Split precincts				**Population**
059 Fairfax (partial precincts)				1,119
Eagle View (853)				239
Old Mill (925)				1,176

District 41	Total Population	79,281	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -0.91%
Precincts				**Population**
059 Fairfax (Part)				79,281
Bonne Brae (120)				3,378
Bull (801)				7,002
Bull Center (127)				7,071
Cardinal (128)				3,791
Cherry Run (824)				3,837
Fairview (105)				6,938
Irving (827)				3,350
Keene Mill (129)				2,918
Lake Braddock (118)				6,805
Laurel (119)				5,011
Parkway (802)				3,111
Sideburn (120)				1,139
Signal Hill (125)				1,257
Terra Centre (130)				3,307
Valley (812)				1,283
West Springfield (849)				1,176
White Oaks (833)				1,911

District 42	Total Population	77,186	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -3.53%
Precincts				**Population**
059 Fairfax (Part)				77,186
Belvoir (619)				5,383
Chatsworth (618)				9,033
Hunt (623)				5,115
Laurel Hill (626)				6,903
Lorton (615)				3,353
Lorton Center (625)				3,130
Lorton Station (622)				6,671
Newington (838)				7,713
Pohick (811)				5,598
Saratoga (835)				5,702
Sideburn (620)				3,901
South County (629)				7,238
South Run (850)				1,653
				2,917

District 43	Total Population	79,027	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -1.23%
Precincts				**Population**
059 Fairfax (Part)				79,027
Bush Hill (801)				1,704
Cameron (602)				1,650
Clermont (123)				3,829

District 43	Total Population 79,027	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 1.23%
Precincts			**Population**
Franconia (301)			5,010
Hatfield (F01)			3,836
Huntington (e07)			5,781
Huntley (421)			3,077
Island Creek (127)			3,893
Kingstowne (121)			5,771
Lane (419)			5,322
Mount Eagle (408)			2,327
Pioneer (409)			9,105
Rose Hill (410)			6,812
Van Dorn (322)			5,013
Villages (420)			5,421
Virginia Hills (411)			2,270
Wilton (425)			3,398

District 44	Total Population 82,505	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 3.12%
Precincts			**Population**
059 Lanier (Part)			82,505
Belle Haven (e01)			3,111
Belleview (e02)			2,762
Brickyard (e04)			2,242
Fairfield (413)			12,982
Fort Hunt (e05)			2,822
Groveton (305)			11,159
Hollin Hall (e06)			2,411
Kirkside (e08)			2,705
Marlan (e09)			2,930
Sherwood (e10)			3,312
Stratford (e11)			1,505
Waynewood (e12)			1,911
Westgate (e13)			1,162
Whitman (e14)			2,705
Woodlawn (e27)			8,222
Woodley (e15)			5,199

District 45	Total Population 80,313	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 0.38%
Precincts			**Population**
510 Alexandria (Part)			67,603
Agudas Achim Synagogue (203)			3,652
Blessed Sacrament Church (204)			3,132
Chinquapin Park Recreation Center (206)			4,956
City Hall (102)			3,621
Douglas MacArthur School (205)			5,136
Duncan Center (301)			1,994
Fire Department Headquarters (109)			5,061
George Mason School (202)			3,536
George Washington Middle School (108)			3,050
Ladsky Senior Building (101)			2,733
Lee Center (105)			6,810
Lyles-Crouch School (103)			3,049
Mary School (201)			3,602
Mt. Vernon Recreation Center (107)			7,916
Nova Arts Center (208)			6,471
013 Arlington (Part)			10,292
Abingdon (022)			3,738
Barlington (012)			3,093
Shirlington (912)			3,461

District 44	Total Population	80,313	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.36%
Precincts				Population
050 Fairfax (Part)				2,958
Unassigned (021)				2,958
District 45	Total Population	77,838	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.72%
Precincts				Population
510 Alexandria (Part)				9,179
Cameron Station (Community Center) (308)				1,832
Charles E. Beatley Library (303)				5,089
James K. Polk School (209)				7,182
John Adams School (305)				9,703
Patrick Henry Rec Center (302)				5,072
Samuel Tucker School (301)				8,854
South Pod (307)				9,351
St. James Church (210)				2,811
Temple Beth El Synagogue (207)				5,109
William Ramsey School (306)				9,184
050 Fairfax (Part)				7,072
Bailey's (501)				7,072
Split precincts				Population
050 Fairfax (partial precincts)				6,588
Mason (520)				6,588
District 46	Total Population	79,371	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.80%
Precincts				Population
013 Arlington (Part)				79,371
Abingdon Forest (026)				3,420
Addison (039)				2,908
Aldrin Heights (092)				4,056
Ballston (001)				2,887
Barcroft (035)				3,912
Buckingham (015)				6,326
Central (030)				1,930
Clarendon (011)				2,901
Dominion Hills (029)				3,865
Fillmore (026)				5,169
Glebe Colvin (012)				2,781
Jefferson (027)				1,429
Lexington (031)				3,067
Lyon Park (015)				3,766
Madison (039)				2,387
Overlee Knolls (017)				3,765
Taylor (051)				905
Virginia Square (010)				4,168
Westover (023)				2,917
Wilson (016)				5,927
Woodbury (031)				5,974
District 48	Total Population	76,919	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -3.56%
Precincts				Population
013 Arlington (Part)				56,953
Cherrydale (007)				3,569
Courthouse (018)				3,033
Dawson (041)				3,965
East Falls Church (011)				2,569
Lyon Village (016)				3,705
Madison (033)				3,891
Marshall (036)				[illegible]

District	48	Total Population	76,919	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -3.86%
Precincts					**Population**
	Nottingham (037)				3,321
	Park Lane (018)				6,538
	Rock Spring (033)				3,733
	Rosslyn (019)				5,561
	Hutton (020)				3,502
	Woodlawn (024)				5,228
	Yorktown (031)				3,375
069	Fairfax (Part)				20,866
	Chain Bridge (301)				1,720
	Chesterbrook (302)				3,258
	El Nido (305)				3,151
	Haycock (307)				3,367
	Langley (311)				2,736
	Salona (316)				3,023

District	49	Total Population	80,140	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.16%
Precincts					**Population**
510	Alexandria (Part)				8,727
	Cora Kelly Center (036)				8,727
013	Arlington (Part)				64,911
	Arlington (001)				5,790
	Arlington Mill (013)				6,651
	Arlington View (038)				1,783
	Aurora Hills (018)				2,361
	Lacey (028)				5,801
	Columbia (009)				1,500
	Crystal City (006)				3,860
	Crystal Plaza (030)				1,600
	Four Mile Run (017)				2,813
	Glebe (030)				1,925
	Hume (008)				5,332
	Oakridge (032)				5,210
	Virginia Highlands (021)				5,050
069	Fairfax (Part)				9,562
	Glen Forest (505)				3,981
	Holmes (501)				5,521
Split precincts					**Population**
059	Fairfax (partial precincts)				0
	Skyline (520)				0

District	50	Total Population:	77,884	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -2.66%
Counties and Cities					**Population**
685	Manassas Park				14,273
Precincts					**Population**
059	Fairfax (Part)				29,170
	Bull Run (923)				2,801
	Chilton (803)				5,430
	Fairfax Station (805)				4,213
	Fountainhead (815)				1861
	Pepes Head (811)				1378
	Silverbrook (830)				1,716
	Westyard (819)				2,741
153	Prince William (Part)				21,711
	Parkside (905)				9,605
	Stonewall (905)				8,913
	Stuller North (869)				3,193

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[illegible]	Total Population	77,884	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -2.65%
Split precincts				**Population**
(99) Fairfax (partial precincts)				[illegible]
Old Mill (929)				[illegible]
153 Prince William (partial precincts)				[illegible]
Stuckton (930)				[illegible]
Westpoint (507)				[illegible]

[illegible]	Total Population	78,639	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -1.71%
Precincts				**Population**
153 Prince William (Part)				[illegible]
Bexhill (205)				[illegible]
Clinton (501)				[illegible]
Enterprise (908)				[illegible]
Kerrydale (907)				[illegible]
King (206)				[illegible]
Lake Ridge (911)				[illegible]
Mercer (204)				[illegible]
Minnieville (916)				[illegible]
Molden (505)				[illegible]
Old Bridge (503)				[illegible]
Penn (210)				[illegible]
Saunders (201)				[illegible]
Springwoods (908)				[illegible]
Westridge (208)				[illegible]
Split precincts				**Population**
153 Prince William (partial precincts)				[illegible]
Bethel (906)				[illegible]
Rockledge (903)				[illegible]

[illegible]	Total Population	78,058	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -2.44%
Precincts				**Population**
153 Prince William (Part)				[illegible]
Bel Air (636)				[illegible]
Belmont (701)				[illegible]
Cedar Chase (604)				[illegible]
Dale (631)				[illegible]
Featherstone (703)				[illegible]
Freedom (605)				[illegible]
Kelly (707)				[illegible]
Library (702)				[illegible]
Penn (703)				[illegible]
Occoquan (602)				[illegible]
Potomac View (705)				[illegible]
Ripple (706)				[illegible]
Split precincts				**Population**
153 Prince William (partial precincts)				[illegible]
Bethel (906)				[illegible]
Rockledge (903)				[illegible]

[illegible]	Total Population	80,000	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** [illegible]
Counties and Cities				**Population**
510 Falls Church				[illegible]
Precincts				**Population**
060 Lanier (Part)				[illegible]
Kirby (310)				[illegible]
Lee Hill (312)				[illegible]
Mosby (720)				[illegible]

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District	53	Total Population	80,000	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.01%
Precincts					**Population**
	Marshall (708)				9,082
	Mansfield (721)				7,173
	Pimmit (315)				5,251
	Pine Spring (710)				1,055
	Shreve (712)				1,927
	Stonewall (739)				1,567
	Hoescan (720)				2,282
	Timber Lane (743)				5,808
	Tysons (731)				5,025
	Walker (714)				5,681
	Westhampton (317)				3,005
	Westmoreland (318)				2,030

District	54	Total Population	78,503	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -1.68%
Precincts					**Population**
	177 Spotsylvania (Part)				73,086
	Battlefield (701)				4,252
	Brent's Mill (702)				1,695
	Brock (505)				1,080
	Chancellor (201)				5,151
	Courthouse (501)				3,337
	Lawyers (703)				8,870
	Princess Anne (302)				5,337
	Pine Hill (303)				5,782
	Salt River (203)				5,628
	Salem (601)				3,025
	South Stafford (602)				10,288
	Summit (101)				5,700
	Wilkinson (202)				3,695
Split precincts					**Population**
	177 Spotsylvania (partial precincts)				1817
	Piedmont (603)				1817

District	55	Total Population	78,812	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -1.50%
Precincts					**Population**
	085 Hanover (Part)				72,886
	Ashcake (103)				2,910
	Ashland (101)				7,225
	Atlee (304)				1,985
	Beaverdam (201)				1,135
	Blunts (202)				1,713
	Chickahominy (302)				2,535
	Cool Spring (305)				3,201
	Courthouse (206)				1,730
	Elmont (704)				2,850
	Lamington (701)				2,003
	Georgetown (506)				2,006
	Hackett's Hill (204)				1,165
	Hanover Grove (601)				2,408
	Laurel Meadow (507)				3,201
	Montpelier (702)				5,109
	Newman (503)				3,056
	Rockville (704)				2,786
	Rural Point (502)				2,973
	Shady Grove (403)				1,770
	Sliding Hill (104)				3,107
	Stonewall Jackson (602)				3,809

District 55	Total Population 78,812	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -1.50%
Precincts			**Population**
Shaw Run (207)			673
Smalley (504)			1,793
Wilmington Parish (203)			3,218
087 Hemp (Part)			6,256
Glen Allen (103)			1,866
Hunton (108)			1,906

District 56	Total Population 79,627	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -0.48%
Counties and Cities			**Population**
025 Buckingham			17,146
049 Goochland			20,552
075 Louisa (Part)			21,747
145 Powhatan			28,182
Precincts			**Population**
007 Antioch (Part)			2,999
Stapleys Tavern (291)			2,999

District 57	Total Population 79,859	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -0.19%
Counties and Cities			**Population**
540 Charlottesville			19,475
Precincts			**Population**
003 Albemarle (Part)			30,383
Acres-Hart (305)			4,134
Dyfield (204)			1,370
Branchlands (103)			2,221
Dunlora (305)			2,997
Earlysville (304)			3,989
Free Bridge (301)			4,555
Georgetown (203)			4,781
Ivy (302)			5,025
Jack Jouett (201)			3,882
University Hall (202)			5,260

District 58	Total Population 81,991	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 2.48%
Counties and Cities			**Population**
079 Greene			18,403
113 Madison			13,308
Precincts			**Population**
003 Albemarle (Part)			31,663
Barracks (509)			2,118
Crozet (601)			5,505
Earlysville (602)			3,981
Free Union (602)			2,661
Hollymead (503)			6,682
Keswick (501)			1,962
Northside (106)			3,631
Shiloh (Part) (502)			2,108
Woodbrook (101)			3,586
047 Culpeper (Part)			9,510
Brandy Station (102)			3,981
Mitchells (601)			2,066
Pearl Sample (602)			3,470
137 Orange (Part)			9,711
Ohs Wash (101)			3,611
Unionville (301)			6,100

District 59	Total Population 78,709	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -1.55%

District 59	Total Population 78,769	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** -1.55%
Counties and Cities			**Population**
065 Hanover			25,601
109 Louisa			33,153
Precincts			**Population**
137 Orange (Part)			10,213
Four West (401)			3,291
One East (102)			1,196
Two East (202)			2,730
Two West (201)			2,723
177 Spotsylvania (Part)			9,982
Belmont (501)			3,218
Brokenburg (502)			1,176
Todd's Tavern (503)			1,988

District 60	Total Population 80,894	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 1.10%
Counties and Cities			**Population**
083 Halifax			36,211
Precincts			**Population**
117 Meadowbrung (Part)			23,870
Averett (501)			113
Baskerville (601)			2,358
Bluestone (802)			1,612
Bluestone Senior High School (202)			470
Boydton (201)			1,113
Bracey (301)			2,207
Buffalo Springs (902)			727
Chase City (701)			2,133
Chase City Elementary School (903)			1,377
Chase City VFW Post (704)			919
Clarksville (903)			2,360
Cochiles (801)			819
Lake Gaston (604)			701
Oak View Middle School (302)			307
Pearson's Store (102)			295
South Hopeewell (603)			809
South Clarksville (103)			2,112
Sunshine (702)			983
Union Level (602)			1,553
Wright's Store (101)			903
143 Pittsylvania (Part)			20,783
Cantrell (301)			2,290
Chatham (105)			1,963
East Gretna (309)			1,100
Gretna (207)			3,750
Hurt (501)			3,135
Motley Sycamore (502)			3,969
Mt. Airy (308)			862
Renan (503)			1,759
Riceville (305)			1,949

District 63	Total Population 80,414	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 1.43%
Counties and Cities			**Population**
025 Brunswick			17,111
095 Emporia			5,927
720 Lunenburg			8,582
081 Greensville			12,243
111 Lunenburg			12,911

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District 91	Total Population 80,414	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.50%	
Precincts			**Population**	
083 Dinwiddie (Part)			1,138	
Cherry Hill (103)			739	
McKenney (502)			2,195	
Rocky Run (503)			1,808	
117 Mid-Lothian (Part)			8,857	
Amer. Legion Hall (301)			3,327	
Larkspur (302)			1,927	
South Hill (501)			3,603	
178 Southampton (Part)			8,151	
Blackwater River (701)			1,201	
Boykins (201)			1,576	
Branchville (202)			471	
Drewryville (401)			2,321	
Lake Of The Woods (502)			857	
Meherrin (203)			327	
Newsoms (702)			1,338	
183 Sussex (Part)			1,868	
Bligh (501)			1,019	
Little Mill (202)			378	
Yale (502)			471	

District 92	Total Population 82,068	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 2.57%	
Counties and Cities			**Population**	
036 Charles City			7,256	
670 Hopewell			22,591	
Precincts			**Population**	
011 Chesterfield (Part)			1,893	
Ettrick (103)			1,893	
087 Henrico (Part)			18,912	
Antioch (501)			2,309	
Chickahominy (503)			3,209	
Donahoe (504)			2,969	
Elko (507)			971	
Highland Springs (508)			3,851	
Nine Mile (513)			2,106	
Whitlocks (518)			2,512	
127 New Kent (Part)			8,199	
Airport (103)			1,153	
Chickahominy River (102)			1,368	
Providence Forge (503)			3,170	
Watkins (301)			2,508	
149 Prince George (Part)			21,698	
Blunt (201)			1,511	
Courts Bldg (201)			3,810	
Jefferson Park (205)			8,901	
Rives (101)			3,780	
Split precincts			**Population**	
011 Chesterfield (partial precincts)			28	
Dutch Gap (110)			28	
South Chester (102)			0	

District 93	Total Population 80,025	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.02%	
Counties and Cities			**Population**	
670 Colonial Heights			17,411	
730 Petersburg			32,429	
Precincts			**Population**	

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[illegible]	63	Total Population	80,025	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.02%
Precincts					**Population**
011 Chesterfield (Part)					13,302
Emack (301)					7,337
Matoaca (303)					5,765
053 Dinwiddie (Part)					16,802
Chesdin (202)					3,975
Church Road (204)					2,187
Courthouse (201)					1,811
Edgehill (209)					2,910
New Hope (302)					1,910
Rohoic (101)					1,987

District	64	Total Population	79,646	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** -0.45%
Counties and Cities					**Population**
830 Williamsburg					11,998
Precincts					**Population**
095 James City (Part)					61,998
Berkeley A Part 1 (101)					1,710
Berkeley A Part 2 (1012)					0
Berkeley B Part 1 (1021)					1,420
Berkeley B Part 2 (1022)					3,315
Berkeley C (103)					4,798
Jamestown A (201)					1821
Jamestown B (202)					5,512
Powhatan A (301)					1,420
Powhatan B (302)					1,923
Powhatan C (303)					5,601
Powhatan D (304)					8,172
Roberts A Part 1 (9011)					1,798
Roberts B (902)					2,702
Roberts C Part 1 (9031)					790
Stonehouse A (101)					5,372
Stonehouse B (102)					5,918
Stonehouse C (103)					3,627
199 York (Part)					3,010
Walter Mill (193)					3,010

District	65	Total Population	80,580	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.71%
Precincts					**Population**
011 Chesterfield (Part)					78,934
Birkdale (317)					1,149
Cosby (307)					5,811
Cranbeck (309)					2,732
Deer Run (302)					1,978
Evergreen (312)					7,232
Harbour Pointe (301)					2,185
Midlothian (303)					8,463
Monacan (307)					2,176
Reams (308)					6,138
Shenandoah (313)					1,200
Slangwarter (309)					6,195
Smoketree (306)					3,061
Spring Run (316)					1,969
Sycamore (310)					1,214
Tomahawk (306)					1,216
Watkins (314)					1,977
Woodridge (313)					1,960
Split precincts					**Population**

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[illegible] 65	Total Population	80,580	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.71%
Split precincts				**Population**
016 Chesterfield (partial precincts)				2,570
Belgrade (908)				2,570
Ben Ait (5051				0

[illegible] 66	Total Population	81,155	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 1.43%
Precincts				**Population**
007 Amelia (Part)				10,024
Number Four (501)				2,312
Number Four (503)				2,713
Number One (101)				2,991
Number Three (301)				2,338
016 Chesterfield (Part)				69,813
Bailey Bridge (315)				5,910
Carver (112)				3,860
Ecoff (108)				5,975
Elizabeth Scott (109)				7,077
Hanoverdale (106)				7,023
Iron Bridge (111)				6,131
Nash (211)				1,900
North Chester (103)				1,875
Wells (107)				1,817
Winfrees Store (302)				5,152
Winterpock (30m)				1,727
Split precincts				**Population**
016 Chesterfield (partial precincts)				10,288
Beach (305)				1,679
Dutch Gap (110)				2,521
South Chester (102)				5,788

[illegible] 67	Total Population	76,019	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** -4.99%
Precincts				**Population**
009 Fairfax (Part)				50,930
Bacon Field (902)				8,048
Dales (901)				3,030
Fairlakes (803)				5,249
Fraser (905)				1,758
Greenbriar East (816)				6,222
Greenbriar West (847)				4,069
Lees Corner (929)				1,599
Lees Corner West (927)				5,610
Navy (911)				5,053
Poplar Tree (928)				3,982
Rocky Run (913)				5,802
Virginia Run (915)				3,978
107 Loudoun (Part)				9,168
Dulles South (113)				6,910
Dulles Town (107)				2,668
Split precincts				**Population**
009 Fairfax (partial precincts)				7,062
Centerpointe (811)				7,062

[illegible] 68	Total Population	81,708	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 2.12%
Precincts				**Population**
016 Chesterfield (Part)				23,021
Black Heath (911)				2,590
Crestwood (902)				2,006

District 68	Total Population 81,708	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 2.12%
Precincts			**Population**
Chesterfield (Part)			
Bellwood (306)			1,116
Hopkins (301)			3,098
Robious (301)			5,278
Salisbury (307)			5,003
087 Hanover (Part)			
Byrd (801)			3,570
Doswell (802)			2,178
Easton (810)			1,926
Ivodun (805)			2,863
Lakewood (806)			3,072
Lunkenhall (807)			1,284
Mayberry (808)			3,163
Moorefield (809)			1,955
Pemberton (811)			1,983
Pinehurst (814)			1,896
Tuckahoe (815)			1,321
Wellborne (817)			3,125
760 Richmond city (Part)			
009 (009)			1,951
013 (013)			3,368
Split precincts			**Population**
041 Chesterfield (partial precincts)			
Belmont (508)			1,589
Bon Air (505)			3,801
760 Richmond city (partial precincts)			
010 (010)			1,503

District 69	Total Population 82,640	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 3.29%
Precincts			**Population**
041 Chesterfield (Part)			
Beaufont (513)			2,240
Belmont (206)			3,063
Chippenham (207)			2,731
Davis (515)			5,935
Falling Creek (205)			5,531
Manchester (109)			1818
760 Richmond city (Part)			
002 (002)			4,048
004 (004)			1,700
012 (012)			3,101
508 (508)			1,511
509 (509)			3,092
510 (510)			3,156
810 (810)			3,650
811 (811)			3,985
812 (812)			1,629
814 (814)			2,773
902 (902)			3,092
903 (903)			0,826
908 (908)			2,502
909 (909)			3,085
910 (910)			1181
911 (911)			1,789
Split precincts			**Population**
760 Richmond city (partial precincts)			
004 (004)			0

District 70	Total Population 80,243	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.29%
Precincts			**Population**
011 Chesterfield (Part)			13,278
Bellwood (101)			3,809
Drewry's Bluff (105)			9,469
087 Henrico (Part)			31,173
Derbyshire (903)			2,927
Eanes (506)			3,713
Laburnum (509)			3,932
Richland (511)			2,843
Skipwith (512)			2,277
Redd (519)			6,733
Sandston (516)			3,393
Sullivan (510)			2,174
Town Hall (517)			1,181
760 Richmond city (Part)			35,412
609 (609)			2,110
610 (610)			3,033
701 (701)			3,872
702 (702)			1,604
703 (703)			3,315
705 (705)			2,011
706 (706)			4,571
707 (707)			5,662
802 (802)			2,692
806 (806)			5,080

District 71	Total Population 80,522	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.64%
Precincts			**Population**
087 Henrico (Part)			8,919
Central Gardens (206)			3,728
Rockville (220)			5,221
760 Richmond city (Part)			71,603
113 (113)			2,631
114 (114)			3,588
204 (204)			2,986
205 (205)			2,797
207 (207)			3,182
208 (208)			3,252
211 (211)			5,295
212 (212)			2,700
213 (213)			4,315
302 (302)			2,087
303 (303)			1,595
304 (304)			3,062
305 (305)			2,270
306 (306)			1,813
501 (501)			2,501
503 (503)			3,518
504 (504)			5,086
505 (505)			2,703
602 (602)			6,910
603 (603)			2,808
604 (604)			2,504
605 (605)			3,177
607 (607)			2,176

District 72	Total Population 80,105	Ideal 80,010	**Deviation:** 0.12%
Precincts			**Population**

District 72	Total Population 80,105	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 0.12%
Precincts			**Population**
087 Henrico (Part)			80,105
Armstrong (301)			2,929
Chamberlayne (302)			3,011
Coalpit (101)			5,011
Hungary Creek (110)			5,805
Innsbrook (304)			3,886
Jackson Davis (305)			2,714
Laburnum (111)			1,701
Nuckols Farm (307)			4,507
Providence (308)			3,541
Ridgefield (112)			1,122
Rivers Edge (317)			3,711
Sadler (310)			1,013
Shady Grove (311)			1,811
Short Pump (318)			5,730
Springfield (313)			3,520
Stoney Run (314)			6,131
Tuckahoe (316)			7,871
West End (116)			3,172

District 73	Total Population 80,270	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 0.32%
Precincts			**Population**
087 Henrico (Part)			61,100
Crestview (303)			1,230
Donahoe (102)			6,052
Freeman (103)			2,207
Glenside (104)			1,720
Greenhill (105)			3,120
Hermitage (106)			5,871
Hilliard (107)			1,733
Johnson (109)			2,151
Lakeside (110)			1,207
Maude Trevvett (112)			1,725
Monument Hills (306)			1,312
Oakview (218)			120
Ridge (309)			2,319
Rollingwood (113)			2,309
Skipwith (312)			1,130
Spottswood (114)			1,385
Staples Mill (115)			5,025
Summit Court (114)			2,070
Three Chopt (315)			2,988
Westwood (115)			2,150
760 Richmond city (Part)			19,104
101 (101)			5,220
102 (102)			1,530
104 (104)			2,352
105 (105)			2,210
106 (106)			2,378
111 (111)			2,011
112 (112)			1,591
309 (309)			1,788

District 74	Total Population 79,774	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -0.29%
Precincts			**Population**
085 Hanover (Part)			12,239
Beaverdam Creek (106)			934

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[illegible]	Total Population	79,774	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -0.29%
Precincts				**Population**
Jay (301)				3,650
Mechanicsville (003)				3,551
Village (001)				1,781
087 Henrico (Part)				58,828
Adams (201)				1,955
Azalea (202)				5,701
Belmont (203)				3,429
Brookland (204)				1,041
Canterbury (205)				855
Cedar Fork (902)				1,561
Chamberlayne (207)				3,055
Fairfield (208)				1,307
Glen Lea (209)				2,293
Greenwood (210)				2,167
Highland Gardens (211)				1,091
Hollybrook (212)				1,119
Hungary (213)				2,367
Longdale (214)				2,132
Maplewood (215)				3,551
Masonic (910)				2,711
Mosby (216)				1,511
Mountain (217)				859
Pleasants (514)				5,289
Randolph (219)				397
Stratford Hall (221)				718
Wilder (222)				2,405
Yellow Tavern (223)				1,367
760 Richmond city (Part)				8,760
203 (203)				2,092
301 (301)				2,590
307 (307)				2,161
308 (308)				2,215

[illegible]	Total Population	78,675	Ideal: 80,010	**Deviation:** -1.67%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
181 Surry				7,058
Precincts				**Population**
058 Dinwiddie (Part)				5,491
Dinwiddie (401)				2,503
Little Zion (402)				1,862
Rohoms (501)				1,126
093 Isle of Wight (Part)				30,858
Camps Mill (502)				782
Carrollton (202)				3,872
Carrsville (503)				1,217
Courthouse (401)				2,283
Orbit (103)				1,078
Pons (302)				3,561
Rayner (505)				919
Rushmere (301)				2,911
Smithfield (101)				7,743
Walters (501)				1,569
Windsor (102)				3,201
Zuni (504)				2,038
131 Prince George (Part)				11,027
Blackwater (202)				3,137
Branch (203)				1,193

District 75	Total Population 78,675	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.67%
Precincts			Population
Hanover (105)			1,695
Richard Bland (101)			1,658
Templeton (102)			1,623
Union Branch (103)			3,911
175 Southampton (Part)			10,119
Boykins (101)			1,391
Capron (301)			1,721
Courtland (601)			2,068
Huntersdale (501)			1,929
Ivor (102)			1,590
Schrell (302)			983
Seiler (602)			751
183 Sussex (Part)			10,219
Blackwater (601)			1,019
Courthouse (301)			1,193
Mars Hill (401)			1,210
Newville (602)			317
Stony Creek (201)			1,229
Wakefield (302)			925
Waverly (101)			1,502
West Wakefield (402)			196

District 73	Total Population 78,785	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.56%
Precincts			Population
550 Chesapeake (Part)			18,898
Camelot (093)			6,179
E. W. Chittum School (020)			3,750
John Middle School (048)			1,862
Johnson One (019)			2,057
Sunray I (028)			118
Sunray II (045)			1,323
710 Portsmouth (Part)			5,586
Twenty-Eight (028)			3,012
Twenty-Six (026)			2,574
800 Suffolk (Part)			51,281
Airport (801)			1,068
Cypress Chapel (303)			787
Elephants Fork-Westhaven (603)			3,321
Holland (502)			2,399
Hollywood (701)			1,813
Holy Neck (503)			1,987
John F. Kennedy (302)			1,895
Kelly's Mill (504)			1,123
King's Fork (203)			8,502
Lake Cohoon (505)			1,671
Lakeside (601)			1,370
Nansemond River (703)			5,323
Old Town (602)			1,360
Southside (103)			1,824
Whaleyville (402)			2,720
White Marsh (301)			1,225

District 77	Total Population 79,095	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -0.15%
Precincts			Population
550 Chesapeake (Part)			9,218
Geneva Park (011)			4,490
Johnson Park (026)			2,728

District: 77	Total Population: 79,666	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -0.43%
Precincts				**Population**
St. Julians (025)				979
*10 Norfolk (Part)				3,271
Berkley (002)				3,271
*10 Portsmouth (Part)				61,210
Eleven (011)				2,251
Five (005)				2,839
Fourteen (014)				3,125
Nine (009)				3,151
Nineteen (019)				1,830
One (001)				3,573
Seven (007)				2,113
Seventeen (017)				1,627
Sixteen (016)				3,169
Ten (010)				2,921
Thirteen (013)				2,592
Thirty (030)				2,858
Thirty-One (031)				3,616
Thirty-Three (033)				1,771
Thirty-Two (032)				1,830
Twenty (020)				2,270
Twenty-Five (025)				2,603
Twenty-Four (024)				2,527
Twenty-Nine (029)				1,938
Twenty-One (021)				1,901
Twenty-Seven (027)				3,921
Twenty-Three (023)				2,802
Twenty-Two (022)				3,103
Split precincts				**Population**
*10 Norfolk (partial precincts)				2,965
Campostella (081)				2,965

District: 78	Total Population: 82,800	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 3.49%
Precincts				**Population**
*904 Chesapeake (Part)				82,800
Bells Mill (069)				5,425
Bells Mill Park (046)				3,306
Bethel (002)				1,868
Bridgetown (003)				6,861
Cooper's Way (051)				1,242
Deep Creek (086)				6,138
Greenfield (013)				978
Great Bridge (004)				5,806
Great Bridge Baptist Church (036)				7,079
Great Neck (047)				3,630
Hickory Grove (016)				5,536
Hickory Middle School (031)				6,625
John F. Wood (018)				5,912
Oak Grove (023)				7,400
Pleasant Crossing (043)				6,361
Waterway (049)				5,030

District: 79	Total Population: 82,401	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 3.00%
Precincts				**Population**
*904 Chesapeake (Part)				21,910
Bailey Creek (038)				2,867
Churchland (001)				3,193
Fellowship (021)				3,450

District 75	Total Population 82,401	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 2.99%
Precincts			Population
	Nansemond (011)		2,322
	Silver Wood (027)		1,371
	Taylor Road (035)		6,983
093	Isle of Wight (Part)		1,112
	Bartlett (201)		1,112
810	Portsmouth (Part)		25,730
	Thirty Eight (038)		6,158
	Thirty Nine (039)		1,983
	Thirty Seven (037)		1,632
	Thirty-Five (035)		2,911
	Thirty-Four (034)		3,219
	Thirty-Six (036)		1,933
800	Suffolk (Part)		30,301
	Bennetts Creek (103)		3,812
	Chuckatuck (202)		2,175
	Driver (102)		8,330
	Elephant (201)		2,230
	Harbour View (103)		1,102
	Yeates (105)		9,037

District 89	Total Population 81,771	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 2.21%
Precincts			Population
550	Chesapeake (Part)		71,531
	B. M. Williams School (015)		3,576
	Carver School (031)		5,961
	Crestwood (005)		4,095
	Fairways (053)		2,856
	Georgetown (012)		5,115
	Gilmerton (013)		3,511
	Greenbrier (007)		4,018
	Indian River (018)		4,165
	Lake Drummond (039)		1,127
	Great South School (010)		2,149
	Parkways (042)		7,121
	Providence (032)		5,727
	River Birch (040)		6,839
	River Walk (049)		3,852
	Shipyard Road (052)		3,511
	South Norfolk (030)		2,116
	South Norfolk Recreation (008)		1,913
	Westover (033)		2,913
810	Virginia Beach (Part)		7,237
	College Park (081)		3,515
	Rose (080)		3,722

District 31	Total Population 83,677	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 4.58%
Precincts			Population
550	Chesapeake (Part)		3,780
	Indian Creek (017)		3,780
810	Virginia Beach (Part)		79,897
	Blackwater (034)		1,219
	Capps Shop (033)		2,011
	Corporate Landing (070)		6,011
	Courthouse (035)		3,833
	Creeds (032)		1,765
	Cromwell (051)		3,221
	Culver (063)		6,918

[illegible] -1	Total Population	83,677	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 4.58%
Precincts				Population
[illegible] (0641)				3,869
Hilltop (0871)				3,117
Hunt (0961)				3,725
Landstown (0862)				3,972
North Landing (0951)				3,898
[illegible] (0831)				6,971
Righting (0881)				7,580
Shelfmore (0821)				3,650
Salem (0841)				3,916
Strawbridge (0871)				5,431
Upton (0851)				5,046

District 82	Total Population	79,539	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.59%
Precincts				Population
810 Virginia Beach (Part)				70,530
Alanton (0861)				1,361
Cape Henry (0911)				1,913
Colony (0751)				1,210
Eastern Shore (0671)				2,856
Great Neck (0101)				1,311
Kings Grant (0511)				1,135
Kingston (0601)				2,566
Linkhorn (0931)				3,911
Little Neck (0921)				2,656
Lynnhaven (0491)				3,791
North Beach (0011)				1,391
Ocean Park (0171)				3,936
Oceana (0501)				3,291
Rudee (0971)				3,056
Salem (0051)				5,937
South Beach (0021)				5,516
Tanglewood (0091)				3,376
Windsor (0481)				1,951

District 83	Total Population	80,597	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.73%
Precincts				Population
810 Virginia Beach (Part)				80,597
Algonkian (0161)				2,280
Arrowhead (0231)				2,716
Bellamy (0251)				1,587
Bayside (0291)				2,361
Bonney (0391)				3,142
Edinburgh (0561)				1,998
Fairfield (0261)				3,291
Haygood (0861)				3,952
Lake Joyce (0951)				2,782
Lake South (0491)				2,297
Malibu (0141)				4,147
Old Donation (0151)				5,616
Pembroke (0381)				6,695
Point Of View (0221)				3,311
Shelton Park (0591)				3,991
Sherry Park (0471)				2,391
Thalia (0281)				2,885
Thoroughgood (0181)				1,926
Village (0761)				5,020
Witchduck (0381)				4,577

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District: 84	Total Population	78,591	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.77%
Precincts				Population
810 Virginia Beach (Part)				7,859
Brookwood (077)				1,811
Bucher (071)				1,735
Dahlia (073)				2,719
Green Run (061)				2,782
Holland (025)				2,829
London Bridge (068)				5,566
Magic Hollow (055)				2,369
Mt Trashmore (013)				6,060
Pinewood (091)				2,188
Plaza (012)				5,585
Rock Lake (081)				5,668
Timberlake (045)				6,531
Windsor Oaks (036)				6,507

District: 85	Total Population	76,503	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -4.34%
Precincts				Population
153 Prince William (Part)				76,503
Alvey (306)				2,457
Bristow Run (311)				6,105
Buckland Mills (310)				2,918
Cedar Point (312)				6,515
Elbs (106)				3,279
Gilpatrick (308)				3,952
Limestone (313)				1,396
Marstellar (107)				6,143
Mullen (101)				8,173
Nokesville (304)				1,484
Pace West (302)				2,931
Victory (108)				11,625

District: 86	Total Population	81,872	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.33%
Precincts				Population
059 Fairfax (Part)				18,012
Peppermill (239)				2,394
Hoss (203)				5,201
Frying Pan (235)				5,136
Hamlet 2 (320)				8,069
Hamlet 3 (321)				8,068
Hutchison (325)				5,813
McNair (237)				2,555
107 Loudoun (Part)				27,716
Buchanan (211)				2,086
Forestdale (205)				1,817
Guilford (201)				1,901
Oak Grove (110)				1,781
Park View (202)				5,102
Rolling Ridge (203)				5,118
Sully (201)				1,895
Split precincts				Population
059 Fairfax (partial precincts)				6,111
Hamlet 1 (319)				6,111

District: 87	Total Population	80,537	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.66%
Precincts				Population
710 Norfolk (Part)				80,537
Crossroads (511)				5,112

District 87	Total Population	80,537	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.66%
Precincts				Population
Chesdin (101)				6,618
Southside (103)				3,851
Ettrick (104)				1,703
Ettrick Select (105)				7,180
Matoaca (201)				3,365
Suburban Park (215)				3,370
Third Precinct (301)				1,886
Tomahawk Creek (303)				7,528
Tucker House (305)				1,133
Woolridge (217)				1,968
Woolridge (306)				2,780

District 88	Total Population	82,223	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.77%
Precincts				Population
179 Stafford (Part)				75,172
Aquia (101)				7,172
Brooke (403)				7,268
Courthouse (402)				7,425
Griffis (301)				4,711
Hampton (703)				5,112
Harlow (303)				1,193
Hartwood (161)				6,185
Ramoth (203)				1,723
Red Hill (201)				1,719
Rosedale (202)				5,843
Ruby (208)				3,868
St. Georges (204)				1,950
Whitson (702)				5,040
Woodlands (701)				3,981
Split precincts				Population
179 Stafford (portal precincts)				6,751
Widewater (302)				6,751

District 93	Total Population	83,881	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 4.84%
Precincts				Population
710 Norfolk (Part)				63,337
Ballentine (304)				1,758
Coleman Place Select (301)				2,911
Fairmont (108)				1,938
Fairlawn (109)				3,127
Lakeside (205)				1,886
Lakeside-Wilson (305)				3,365
Larrymore (501)				3,035
Norview Methods (1308)				3,317
Norview Middle School (309)				1,650
Poplar Hall (113)				5,113
Rosemont (310)				7,037
Sherwood Rec Center (311)				1,981
Sherwood School (312)				2,820
Tarrall's Creek (302)				3,260
United Way (115)				1,392
Willard (218)				2,811
810 Virginia Beach (Part)				20,544
Pleasant (01)				6,550
Davis Corner (021)				6,128
Newtown (093)				3,331
Still (009)				4,536

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District	90	Total Population	79,508	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.63%
Precincts					**Population**
590	Disputed (Part)				11,033
	Norfolk Highlands (022)				3,001
	Oaklette (023)				1,831
	Tanglewood (029)				3,198
710	Norfolk (Part)				10,510
	Bowling Park (303)				5,155
	Brambleton (203)				1,071
	Chesterfield (105)				3,567
	Cheyder Museum (211)				3,082
	Cloud Square (203)				1,078
	Hunton Y (111)				3,273
	Immanuel (201)				2,583
	Ingleside (102)				3,277
	Lambert's Point (207)				3,557
	Larchmont Library (208)				1,200
	Larchmont Recreation Center (209)				1,910
	Linkhorn (306)				2,701
	Mains (210)				3,360
	Old Dominion (201)				1,969
	Park Place (212)				1,118
	Stuart (214)				1,013
	Taylor Elementary School (213)				1,223
	Union Chapel (313)				2,209
	Young Park (114)				5,142
Split precincts					**Population**
710	Norfolk (partial precincts)				1,520
	Campostella (904)				1,520

District	91	Total Population	77,182	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -3.53%
Counties and Cities					**Population**
735	Poquoson				12,150
Precincts					**Population**
650	Hampton (Part)				23,255
	Bethel (203)				5,161
	Cooper (104)				7,909
	Machen (210)				7,507
	Sandy Bottom (216)				2,980
700	Newport News (Part)				19,961
	Deer Park (219)				8,030
	Saunders (319)				6,350
	Watkins (320)				5,581
810	York (Part)				21,811
	Bethel (902)				9,439
	Cheatham (203)				8,802
	Tabb (901)				3,570

District	92	Total Population	80,255	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.31%
Precincts					**Population**
650	Hampton (Part)				80,255
	Aberdeen (101)				3,526
	Asbury (205)				5,988
	Bassette (102)				4,161
	Booker (201)				5,039
	Bryan (202)				5,365
	City Hall (103)				4,127
	East Hampton (105)				5,600
	Hampton Library (111)				1,918

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District 92	Total Population	80,255	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 0.31%
Precincts				Population
James (H01)				2,089
Kavanaugh (H17)				4,381
Langley (206)				4,709
Lindsay (H07)				3,291
Phenix (H09)				5,251
Phillips (213)				5,876
Hankins (H03)				1,139
Smith (H21)				6,337
Sykes (H31)				2,026
Thomas (H08)				6,956
Tyler (215)				1,704

District 93	Total Population	79,654	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -0.44%
Precincts				Population
107 Loudoun (Part)				66,103
Blue Woods (H11)				5,381
Carter (H27)				5,771
Eagle Ridge (306)				6,191
Evergreen (112)				9,689
Hillside (105)				5,716
Hutchison (109)				6,853
Legacy (H04)				4,312
Marcey (108)				7,214
Mill Run (H13)				4,902
Pinebrook (H15)				4,724
153 Prince William (Part)				13,591
Battlefield (102)				5,676
Bull Run (103)				3,160
Evergreen (101)				3,192
Mountain View (H01)				6,563
Split precincts				Population
153 Prince William (partial precincts)				0
Sinclair (H14)				0

District 94	Total Population	78,555	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.82%
Precincts				Population
700 Newport News (Part)				78,555
Boulevard (202)				5,231
Charles (203)				5,778
Deep Creek (205)				3,765
Denbigh (H01)				6,560
Epes (102)				7,871
Hidenwood (208)				2,068
Jenkins (103)				6,616
Lee Hall (H08)				9,812
Nelson (210)				5,795
Oyster Point (H05)				1,277
Reservoir (106)				7,636
Riverside (212)				1,892
Riverview (217)				3,221
Sanford (213)				1,960
Warwick (215)				2,678
Wellesley (204)				8,221
Yates (216)				2,226

District 95	Total Population	80,613	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 0.75%
Precincts				Population

District 95	Total Population	80,613	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.75%
Precincts				Population
650 Hampton (Part)				33,921
Armstrong (106)				1,219
Bethel (212)				5,318
Bethel (204)				1,055
Kraft (208)				6,078
Mallory (118)				3,998
Tucker Capps (214)				6,256
Wythe (115)				2,330
700 Newport News (Part)				46,689
Briarfield (302)				1,287
Carver (303)				3,367
Chestnut (304)				1,587
Downtown (305)				2,178
Dunbar (306)				2,150
Hilton (209)				3,165
Huntington (307)				1,756
Jefferson (308)				2,009
Magruder (309)				1,610
Marshall (310)				2,908
Newmarket (311)				1,312
Newsome Park (312)				1,328
Reed (313)				3,315
River (314)				2,312
Sedgefield (315)				3,050
South Morrison (316)				1,173
Washington (317)				1,152
Wilson (318)				1,891

District 96	Total Population	80,595	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.73%
Precincts				Population
695 James City (Part)				5,011
Roberts A Part 2 (5012)				3,671
Roberts C Part 2 (5032)				1,370
700 Newport News (Part)				35,511
Bland (201)				1,396
Greenwood (110)				7,050
Kiln Creek (218)				6,622
McIntosh (301)				1,057
Palmer (211)				6,213
Richneck (107)				5,992
Windsor (109)				3,511
800 York (Part)				40,010
Dare (102)				6,953
Edgehill (303)				5,335
Harris Grove (302)				1,550
Harwoods Mill (401)				5,111
Kiln Creek (204)				3,291
Magruder (104)				6,083
Queens Lake (101)				3,061
Stafford (301)				3,069
Yorktown (102)				1,987

District 97	Total Population	79,905	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.13%
Counties and Cities				Population
101 King William				15,935
Precincts				Population
033 Cavalier (Part)				22,226

District [illegible]	Total Population	79,905	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.13%
Precincts				**Population**
[illegible]sburg (302)				703
Madison (201)				8,285
Montpelier (301)				5,008
Powell (102)				303
Ready [illegible]burg (101)				1,093
Woodford (303)				2,484
084 Hanover (Part)				15,068
Battlefield (301)				2,271
Black Creek (103)				2,021
Cold Harbor (103)				5,155
Elder [illegible]burg (102)				2,235
Pebble Creek (105)				2,285
[illegible]dgeway (505)				701
127 New Kent (Part)				10,230
[illegible]anfield (502)				1,705
Elham (501)				1,072
Kentwood (202)				1,518
Quinton (201)				1,813
Southern Branch (103)				2,128
Tunstall (102)				1,013
177 Spotsylvania (Part)				16,187
Black [illegible]rmac (102)				1,217
Massaponax (101)				1,519
Partlow (101)				3,721
Travelers Rest (103)				3,917
Split precincts				**Population**
033 Caledon (partial precincts)				0
Port Royal (301)				0

District [illegible]3	Total Population	79,829	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.23%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
087 Essex				11,151
073 Gloucester				36,858
097 King and Queen				6,945
115 Mathews				8,978
119 Middlesex				10,897
Precincts				**Population**
033 Caledon (Part)				1,738
Bowling Green (101)				1,738

District [illegible]4	Total Population	81,014	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.25%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
099 King George				23,584
103 Lancaster				11,391
133 Northumberland				12,330
159 Richmond				9,254
193 Westmoreland				17,151
Precincts				**Population**
179 Stafford (Part)				5,429
White Oak (103)				5,429
Split precincts				**Population**
033 Caledon (partial precincts)				1,561
Port Royal (301)				1,561

[illegible]	Total Population	78,050	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.45%

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District: 100	Total Population:	76,050	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.45%
Counties and Cities				Population
001 Accomack				33,364
131 Northampton				12,309
Precincts				Population
710 Norfolk (Part)				21,187
Azalea Gardens (512)				2,671
Barron Black (406)				3,931
Bayview School (501)				5,515
East Ocean View (503)				5,271
Little Creek (505)				3,090
Tarrallton (509)				1,609
810 Virginia Beach (Part)				8,310
Chesapeake Beach (037)				8,310

HB 5002
University of Richmond House Plan
Population Totals

District	Total Population	Target	Difference	Deviation
1	81,019	80,010	1,009	1.3%
2	82,053	80,010	2,043	2.6%
3	81,137	80,010	1,127	1.4%
4	81,101	80,010	1,091	1.4%
5	79,111	80,010	-899	-1.1%
6	81,623	80,010	1,613	2.0%
7	80,602	80,010	592	0.7%
8	80,345	80,010	335	0.4%
9	79,422	80,010	-588	-0.7%
10	81,034	80,010	1,024	1.3%
11	80,956	80,010	946	1.2%
12	81,393	80,010	1,383	1.7%
13	76,926	80,010	-3,084	-3.9%
14	80,546	80,010	536	0.7%
15	80,771	80,010	761	1.0%
16	78,882	80,010	-1,128	-1.4%
17	81,898	80,010	1,888	2.4%
18	79,430	80,010	-580	-0.7%
19	81,180	80,010	1,170	1.5%
20	78,943	80,010	-1,067	-1.3%
21	83,279	80,010	3,269	4.1%
22	79,274	80,010	-736	-0.9%
23	80,010	80,010	0	0.0%
24	78,906	80,010	-1,104	-1.4%
25	80,030	80,010	20	0.0%
26	79,121	80,010	-889	-1.1%
27	80,160	80,010	150	0.2%
28	81,471	80,010	1,461	1.8%
29	80,348	80,010	338	0.4%
30	80,650	80,010	640	0.8%
31	77,794	80,010	-2,216	-2.8%

32	78,459	80,010	-1,551	-1.9%
33	79,718	80,010	-292	-0.4%
34	80,795	80,010	785	1.0%
35	80,422	80,010	412	0.5%
36	76,153	80,010	-3,857	-4.8%
37	80,046	80,010	36	0.0%
38	82,832	80,010	2,822	3.5%
39	78,182	80,010	-1,828	-2.3%
40	77,754	80,010	-2,256	-2.8%
41	79,261	80,010	-749	-0.9%
42	77,186	80,010	-2,824	-3.5%
43	79,027	80,010	-983	-1.2%
44	82,505	80,010	2,495	3.1%
45	80,313	80,010	303	0.4%
46	77,836	80,010	-2,174	-2.7%
47	79,371	80,010	-639	-0.8%
48	76,919	80,010	-3,091	-3.9%
49	80,140	80,010	130	0.2%
50	77,884	80,010	-2,126	-2.7%
51	78,639	80,010	-1,371	-1.7%
52	78,056	80,010	-1,954	-2.4%
53	80,000	80,010	-10	0.0%
54	78,503	80,010	-1,507	-1.9%
55	78,812	80,010	-1,198	-1.5%
56	79,627	80,010	-383	-0.5%
57	79,859	80,010	-151	-0.2%
58	81,991	80,010	1,981	2.5%
59	78,769	80,010	-1,241	-1.6%
60	80,894	80,010	884	1.1%
61	80,414	80,010	404	0.5%
62	82,068	80,010	2,058	2.6%
63	80,025	80,010	15	0.0%
64	79,646	80,010	-364	-0.5%
65	80,580	80,010	570	0.7%
66	81,155	80,010	1,145	1.4%
67	76,019	80,010	-3,991	-5.0%

68	81,708	80,010	1,698	2.1%
69	82,640	80,010	2,630	3.3%
70	80,243	80,010	233	0.3%
71	80,522	80,010	512	0.6%
72	80,105	80,010	95	0.1%
73	80,270	80,010	260	0.3%
74	79,774	80,010	-236	-0.3%
75	78,675	80,010	-1,335	-1.7%
76	78,765	80,010	-1,245	-1.6%
77	79,695	80,010	-315	-0.4%
78	82,800	80,010	2,790	3.5%
79	82,401	80,010	2,391	3.0%
80	81,771	80,010	1,761	2.2%
81	83,677	80,010	3,667	4.6%
82	79,539	80,010	-471	-0.6%
83	80,597	80,010	587	0.7%
84	78,591	80,010	-1,419	-1.8%
85	76,503	80,010	-3,507	-4.4%
86	81,872	80,010	1,862	2.3%
87	80,537	80,010	527	0.7%
88	82,223	80,010	2,213	2.8%
89	83,881	80,010	3,871	4.8%
90	79,508	80,010	-502	-0.6%
91	77,182	80,010	-2,828	-3.5%
92	80,255	80,010	245	0.3%
93	79,654	80,010	-356	-0.4%
94	78,555	80,010	-1,455	-1.8%
95	80,613	80,010	603	0.8%
96	80,595	80,010	585	0.7%
97	79,905	80,010	-105	-0.1%
98	79,629	80,010	-381	-0.5%
99	81,014	80,010	1,004	1.3%
100	78,050	80,010	-1,960	-2.4%

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DISTRICT	Total Population	White	% White	Black	% Black	AIAN	% AIAN	Asian	% Asian	Hawaiian	% Hawaiian	Other	% Other	Multi	% Multi	Total Hispanic	% Hispanic
1	89,019	46,378	52.1%	3,305	3.7%	456	0.5%	532	0.6%	57	0.1%	436	0.5%	57	0.1%	981	1.1%
2	82,753	29,838	36.1%	3,412	4.1%	523	0.6%	244	0.3%	13	0.0%	229	0.3%	37	0.0%	4,461	5.4%
3	89,153	37,175	41.7%	2,734	3.1%	398	0.4%	425	0.5%	20	0.0%	260	0.3%	68	0.1%	615	0.7%
4	89,105	32,578	36.6%	21,653	24.3%	191	0.2%	918	1.0%	30	0.0%	535	0.6%	75	0.1%	4,161	4.7%
5	89,119	25,872	29.0%	5,908	6.6%	484	0.5%	409	0.5%	24	0.0%	3,335	3.7%	316	0.4%	7,670	8.6%
6	88,873	25,994	29.2%	2,963	3.3%	425	0.5%	873	1.0%	28	0.0%	449	0.5%	166	0.2%	3,975	4.5%
7	89,469	53,387	59.7%	3,315	3.7%	438	0.5%	1,176	1.3%	61	0.1%	738	0.8%	206	0.2%	3,271	3.7%
8	89,345	72,289	80.9%	4,488	5.0%	371	0.4%	2,063	2.3%	36	0.0%	709	0.8%	169	0.2%	3,656	4.1%
9	89,345	71,748	80.3%	5,473	6.1%	662	0.7%	421	0.5%	31	0.0%	1,094	1.2%	84	0.1%	2,913	3.3%
10	89,094	58,219	65.3%	19,919	22.4%	358	0.4%	450	0.5%	32	0.0%	2,181	2.4%	181	0.2%	7,367	8.3%
11	89,108	68,818	77.2%	10,722	12.0%	538	0.6%	1,016	1.1%	58	0.1%	1,942	2.2%	162	0.2%	5,341	6.0%
12	89,702	73,035	81.4%	8,049	9.0%	387	0.4%	930	1.0%	47	0.1%	581	0.6%	175	0.2%	5,615	6.3%
13	89,836	54,389	60.5%	8,913	9.9%	728	0.8%	4,201	4.7%	118	0.1%	7,228	8.0%	867	1.0%	12,856	14.3%
14	89,546	69,813	78.0%	5,941	6.6%	368	0.4%	819	0.9%	57	0.1%	3,135	3.5%	268	0.3%	3,139	3.5%
15	89,391	76,356	85.4%	3,816	4.3%	328	0.4%	813	0.9%	48	0.1%	3,112	3.5%	256	0.3%	3,362	3.8%
16	89,662	67,289	75.1%	8,154	9.1%	419	0.5%	947	1.1%	36	0.0%	3,411	3.8%	406	0.5%	3,382	3.8%
17	89,898	83,215	92.6%	2,618	2.9%	385	0.4%	1,049	1.2%	45	0.1%	1,011	1.1%	175	0.2%	2,777	3.1%
18	89,430	68,454	76.5%	12,606	14.1%	387	0.4%	1,628	1.8%	83	0.1%	1,841	2.1%	298	0.3%	6,228	7.0%
19	89,198	73,579	82.5%	3,584	4.0%	362	0.4%	853	1.0%	38	0.0%	598	0.7%	156	0.2%	5,318	6.0%
20	89,943	69,589	77.4%	4,881	5.4%	438	0.5%	2,092	2.3%	79	0.1%	3,478	3.9%	236	0.3%	9,648	10.7%
21	89,276	69,830	78.2%	5,112	5.7%	403	0.5%	1,963	2.2%	143	0.2%	1,761	2.0%	1,268	1.4%	8,777	9.8%
22	89,870	58,824	65.4%	21,870	24.3%	482	0.5%	968	1.1%	31	0.0%	830	0.9%	221	0.2%	5,998	6.7%
23	89,610	57,347	64.0%	23,902	26.7%	431	0.5%	2,496	2.8%	84	0.1%	1,376	1.5%	654	0.7%	8,377	9.4%
24	89,505	69,336	77.5%	10,539	11.8%	401	0.4%	1,183	1.3%	54	0.1%	1,429	1.6%	268	0.3%	7,956	8.9%
25	89,504	70,603	78.9%	6,869	7.7%	382	0.4%	841	0.9%	30	0.0%	1,341	1.5%	427	0.5%	7,843	8.8%
26	89,139	74,826	83.9%	3,714	4.2%	329	0.4%	953	1.1%	29	0.0%	2,145	2.4%	332	0.4%	6,258	7.0%
27	89,706	44,488	49.6%	27,594	30.8%	511	0.6%	2,804	3.1%	87	0.1%	3,829	4.3%	891	1.0%	8,512	9.5%
28	89,875	58,878	65.5%	18,882	21.0%	495	0.6%	2,488	2.8%	63	0.1%	3,946	4.4%	703	0.8%	9,794	10.9%
29	90,348	68,705	76.1%	9,718	10.8%	338	0.4%	1,617	1.8%	42	0.0%	4,532	5.0%	396	0.4%	7,328	8.1%
30	89,850	64,349	71.6%	10,413	11.6%	403	0.4%	1,456	1.6%	42	0.0%	3,306	3.7%	391	0.4%	9,199	10.2%
31	89,756	58,756	65.5%	15,270	17.0%	468	0.5%	5,888	6.6%	197	0.2%	5,764	6.4%	1,313	1.5%	16,376	18.2%
32	89,690	53,812	60.0%	8,938	10.0%	452	0.5%	12,485	13.9%	78	0.1%	3,116	3.5%	870	1.0%	8,469	9.4%
33	89,218	62,349	69.9%	8,361	9.4%	362	0.4%	5,284	5.9%	52	0.1%	4,158	4.7%	1,264	1.4%	9,844	11.0%
34	89,736	58,037	64.7%	9,881	11.0%	378	0.4%	11,405	12.7%	93	0.1%	3,173	3.5%	1,769	2.0%	5,401	6.0%
35	89,822	59,453	66.2%	3,892	4.3%	348	0.4%	16,611	18.5%	91	0.1%	2,487	2.8%	940	1.0%	6,750	7.5%
36	89,153	54,588	61.2%	8,992	10.1%	428	0.5%	10,647	11.9%	56	0.1%	3,624	4.1%	824	0.9%	9,349	10.5%

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DISTRICT	Total Population	White	% White	Black	% Black	AIAN	% AIAN	Asian	% Asian	Hawaiian	% Hawaiian	Other	% Other	Multi	% Multi	Total Hispanic	% Hispanic
37	89,264	52,796	59.1%	5,485	6.1%	517	0.6%	17,211	19.3%	85	0.1%	1,644	1.8%	526	0.6%	9,836	11.0%
38	89,837	45,778	51.0%	8,624	9.6%	427	0.5%	15,568	17.3%	65	0.1%	11,461	12.8%	716	0.8%	23,442	26.1%
39	89,182	44,806	50.2%	5,845	6.6%	407	0.5%	19,256	21.6%	58	0.1%	9,256	10.4%	914	1.0%	18,721	21.0%
40	89,196	44,169	49.5%	8,873	9.9%	387	0.4%	18,947	21.2%	114	0.1%	6,186	6.9%	1,320	1.5%	9,991	11.2%
41	89,261	50,503	56.6%	9,478	10.6%	399	0.4%	14,766	16.5%	112	0.1%	3,915	4.4%	1,088	1.2%	13,281	14.9%
42	89,196	65,235	73.1%	13,643	15.3%	419	0.5%	13,765	15.4%	120	0.1%	3,794	4.3%	1,020	1.1%	8,812	9.9%
43	89,227	68,944	77.3%	12,187	13.7%	382	0.4%	11,313	12.7%	91	0.1%	5,263	5.9%	1,047	1.2%	12,478	14.0%
44	89,365	67,281	75.3%	17,844	20.0%	359	0.4%	6,446	7.2%	115	0.1%	3,542	4.0%	778	0.9%	13,335	14.9%
45	89,393	59,660	66.7%	12,645	14.1%	329	0.4%	4,475	5.0%	69	0.1%	4,263	4.8%	1,052	1.2%	9,425	10.5%
46	89,836	39,491	44.0%	23,688	26.4%	476	0.5%	7,590	8.5%	111	0.1%	7,225	8.0%	1,255	1.4%	15,022	16.7%
47	89,341	56,861	63.6%	4,709	5.3%	430	0.5%	9,671	10.8%	59	0.1%	5,169	5.8%	1,642	1.8%	10,933	12.2%
48	89,379	65,398	73.2%	3,356	3.8%	361	0.4%	8,216	9.2%	57	0.1%	3,778	4.2%	1,213	1.4%	9,523	10.7%
49	89,163	46,756	52.4%	11,072	12.4%	401	0.4%	9,219	10.3%	109	0.1%	10,570	11.8%	836	0.9%	22,648	25.4%
50	89,994	50,208	55.8%	8,931	9.9%	341	0.4%	7,466	8.3%	115	0.1%	10,167	11.3%	766	0.9%	18,861	21.0%
51	89,639	44,804	50.0%	10,564	11.8%	337	0.4%	6,782	7.6%	101	0.1%	9,611	10.7%	1,440	1.6%	18,961	21.2%
52	89,258	35,388	39.6%	21,410	24.0%	311	0.3%	6,758	7.6%	128	0.1%	12,148	13.6%	1,225	1.4%	23,925	26.8%
53	89,508	51,786	57.8%	4,958	5.5%	453	0.5%	18,815	21.0%	78	0.1%	8,267	9.2%	815	0.9%	13,756	15.4%
54	89,603	37,418	41.8%	14,495	16.2%	361	0.4%	7,481	8.3%	105	0.1%	7,567	8.4%	611	0.7%	9,565	10.7%
55	89,852	47,375	52.7%	9,196	10.2%	354	0.4%	8,881	9.9%	33	0.0%	8,479	9.4%	1,218	1.4%	9,641	10.7%
56	89,621	39,413	44.0%	18,624	20.8%	457	0.5%	5,574	6.2%	79	0.1%	7,995	8.9%	1,481	1.7%	9,662	10.8%
57	89,959	36,750	40.9%	13,946	15.5%	464	0.5%	9,330	10.4%	56	0.1%	7,656	8.5%	1,858	2.1%	9,958	11.1%
58	89,361	49,447	55.3%	8,947	10.0%	516	0.6%	9,661	10.8%	62	0.1%	8,760	9.8%	1,968	2.2%	9,811	11.0%
59	89,164	63,476	71.2%	11,997	13.5%	504	0.6%	975	1.1%	38	0.0%	9,611	10.8%	1,763	2.0%	9,954	11.2%
60	89,864	51,798	57.6%	20,433	22.7%	382	0.4%	335	0.4%	18	0.0%	6,978	7.8%	1,921	2.1%	9,184	10.2%
61	89,688	37,305	41.6%	41,063	45.8%	269	0.3%	482	0.5%	40	0.0%	9,812	10.9%	1,317	1.5%	8,898	9.9%
62	89,368	47,814	53.5%	29,056	32.5%	1,358	1.5%	1,288	1.4%	168	0.2%	10,628	11.9%	1,256	1.4%	8,044	9.0%
63	89,213	39,280	44.0%	41,963	47.0%	338	0.4%	1,198	1.3%	69	0.1%	7,280	8.2%	1,085	1.2%	8,764	9.8%
64	89,686	64,943	72.4%	9,830	11.0%	445	0.5%	2,930	3.3%	38	0.0%	11,256	12.6%	1,244	1.4%	8,965	10.0%
65	89,364	56,870	63.6%	12,626	14.1%	484	0.5%	1,016	1.1%	58	0.1%	9,092	10.2%	1,218	1.4%	8,170	9.1%
66	89,168	59,419	66.6%	10,656	11.9%	412	0.5%	2,836	3.2%	49	0.1%	9,729	10.9%	1,067	1.2%	8,543	9.6%
67	89,309	47,958	53.7%	5,848	6.5%	332	0.4%	18,852	21.1%	38	0.0%	9,782	11.0%	1,499	1.7%	8,892	10.0%
68	89,706	66,794	74.5%	9,642	10.8%	337	0.4%	2,694	3.0%	44	0.0%	8,468	9.4%	1,727	1.9%	8,661	9.7%
69	89,946	25,231	28.1%	48,527	54.0%	351	0.4%	1,478	1.6%	119	0.1%	7,635	8.5%	1,505	1.7%	12,232	13.6%
70	89,241	26,542	29.7%	47,861	53.6%	387	0.4%	1,098	1.2%	77	0.1%	9,670	10.8%	830	0.9%	6,791	7.6%
71	89,522	33,792	37.7%	43,218	48.3%	394	0.4%	1,556	1.7%	58	0.1%	8,183	9.1%	1,321	1.5%	7,799	8.7%
72	89,115	58,153	65.3%	7,361	8.3%	369	0.4%	12,218	13.7%	40	0.0%	7,237	8.1%	1,737	1.9%	2,644	3.0%

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DISTRICT	Total Population	White	% White	Black	% Black	AIAN	% AIAN	Asian	% Asian	Hawn	% Hawn	Other	% Other	Mult	% Mult	Total Hispanic	% Hispanic
1	80,715	59,444	73.7%	12,538	15.5%	658	0.8%	4,389	5.4%	50	0.1%	3,171	3.9%	4,465	5.5%	6,168	7.6%
2	79,714	53,788	67.5%	17,428	21.9%	616	0.8%	3,566	4.5%	62	0.1%	1,309	1.6%	3,345	4.2%	4,723	5.9%
3	78,875	51,166	64.9%	20,435	25.9%	529	0.7%	2,419	3.1%	69	0.1%	947	1.2%	3,310	4.2%	3,366	4.3%
4	78,265	34,169	43.7%	31,995	40.9%	488	0.6%	1,786	2.3%	46	0.1%	727	0.9%	3,054	3.9%	3,973	5.1%
5	79,998	33,477	41.8%	33,783	42.2%	441	0.6%	1,566	2.0%	38	0.0%	1,108	1.4%	3,585	4.5%	3,876	4.8%
6	82,827	65,164	78.7%	12,168	14.7%	528	0.6%	2,654	3.2%	104	0.1%	974	1.2%	4,235	5.1%	3,119	3.8%
7	82,401	62,930	76.4%	13,814	16.8%	501	0.6%	2,108	2.6%	110	0.1%	826	1.0%	2,112	2.6%	2,611	3.2%
8	81,777	48,175	58.9%	22,063	27.0%	470	0.6%	3,753	4.6%	86	0.1%	1,589	1.9%	5,041	6.2%	4,561	5.6%
9	83,317	64,265	77.1%	11,462	13.8%	396	0.5%	2,814	3.4%	179	0.2%	1,649	2.0%	2,552	3.1%	3,705	4.4%
10	79,346	66,388	83.7%	8,623	10.9%	387	0.5%	2,643	3.3%	120	0.2%	1,079	1.4%	2,106	2.7%	4,213	5.3%
11	80,487	59,361	73.8%	13,340	16.6%	412	0.5%	4,629	5.8%	134	0.2%	1,605	2.0%	2,006	2.5%	4,850	6.0%
12	78,561	53,666	68.3%	22,583	28.7%	484	0.6%	2,340	3.0%	110	0.1%	1,360	1.7%	3,018	3.8%	3,483	4.4%
13	78,305	30,153	38.5%	9,476	12.1%	2,015	2.6%	25,315	32.3%	78	0.1%	11,641	14.9%	5,626	7.2%	11,264	14.4%
14	81,612	66,810	81.9%	7,623	9.3%	382	0.5%	1,232	1.5%	255	0.3%	1,860	2.3%	3,450	4.2%	7,218	8.8%
15	82,274	57,695	70.1%	16,103	19.6%	689	0.8%	3,219	3.9%	178	0.2%	1,816	2.2%	2,574	3.1%	8,663	10.5%
16	81,961	49,152	60.0%	24,313	29.7%	465	0.6%	2,279	2.8%	78	0.1%	2,268	2.8%	1,431	1.7%	5,714	6.8%
17	79,508	62,444	78.5%	12,208	15.4%	390	0.5%	2,283	2.9%	97	0.1%	866	1.1%	1,734	2.2%	3,651	4.6%
18	82,154	48,646	59.2%	21,011	25.6%	594	0.7%	3,926	4.8%	143	0.2%	1,919	2.3%	4,915	6.0%	4,573	5.6%
19	81,254	33,549	41.3%	41,475	51.0%	470	0.6%	2,735	3.4%	93	0.1%	1,156	1.4%	1,724	2.1%	3,423	4.2%
20	79,554	56,630	71.2%	6,297	7.9%	451	0.6%	13,793	17.3%	58	0.1%	1,781	2.2%	660	0.8%	5,583	7.0%
21	78,583	41,361	52.6%	25,196	32.1%	664	0.8%	3,136	4.0%	180	0.2%	2,148	2.7%	6,291	8.0%	6,367	8.1%
22	81,333	28,846	35.5%	47,215	58.0%	568	0.7%	1,723	2.1%	102	0.1%	1,243	1.5%	1,736	2.1%	3,406	4.2%
23	81,240	51,848	64.0%	23,861	29.4%	525	0.6%	3,180	3.9%	200	0.2%	2,386	2.9%	1,040	1.3%	5,839	7.2%
24	79,457	61,428	76.9%	14,696	18.5%	1,028	1.3%	1,780	2.2%	86	0.1%	880	1.1%	1,681	2.1%	2,394	3.0%
25	80,678	65,177	79.7%	10,933	13.5%	987	1.2%	940	1.2%	46	0.1%	651	0.8%	3,224	3.9%	1,853	2.3%
26	81,210	58,391	71.9%	16,575	20.4%	688	0.8%	853	1.1%	41	0.1%	1,211	1.5%	3,431	4.2%	2,644	3.3%
100	79,950	56,944	64.5%	20,341	23.0%	776	1.0%	1,850	2.5%	164	0.2%	2,276	3.0%	7,608	9.2%	6,511	8.3%

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1	64,508	50,041	77.6%	9,915	15.4%	365	0.6%	732	1.1%	23	0.0%	927	1.4%	1,505	2.3%	2,221	3.4%
2	58,963	43,193	73.2%	11,155	18.9%	422	0.7%	1,165	2.0%	38	0.1%	1,182	2.0%	1,808	3.1%	1,611	2.7%
3	64,532	41,219	63.9%	17,041	26.4%	384	0.6%	1,174	1.8%	59	0.1%	1,154	1.8%	1,501	2.3%	1,478	2.3%
4	56,805	42,831	75.4%	11,414	20.1%	328	0.6%	1,104	1.9%	39	0.1%	1,158	2.0%	1,931	3.4%	1,384	2.4%
5	57,881	40,249	69.5%	11,515	19.9%	309	0.5%	1,161	2.0%	39	0.1%	1,268	2.2%	1,940	3.4%	1,540	2.7%
6	66,933	51,847	77.5%	7,908	11.8%	335	0.5%	1,401	2.1%	73	0.1%	1,219	1.8%	2,150	3.2%	1,870	2.8%
7	66,565	54,273	81.5%	6,029	9.1%	338	0.5%	1,983	3.0%	80	0.1%	1,364	2.0%	2,518	3.8%	1,844	2.8%
8	63,308	51,015	80.6%	3,816	6.0%	286	0.5%	1,447	2.3%	28	0.0%	1,436	2.3%	1,280	2.0%	1,078	1.7%
9	62,916	50,418	80.1%	4,704	7.5%	343	0.5%	778	1.2%	24	0.0%	1,679	2.7%	1,970	3.1%	1,251	2.0%
10	64,430	47,975	74.5%	10,994	17.1%	379	0.6%	1,312	2.0%	42	0.1%	1,309	2.0%	2,419	3.8%	1,948	3.0%
11	63,884	48,981	76.7%	10,850	17.0%	354	0.6%	1,230	1.9%	34	0.1%	1,278	2.0%	2,357	3.7%	2,892	4.5%
12	66,248	50,789	76.7%	8,997	13.6%	360	0.5%	1,869	2.8%	33	0.0%	1,347	2.0%	2,852	4.3%	1,941	2.9%
13	56,482	40,484	71.7%	9,678	17.1%	484	0.9%	2,984	5.3%	38	0.1%	1,956	3.5%	2,358	4.2%	6,394	11.3%
14	62,871	48,475	77.1%	10,798	17.2%	380	0.6%	1,441	2.3%	28	0.0%	1,210	1.9%	2,539	4.0%	1,301	2.1%
15	62,127	52,853	85.1%	2,468	4.0%	430	0.7%	1,361	2.2%	31	0.0%	1,082	1.7%	1,921	3.1%	1,721	2.8%
16	61,440	53,263	86.7%	3,478	5.7%	334	0.5%	1,153	1.9%	28	0.0%	1,346	2.2%	1,838	3.0%	1,048	1.7%
17	63,716	57,936	90.9%	1,955	3.1%	344	0.5%	1,974	3.1%	26	0.0%	1,166	1.8%	1,315	2.1%	1,822	2.9%
18	58,487	52,819	90.3%	1,112	1.9%	390	0.7%	998	1.7%	61	0.1%	1,164	2.0%	1,953	3.3%	2,077	3.6%
19	64,818	56,127	86.6%	3,187	4.9%	421	0.6%	1,660	2.6%	34	0.1%	1,280	2.0%	1,941	3.0%	1,802	2.8%
20	64,877	57,269	88.3%	2,981	4.6%	316	0.5%	2,029	3.1%	23	0.0%	1,360	2.1%	1,899	2.9%	1,223	1.9%
21	62,481	48,644	77.9%	10,561	16.9%	381	0.6%	1,464	2.3%	32	0.1%	1,193	1.9%	2,206	3.5%	3,350	5.4%
22	62,386	43,630	69.9%	12,825	20.6%	378	0.6%	791	1.3%	27	0.0%	917	1.5%	1,848	3.0%	1,944	3.1%
23	64,790	48,306	74.5%	10,832	16.7%	370	0.6%	1,580	2.4%	39	0.1%	1,428	2.2%	2,235	3.4%	1,857	2.9%
24	63,328	56,251	88.8%	2,573	4.1%	580	0.9%	857	1.4%	36	0.1%	949	1.5%	1,082	1.7%	1,819	2.9%
25	61,784	50,323	81.4%	3,958	6.4%	354	0.6%	439	0.7%	31	0.0%	787	1.3%	907	1.5%	1,929	3.1%
26	61,811	57,956	93.8%	1,656	2.7%	340	0.6%	319	0.5%	18	0.0%	1,299	2.1%	823	1.3%	2,330	3.8%
27	59,900	39,344	65.7%	19,260	29.4%	454	0.8%	2,187	3.6%	54	0.1%	2,633	4.1%	1,968	3.0%	4,168	6.5%
28	61,265	46,184	75.3%	9,853	16.1%	481	0.8%	1,960	3.2%	96	0.2%	2,013	3.3%	1,681	2.8%	4,538	7.4%
29	60,814	52,733	86.7%	3,726	6.1%	388	0.6%	1,350	1.9%	31	0.1%	2,478	4.1%	1,588	2.6%	4,512	7.4%
30	58,191	48,789	83.8%	7,121	12.2%	464	0.8%	824	1.4%	65	0.1%	2,047	3.5%	1,881	3.2%	3,797	6.4%
31	53,210	39,180	73.6%	10,886	20.5%	441	0.8%	1,099	2.1%	131	0.2%	2,116	3.7%	1,557	2.9%	8,256	14.9%
32	54,227	38,767	71.5%	8,734	16.1%	270	0.5%	1,998	3.7%	36	0.1%	2,139	3.9%	1,283	2.4%	9,713	17.6%
33	55,612	44,268	79.6%	6,133	11.0%	318	0.6%	1,880	3.4%	42	0.1%	1,721	3.1%	1,248	2.2%	6,156	10.9%
34	57,564	42,862	74.5%	7,629	13.3%	295	0.5%	3,528	6.1%	44	0.1%	2,343	4.1%	1,863	3.2%	4,912	8.5%
35	60,022	45,252	75.4%	7,178	12.0%	224	0.4%	10,478	17.5%	61	0.1%	1,775	3.0%	1,054	1.8%	4,196	7.0%

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1	58,512	43,334	74.1%	4,043	6.9%	299	0.5%	7,548	12.9%	63	0.1%	2,336	4.0%	325	0.6%	5,705	9.8%
2	54,041	42,775	79.2%	4,575	8.5%	365	0.7%	11,141	20.6%	69	0.1%	2,226	4.1%	290	0.5%	7,284	13.5%
3	61,607	37,019	60.1%	8,278	13.4%	308	0.5%	11,985	19.5%	34	0.1%	2,250	3.7%	513	0.8%	12,148	19.7%
4	60,149	34,027	56.6%	9,813	16.3%	449	0.7%	14,749	24.5%	70	0.1%	2,447	4.1%	594	1.0%	11,781	19.6%
5	57,225	33,944	59.3%	9,238	16.1%	278	0.5%	15,703	27.4%	58	0.1%	2,884	5.0%	605	1.1%	9,874	17.3%
6	58,736	42,248	71.9%	3,498	6.0%	315	0.5%	11,856	20.2%	73	0.1%	2,442	4.2%	510	0.9%	7,248	12.3%
7	58,165	30,289	52.1%	9,671	16.6%	259	0.4%	14,478	24.9%	118	0.2%	2,478	4.3%	643	1.1%	8,381	14.4%
8	61,693	36,810	59.7%	9,958	16.1%	297	0.5%	8,470	13.7%	70	0.1%	3,231	5.2%	627	1.0%	8,856	14.4%
9	61,596	39,297	63.8%	12,863	20.9%	499	0.8%	4,618	7.5%	85	0.1%	3,678	6.0%	534	0.9%	10,642	17.3%
10	61,622	38,429	62.4%	8,365	13.6%	478	0.8%	7,667	12.4%	69	0.1%	3,221	5.2%	493	0.8%	7,164	11.6%
11	63,777	33,577	52.6%	10,274	16.1%	351	0.6%	8,345	13.1%	99	0.2%	3,256	5.1%	675	1.1%	11,150	17.5%
12	57,394	30,875	53.8%	9,830	17.1%	316	0.6%	7,213	12.6%	78	0.1%	3,202	5.6%	661	1.2%	9,767	17.0%
13	61,278	30,884	50.4%	7,902	12.9%	298	0.5%	9,273	15.1%	56	0.1%	1,946	3.2%	275	0.4%	6,244	10.2%
14	67,685	39,036	57.7%	10,502	15.5%	713	1.1%	7,814	11.5%	109	0.2%	3,261	4.8%	710	1.0%	12,253	18.1%
15	57,124	34,995	61.3%	5,870	10.3%	498	0.9%	3,676	6.4%	78	0.1%	2,771	4.8%	423	0.7%	12,417	21.7%
16	58,439	33,630	57.5%	12,608	21.6%	566	1.0%	4,710	8.1%	134	0.2%	2,236	3.8%	555	1.0%	9,654	16.5%
17	58,603	27,317	46.6%	14,807	25.3%	617	1.1%	4,899	8.4%	98	0.2%	6,153	10.5%	588	1.0%	15,803	27.0%
18	63,230	41,778	66.1%	3,804	6.0%	386	0.6%	14,274	22.6%	84	0.1%	2,134	3.4%	418	0.7%	8,698	13.7%
19	59,508	41,748	70.1%	2,536	4.3%	410	0.7%	1,844	3.1%	104	0.2%	1,822	3.1%	294	0.5%	4,351	7.3%
20	59,269	50,867	85.8%	1,170	2.0%	278	0.5%	1,165	2.0%	22	0.0%	634	1.1%	132	0.2%	5,822	9.8%
21	57,573	46,578	80.9%	1,664	2.9%	306	0.5%	614	1.1%	18	0.0%	391	0.7%	154	0.3%	904	1.6%
22	61,117	49,471	80.9%	1,824	3.0%	361	0.6%	5,504	9.0%	41	0.1%	1,672	2.7%	314	0.5%	3,641	6.0%
23	62,657	53,075	84.7%	1,220	1.9%	378	0.6%	1,242	2.0%	48	0.1%	723	1.2%	140	0.2%	1,703	2.7%
24	60,361	49,191	81.5%	1,162	1.9%	419	0.7%	186	0.3%	28	0.0%	466	0.8%	168	0.3%	1,287	2.1%
25	64,631	61,319	94.9%	1,537	2.4%	308	0.5%	239	0.4%	17	0.0%	377	0.6%	144	0.2%	816	1.3%
26	64,564	60,745	94.1%	1,317	2.0%	278	0.4%	351	0.5%	28	0.0%	308	0.5%	236	0.4%	1,621	2.5%
27	63,171	58,512	92.6%	1,903	3.0%	1,083	1.7%	286	0.5%	18	0.0%	1,178	1.9%	189	0.3%	2,708	4.3%
28	62,864	59,376	94.4%	1,044	1.7%	314	0.5%	670	1.1%	43	0.1%	673	1.1%	337	0.5%	1,820	2.9%
29	64,338	53,239	82.7%	1,361	2.1%	396	0.6%	2,282	3.5%	58	0.1%	882	1.4%	271	0.4%	2,481	3.9%
30	58,171	48,642	83.6%	1,541	2.6%	353	0.6%	2,219	3.8%	42	0.1%	999	1.7%	221	0.4%	1,956	3.4%
31	60,227	45,134	74.9%	1,134	1.9%	478	0.8%	8,762	14.5%	56	0.1%	1,096	1.8%	264	0.4%	2,401	4.0%
32	58,575	38,870	66.4%	3,641	6.2%	238	0.4%	13,298	22.7%	40	0.1%	2,147	3.7%	281	0.5%	3,460	5.9%
33	62,856	52,256	83.1%	2,566	4.1%	244	0.4%	2,468	3.9%	34	0.1%	1,028	1.6%	231	0.4%	2,554	4.1%
34	62,119	51,158	82.4%	1,813	2.9%	441	0.7%	1,789	2.9%	64	0.1%	5,841	9.4%	566	0.9%	8,543	13.8%
35	58,897	52,353	88.9%	1,701	2.9%	323	0.5%	918	1.6%	51	0.1%	2,435	4.1%	451	0.8%	4,096	7.0%

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71	60,519	28,418	47.0%	23,937	39.5%	353	0.6%	2,439	4.0%	91	0.2%	721	1.2%	649	1.1%	1,954	3.2%
72	58,102	42,784	73.6%	5,364	9.2%	199	0.3%	8,772	15.1%	20	0.0%	661	1.1%	302	0.5%	1,910	3.3%
73	56,528	40,179	71.1%	9,228	16.3%	344	0.6%	3,336	5.9%	63	0.1%	2,227	3.9%	246	0.4%	4,195	7.4%
74	50,905	27,869	55.1%	20,414	40.1%	262	0.5%	1,846	3.6%	29	0.1%	643	1.3%	181	0.4%	1,795	3.5%
75	61,698	40,391	65.5%	19,285	31.3%	289	0.5%	456	0.7%	33	0.1%	359	0.6%	179	0.3%	876	1.4%
76	58,264	28,527	49.0%	20,176	34.6%	334	0.6%	736	1.3%	32	0.1%	471	0.8%	247	0.4%	1,206	2.1%
77	59,612	26,941	45.2%	30,218	50.7%	535	0.9%	743	1.2%	60	0.1%	869	1.5%	378	0.6%	1,973	3.3%
78	60,622	48,236	79.6%	8,660	14.3%	632	1.0%	2,261	3.7%	98	0.2%	462	0.8%	273	0.4%	1,834	3.0%
79	61,277	37,825	61.7%	20,368	33.2%	393	0.6%	1,818	3.0%	67	0.1%	553	0.9%	453	0.7%	1,698	2.8%
80	61,287	31,091	50.7%	26,709	43.6%	504	0.8%	2,284	3.7%	57	0.1%	1,161	1.9%	480	0.8%	2,999	4.9%
81	61,596	41,599	67.5%	9,194	14.9%	434	0.7%	3,312	5.4%	114	0.2%	676	1.1%	528	0.9%	2,909	4.7%
82	63,196	53,768	85.1%	5,819	9.2%	447	0.7%	1,758	2.8%	91	0.1%	1,113	1.8%	300	0.5%	4,874	7.7%
83	63,245	48,721	77.1%	9,435	14.9%	556	0.9%	3,431	5.4%	108	0.2%	1,117	1.8%	377	0.6%	3,213	5.1%
84	58,218	34,259	58.8%	13,368	23.0%	527	0.9%	5,662	9.7%	108	0.2%	1,760	3.0%	534	0.9%	4,523	7.8%
85	51,464	34,533	67.1%	8,782	17.1%	343	0.7%	6,716	13.1%	64	0.1%	1,091	2.1%	423	0.8%	7,141	13.9%
86	61,234	31,211	51.0%	8,184	13.4%	297	0.5%	14,666	24.0%	56	0.1%	8,071	13.2%	649	1.1%	14,908	24.3%
87	59,756	42,007	70.3%	10,756	18.0%	791	1.3%	2,605	4.4%	200	0.3%	2,136	3.6%	1,197	2.0%	6,098	10.2%
88	58,579	41,542	70.9%	10,886	18.6%	673	1.1%	2,143	3.7%	110	0.2%	2,018	3.4%	667	1.1%	5,254	9.0%
89	63,777	28,313	44.4%	31,818	49.9%	535	0.8%	3,038	4.8%	108	0.2%	1,864	2.9%	1,101	1.7%	3,811	6.0%
90	64,256	29,823	46.4%	30,779	47.9%	313	0.5%	1,938	3.0%	78	0.1%	1,830	2.8%	497	0.8%	1,824	2.8%
91	58,530	37,864	64.7%	15,787	27.0%	648	1.1%	2,830	4.8%	104	0.2%	1,316	2.2%	981	1.7%	3,099	5.3%
92	61,479	27,156	44.2%	32,641	53.1%	535	0.9%	1,394	2.3%	71	0.1%	815	1.3%	719	1.2%	2,246	3.7%
93	53,940	38,761	71.9%	9,474	17.6%	278	0.5%	1,280	2.4%	51	0.1%	1,139	2.1%	351	0.7%	3,458	6.4%
94	59,811	39,883	66.7%	11,823	19.8%	499	0.8%	2,648	4.4%	134	0.2%	1,569	2.6%	855	1.4%	4,218	7.1%
95	59,148	23,741	40.1%	26,438	44.7%	647	1.1%	1,141	1.9%	68	0.1%	716	1.2%	796	1.3%	1,883	3.2%
96	60,440	40,482	67.0%	14,579	24.1%	455	0.8%	2,433	4.0%	132	0.2%	1,663	2.8%	696	1.2%	3,703	6.1%
97	60,687	46,364	77.0%	11,222	18.7%	731	1.2%	742	1.2%	28	0.1%	530	0.9%	749	1.2%	1,626	2.7%
98	63,186	50,776	80.7%	11,534	19.0%	695	1.1%	411	0.7%	36	0.1%	440	0.7%	218	0.3%	1,183	1.9%
99	63,778	48,901	73.8%	14,662	23.3%	531	0.8%	540	0.9%	52	0.1%	820	1.3%	722	1.2%	1,901	3.1%
100	61,992	41,425	67.3%	15,770	25.6%	588	1.0%	1,175	2.0%	115	0.2%	1,080	1.8%	806	1.3%	4,171	6.8%

HB 5002
University of Richmond House Plan
Election Data

DISTRICT	Rep. Gov '09	Dem. Gov '09	Rep. Lt. Gov '09	Dem. Lt. Gov '09	Rep. Att. Gen. '09	Dem. Att. Gen. '09
1	73%	27%	74%	26%	73%	27%
2	65%	35%	65%	35%	63%	37%
3	73%	27%	72%	28%	71%	29%
4	74%	26%	76%	24%	75%	25%
5	72%	28%	71%	29%	71%	29%
6	64%	36%	62%	38%	63%	37%
7	52%	48%	51%	49%	52%	48%
8	67%	33%	66%	34%	68%	32%
9	69%	31%	67%	33%	68%	32%
10	62%	38%	61%	39%	61%	39%
11	47%	53%	46%	54%	48%	52%
12	57%	43%	60%	40%	62%	38%
13	65%	35%	63%	37%	64%	36%
14	64%	36%	64%	36%	65%	35%
15	69%	31%	66%	34%	66%	34%
16	76%	24%	75%	25%	76%	24%
17	70%	30%	68%	32%	70%	30%
18	65%	35%	64%	36%	64%	36%
19	67%	33%	67%	33%	69%	31%
20	68%	32%	69%	31%	70%	30%
21	62%	38%	56%	44%	60%	40%
22	66%	34%	66%	34%	67%	33%
23	63%	37%	62%	38%	63%	37%
24	58%	42%	56%	44%	57%	43%
25	76%	24%	77%	23%	77%	23%
26	77%	23%	76%	24%	76%	24%
27	60%	40%	58%	42%	60%	40%
28	63%	37%	62%	38%	61%	39%
29	71%	29%	69%	31%	69%	31%

30	71%	29%	69%	31%	70%	30%
31	51%	49%	48%	52%	49%	51%
32	61%	39%	58%	42%	59%	41%
33	62%	38%	60%	40%	60%	40%
34	57%	43%	55%	45%	54%	46%
35	52%	48%	49%	51%	46%	54%
36	44%	56%	41%	59%	41%	59%
37	52%	48%	50%	50%	49%	51%
38	43%	57%	40%	60%	40%	60%
39	51%	49%	48%	52%	48%	52%
40	57%	43%	55%	45%	55%	45%
41	54%	46%	51%	49%	51%	49%
42	53%	47%	50%	50%	51%	49%
43	46%	54%	44%	56%	43%	57%
44	47%	53%	44%	56%	44%	56%
45	38%	62%	36%	64%	36%	64%
46	35%	65%	34%	66%	33%	67%
47	33%	67%	31%	69%	31%	69%
48	39%	61%	37%	63%	36%	64%
49	33%	67%	31%	69%	32%	68%
50	63%	37%	61%	39%	61%	39%
51	55%	45%	52%	48%	53%	47%
52	48%	52%	45%	55%	46%	54%
53	43%	57%	41%	59%	40%	60%
54	67%	33%	65%	35%	64%	36%
55	75%	25%	72%	28%	74%	26%
56	72%	28%	70%	30%	72%	28%
57	36%	64%	34%	66%	35%	65%
58	63%	37%	60%	40%	62%	38%
59	66%	34%	63%	37%	65%	35%
60	64%	36%	65%	35%	66%	34%
61	53%	47%	53%	47%	54%	46%
62	62%	38%	59%	41%	62%	38%
63	51%	49%	49%	51%	51%	49%
64	63%	37%	60%	40%	61%	39%
65	71%	29%	68%	32%	71%	29%

66	72%	28%	69%	31%	72%	28%
67	58%	42%	56%	44%	56%	44%
68	67%	33%	65%	35%	67%	33%
69	29%	71%	28%	72%	30%	70%
70	32%	68%	32%	68%	34%	66%
71	18%	82%	18%	82%	20%	80%
72	70%	30%	66%	34%	68%	32%
73	62%	38%	59%	41%	61%	39%
74	38%	62%	37%	63%	38%	62%
75	62%	38%	60%	40%	62%	38%
76	45%	55%	42%	58%	45%	55%
77	41%	59%	38%	62%	40%	60%
78	72%	28%	68%	32%	71%	29%
79	58%	42%	54%	46%	56%	44%
80	46%	54%	43%	57%	46%	54%
81	70%	30%	64%	36%	68%	32%
82	67%	33%	60%	40%	64%	36%
83	66%	34%	60%	40%	64%	36%
84	56%	44%	51%	49%	55%	45%
85	65%	35%	62%	38%	63%	37%
86	50%	50%	47%	53%	47%	53%
87	53%	47%	48%	52%	51%	49%
88	68%	32%	65%	35%	65%	35%
89	36%	64%	33%	67%	35%	65%
90	34%	66%	31%	69%	33%	67%
91	63%	37%	59%	41%	61%	39%
92	42%	58%	39%	61%	41%	59%
93	65%	35%	63%	37%	63%	37%
94	58%	42%	55%	45%	56%	44%
95	37%	63%	35%	65%	36%	64%
96	62%	38%	59%	41%	60%	40%
97	70%	30%	68%	32%	69%	31%
98	69%	31%	66%	34%	67%	33%
99	66%	34%	64%	36%	65%	35%
100	59%	41%	56%	44%	57%	43%

Plan last edited: 4/1/2011 3:37:49 PM Printed: 4/18/2011 11:16 am

District 1	Total Population	79,319	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -0.86%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
105 Lee				25,587
720 Norton				3,958
169 Scott				23,177
Precincts				**Population**
195 Wise (Part)				26,597
Appalachia (101)				2,825
Big Stone Gap (301)				6,627
Clinch Valley (101)				1,280
Dorchester (102)				1,029
East Stone Gap (302)				137
North Coeburn (201)				2,156
South Coeburn (202)				8,050

District 2	Total Population	83,753	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 4.68%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
027 Buchanan				21,098
051 Dickenson				15,903
167 Russell				28,807
Precincts				**Population**
195 Wise (Part)				11,855
East Pound (203)				2,584
Guest River (103)				1,586
St. Paul (403)				1,110
West Pound (104)				3,375
Wise (202)				3,881

District 3	Total Population	82,795	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 3.45%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
021 Bland				6,824
071 Giles				17,286
185 Tazewell				45,678
Precincts				**Population**
121 Montgomery (Part)				13,007
A-1 (101)				2,137
A-2 (102)				5,948
C-1 (701)				5,222

District 4	Total Population	80,912	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 1.13%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
520 Bristol				17,835
191 Washington				54,876
Precincts				**Population**
173 Smyth (Part)				8,201
Chilhowie (301)				3,887
Saltville (101)				4,314

District 5	Total Population	78,872	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.42%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
640 Galax				7,042
077 Grayson				15,533
197 Wythe				29,235
Precincts				**Population**
035 Carroll (Part)				3,055
Oakland A (10 B)				1,891

District 5	Total Population	78,872	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.42%
Precincts				Population
Old Land Dr (303)				1,991
E N Smyth Park				24,067
Adamsville (702)				2,787
Atkins (501)				2,973
East Park (101)				2,869
Kennedy (703)				231
Rich Valley (202)				1,503
Royal Oak East (601)				3,306
Royal Oak West (602)				1,594
Seven Mile Ford (201)				2,786
St Clair (302)				921
Stuart Street (702)				1,733
Wawasee (502)				1,868
West Park (102)				1,813

District 6	Total Population	78,270	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -2.17%
Counties and Cities				Population
155 Pulaski				31,872
167 Radford				46,398
Precincts				Population
035 Carroll (Part)				20,298
Dugspur (303)				733
Fancy Gap (301)				850
Galaxie (203)				1,976
Galaxville (502)				2,241
Hillsville B (201)				2,931
Hillsville C (301)				3,581
Hillsville D (101)				811
Laurelsburg (103)				1,055
Laural (501)				1,117
Laural Park (202)				1,113
Mount Rabbit (104)				1,689
St Paul (102)				2,054
Sylvatus (302)				1,338
Vaughn (503)				1,016
Woodlawn D (402)				3,097
Woodlawn E (503)				1,301
121 Montgomery (Part)				3
D-3 Part 2 (1032)				3

District 7	Total Population	80,782	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 0.96%
Precincts				Population
121 Montgomery (Part)				80,782
A-3 (103)				1,659
B-1 (201)				2,110
B-2 (202)				5,183
B-3 (203)				3,281
B-4 (204)				3,297
C-1 (301)				1,523
C-2 (302)				3,165
C-3 (303)				1,809
C-4 (304)				3,758
D-1 (101)				2,982
D-2 (102)				2,927
D-3 Part 1 (103)				3,560
D-4 (104)				1,562
D-5 (105)				3,362

District 7	Total Population	80,782	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.96%
Precincts				**Population**
[illegible]				11,361
[illegible]				1,347
[illegible]				7,824
[illegible]				5,588
[illegible]				8,132

District 8	Total Population	81,055	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.31%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
775 Salem				24,802
Precincts				**Population**
101 Roanoke (Part)				52,785
Bonsack Springs (107)				1,142
Burt Mountain (305)				840
Bottetourt Springs (201)				2,052
Castle Rock (305)				1,573
Catawba (101)				1,108
Cave Spring (503)				2,385
Crabtree Hill (501)				2,231
Grist Mill (306)				2,997
Gilmer (103)				2,130
Green Hill (106)				5,151
Mason Valley (102)				1,088
Mount Vernon (506)				2,151
Northside (101)				2,041
Oak Grove (304)				3,962
Ogden (501)				3,133
Penn Forest (502)				2,328
Peters Creek (105)				3,972
Poages Mill (302)				3,806
Wildwood (108)				2,167
Windsor Hills (303)				2,358
770 Roanoke City (Part)				3,168
Lee-Hi (035)				3,168

District 9	Total Population	78,880	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.41%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
063 Floyd				15,279
067 Franklin				56,154
Precincts				**Population**
113 Pittsylvania (Part)				7,447
Blackstone (302)				911
Callands (201)				1,860
Climax (206)				1,156
Sandy Level (204)				1,102
Swansonville (003)				2,280

District 10	Total Population	81,465	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.82%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
690 Martinsville				13,821
141 Patrick				14,990
Precincts				**Population**
089 Ham (Part)				6,151
Bassett No. 1 (501)				1,503
Bassett No. 2 (401)				1,501
Collinsville Number 1 (101)				1,883
Collinsville Number 2 (301)				3,819
Dan River Creek (102)				2,451

District 10	Total Population 81,465	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.82%
Precincts			Population
Byers Shed (005)			1,056
Fiddler (201)			1,573
Hardesty (502)			2,042
Fontaine (604)			2,250
Granville (102)			2,914
Hillsdale (602)			1,729
Horsepasture 1 (202)			2,367
Horsepasture 2 (203)			1,820
Mount Olivet (301)			2,987
Mountain Valley (305)			1,615
Mountain View (105)			1,661
Oak Level (501)			1,979
Ridgeway 1 (603)			3,242
Ridgeway 2 (601)			2,025
Scott's Fairground (103)			1,277
Spencer (203)			2,547
Stanleytown (503)			3,030

District 11	Total Population 76,957	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -3.81%
Precincts			Population
City Roanoke City (Part)			76,957
Eureka Park (020)			2,881
Fieldcrest Park (034)			1,968
Franklin Court (032)			1,089
Highland No. 1 (001)			3,215
Highland No. 2 (002)			3,095
Jefferson No. 1 (005)			6,112
Lincoln Terrace (016)			2,272
Melrose (019)			2,788
Montrose (017)			3,757
Peters Creek (018)			6,911
Raleigh Court No. 2 (026)			2,191
Raleigh Court No. 3 (027)			1,969
Raleigh Court No. 4 (028)			1,172
Raleigh Court No. 5 (029)			1,255
Raleigh Court No. 1 (021)			2,970
Timberlake (009)			5,736
Villa Heights (021)			1,950
Wasena (030)			1,687
Washington Heights (022)			6,380
Westside (023)			2,815
Williamson Road No. 1 (010)			2,703
Williamson Road No. 2 (011)			1,529
Williamson Road No. 3 (012)			2,050
Williamson Road No. 4 (013)			2,914
Williamson Road No. 5 (014)			3,124

District 12	Total Population 76,234	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -4.72%
Counties and Cities			Population
065 Alleghany			16,586
017 Bath			4,731
580 Covington			5,961
045 Craig			5,190
091 Highland			2,321
Precincts			Population
015 Augusta (Part)			21,450
Buffalo Gap (01)			1,995

District 12	Total Population	76,234	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -4.72%
Precincts				**Population**
Cedar Green (105)				2,131
Churchville Fire Station (304)				1,556
Churchville School (302)				1,962
Gravesville (103)				3,071
Hatchfield (301)				911
Esper (102)				3,178
Greendale (501)				3,088
Middlebrook (502)				1,569
Speedwood (503)				1,769
White Hill (504)				3,898
023 Beechcrest (Part)				17,342
Amsterdam (401)				2,353
Asbury (402)				3,851
Courthouse (402)				2,658
Eagle Rock (403)				1,251
Glen Wilson (404)				1,691
Mill Creek (302)				1,992
Oakdale (405)				981
Springwood (304)				1,391
Town Hall (406)				1,707
Troutville (404)				1,394

District 13	Total Population	81,966	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 2.44%
Precincts				**Population**
107 Loudoun (Part)				81,966
Ashburn Farm (102)				6,136
Blue Woods (111)				5,981
Buchanan (211)				2,686
Carter (117)				5,771
Cedar Lane (810)				12,173
Dulles South (113)				6,339
Eagle Ridge (306)				6,198
Evergreen (112)				9,089
Hillside (135)				5,716
Hutchison (109)				6,838
Legacy (116)				1,312
Little River (107)				2,668
Mercer (108)				7,211
Mill Run (115)				1,502
Patchwork (114)				1,721

District 14	Total Population	80,302	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 0.36%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
990 Danville				43,055
Precincts				**Population**
089 Henry (Part)				1,947
Axton (302)				2,135
Irisburg (303)				2,862
143 Pittsylvania (Part)				32,250
Bachelors Hall (702)				2,222
Brosville (606)				2,019
East Blairs (307)				2,137
Ferry Road (703)				814
Kentuck (401)				3,478
Mt Cross (705)				2,051
Mt Hermon (704)				4,136
Ringgold (305)				3,933

District 14	Total Population	80,302	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: +0.36%
Precincts				Population
Stacy Mill (003)				2,[illegible]
Tunstall (106)				[illegible]
Twin Springs (103)				[illegible]
West Blairs (108)				[illegible]
Whitmell (005)				[illegible]
District 15	Total Population	79,568	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.55%
Counties and Cities				Population
[illegible] Shenandoah				[illegible]
[illegible] Warren				[illegible]
District 16	Total Population	78,658	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.69%
Counties and Cities				Population
031 Campbell				51,842
Precincts				Population
[illegible] Pittsylvania (Part)				23,811
[illegible]				2,790
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
District 17	Total Population	78,278	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.16%
Precincts				Population
[illegible] Botetourt (Part)				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
023 Buckingham (Part)				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
161 Roanoke (Part)				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
770 Roanoke city (Part)				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]

District	17	Total Population	76,278	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -4.66%
Precincts					**Population**
	Williamson Road North (015)				2,161
District	18	Total Population	81,946	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 2.42%
Precincts					**Population**
	061 Fauquier (Part)				50,315
	Antioch (202)				2,226
	Baldwin Ridge (203)				1,319
	Bealeton (303)				5,753
	Broad Run (503)				2,910
	Cedarville (103)				1,769
	Courthouse (201)				1,532
	Kettle Run (101)				2,563
	Lees (102)				3,138
	Marshall (301)				3,865
	New Baltimore (502)				6,150
	Opal (105)				2,076
	Remington (302)				4,598
	The Plains (501)				3,234
	Warrenton (204)				3,987
	Waterloo (103)				5,291
	153 Prince William (Part)				25,631
	Abbey (406)				7,157
	Buckland Mills (110)				7,018
	Evergreen (401)				3,192
	Face West (412)				7,934
District	19	Total Population	79,238	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -0.96%
Counties and Cities					**Population**
	515 Bedford city				6,222
Precincts					**Population**
	019 Bedford (Part)				41,089
	Bedford Christian Church (703)				2,710
	Bedford County Fair (302)				2,381
	Bethesda Methodist Church (303)				1,252
	Big Island Elem School (502)				1,191
	Body Camp Elem School (201)				756
	Boonsboro Elem School (905)				2,762
	Boonsboro Rescue Inst (506)				2,800
	Chamblissburg First Aid Bldg (103)				1,170
	Forest Elem School (901)				3,155
	Forest Youth Athletic Assoc (304)				1,101
	Goode Rescue Squad (701)				2,020
	Huddleston Elem School (305)				1,301
	Knights of Columbus Bldg (303)				3,371
	Liberty High School (702)				2,990
	Montvale Elem School (203)				1,530
	Moorefield Elem School (601)				2,537
	New London Academy (301)				1,109
	Old Fellows Hall (504)				514
	Pleasant View (507)				131
	Saunders Memorial Brethren Church (603)				906
	Saunders Vol Fire Dept (205)				2,222
	Schultz Center (503)				1,350
	Shady Grove Baptist Church (602)				2,969
	Staunton River High School (202)				2,575
	Stark Springs (701)				892
	Thaxton Elem School (603)				2,008

District 19	Total Population	79,238	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.96%
Precincts				Population
Thomas Jefferson Elem School (102)				1,021
023 Belvoir (Part)				3,313
Buchanan (301)				2,871
Roaring Run (303)				712
103 Rockbridge (Part)				8,011
Airport (101)				1,911
Ben Salem (102)				1,220
Effinger (104)				802
Falling Spring (303)				715
Maury River (301)				1,680
Natural Bridge (302)				1,877
Plank Road (103)				973

District 20	Total Population	80,224	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.27%
Counties and Cities				Population
790 Staunton				23,746
Precincts				Population
015 Augusta (Part)				26,237
Fort Defiance (301)				3,970
Jolivue (101)				2,163
Mount Solon (303)				2,810
New Hope (202)				2,923
North River (302)				1,559
Verona (103)				5,353
Weyers Cave (203)				3,818
Wilson (403)				1,365
660 Harrisonburg (Part)				11,969
Southeast (103)				11,969
165 Rockingham (Part)				18,272
Cross Keys (306)				1,571
Edinburg (301)				2,960
Massanutten Springs (305)				1,430
Mauzy (Mauzy) (303)				2,708
North River (303)				1,788
Port Republic (302)				2,812

District 21	Total Population	83,021	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.76%
Precincts				Population
159 Stafford (Part)				53,921
Aquia (101)				7,172
Brooke (103)				7,208
Courthouse (102)				7,125
Drew (503)				3,051
Falmouth (502)				5,067
Gayle (504)				6,755
Grafton (501)				1,750
Griffis (503)				1,711
Hampton (703)				5,112
Hartwood (303)				1,193
Rappahannock (101)				1,723
Simpson (103)				2,757
White Oak (603)				5,139
Whitson (702)				5,036
Widewater (302)				8,269

District 27	Total Population	78,288	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.15%
Precincts				Population

District: 22	Total Population	78,286	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.15%
Precincts				**Population**
107 Lynchburg (Part)				28,286
Abenaki (208)				5,128
Belmont Ridge (815)				7,012
Cascades (210)				5,911
Claude Moore Park (212)				6,510
Countryside (213)				2,870
Dominion (811)				1,063
Farmwell Station (812)				5,376
Mercer Ridge (808)				5,028
Potomac Falls (209)				3,782
River Bend (207)				2,378
Russell Branch (809)				1,307
Selden's Landing (813)				7,254
South Riding (603)				6,210
Sugarland North (604)				1,750
Sugarland South (605)				5,086
Waller (816)				1,175

District: 23	Total Population	81,802	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.25%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
680 Lynchburg				7,808
Precincts				**Population**
109 Amherst (Part)				6,234
Madison (501)				6,234

District: 24	Total Population	79,004	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.26%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
530 Bluefield				6,860
678 Lexington				7,042
125 Nelson				15,020
Precincts				**Population**
005 Amherst (Part)				26,119
Amherst (801)				1,588
Coolwell (103)				1,192
Courthouse (201)				1,730
Elon (302)				3,598
Fenwick (102)				1,865
Montvue (301)				1,973
New Glasgow (102)				2,938
Pleasant View (303)				1,920
Temperance (202)				1,735
Wright Shop (101)				2,273
015 Augusta (Part)				10,980
Hawthorne (803)				2,395
Shelando (801)				2,533
Stuarts Draft (802)				5,152
163 Rockbridge (Part)				13,603
Collierstown (201)				1,361
Fairfield (101)				1,187
Goshen (501)				1,028
Highland Balfa (202)				2,306
Meadowview (502)				1,132
Mountain View (102)				2,499
Rockbridge (301)				1,310
Rockbridge Balfa (503)				[illegible]
Vesuvius (103)				985

District: 24	Total Population	79,004	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.26%
Precincts				Population
Vo-Tech (203)				8[illegible]
District: 25	Total Population	76,552	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -4.32%
Counties and Cities				Population
[illegible]ckingham				18,893
113 Madison				13,308
139 Page				24,042
165 Rappahannock				7,373
Precincts				Population
165 Rockingham (Part)				13,126
Elkton (301)				2,711
[illegible]-Elkton (301)				1,783
South Fork (303)				1,078
Stony Run (305)				2,950
[illegible]outh Run (302)				4,301
District: 26	Total Population	81,581	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.94%
Precincts				Population
165 Harrisonburg (Part)				30,915
East Central (102)				9,361
Northeast (301)				9,638
Northwest (201)				8,921
Southwest (202)				9,622
165 Rockingham (Part)				11,616
Bergton (104)				708
Bridgewater (401)				5,011
Broadway (101)				3,587
Dayton (301)				1,530
Eden (202)				1,956
Folks Run (103)				2,608
Lacey Spring (105)				1,611
Melrose (203)				3,655
Montezuma (102)				2,012
Mt. Clinton (204)				2,010
Mt. Crawford (103)				117
Onieda (207)				3,936
Plains (107)				3,002
Silver Lake (105)				4,962
Singers Glen (201)				2,015
South Fork (106)				1,658
Timberville (302)				1,932
District: 27	Total Population	81,027	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.27%
Precincts				Population
011 Fairfield (Part)				81,027
Bellwood (101)				3,869
Beulah (202)				5,650
Bird (203)				1,028
Chippenham (207)				2,731
Crenshaw (311)				5,171
Deer Run (302)				1,978
Falling Creek (205)				5,531
Five Forks (210)				5,571
Gates (201)				5,053
Genito (102)				7,850
Hobson Pointe (101)				2,185
Jacobs (204)				2,953

District: 27	Total Population	81,027	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.27%
Precincts				Population
La Prade (105)				3,925
Meadowbrook (206)				5,058
S. Manchester (306)				1,911
Salem - Huguenot (209)				5,068
Southside (213)				6,498
St. Luke's (212)				2,760
District: 28	Total Population	82,383	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.97%
Counties and Cities				Population
630 Fredericksburg				21286
Precincts				Population
177 Spotsylvania (Part)				38,998
Battlefield (701)				1,252
Brent's Mill (702)				1,048
Chancellor (204)				5,151
Hazel Run (302)				6,041
Piedmont (603)				1,817
Salem (601)				1,025
South Stafford (602)				10,258
Summit (301)				4,700
179 Stafford (Part)				9,689
Chatham (602)				5,497
Fern Farm (601)				1,892
District: 29	Total Population	79,606	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.51%
Counties and Cities				Population
840 Winchester				26,203
Precincts				Population
069 Frederick (Part)				53,403
Albin (202)				1829
Ash Hollow (602)				3,167
Cedar Creek (104)				2,936
Clear Brook (301)				2,886
Gainesborough (201)				2,252
Gore (102)				1,901
Kernstown (103)				2,707
Millbrook (601)				3,189
Nobs Town (302)				5,302
Parkins Mill (103)				8,265
Redland (203)				1,670
Russell (101)				3,277
White Hall (303)				5,223
District: 30	Total Population	82,994	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: [illegible]%
Counties and Cities				Population
047 Culpeper				[illegible]
137 Orange				33,861
Precincts				Population
177 Spotsylvania (Part)				2,824
Hyssop (204)				2,824
District: 31	Total Population:	82,002	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.47%
Precincts				Population
153 Prince William (Part)				82,002
Pell Air (606)				1851
Benton (203)				1953
Bexhill (205)				1,[illegible]

District 31	Total Population	82,002	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 2.49%
Precincts				Population
Finleyville (608)				6,206
Gastown (603)				8,159
Henderson (307)				6,500
King (206)				5,308
Ledge (207)				6,036
Marshall (202)				1,581
Mount Hope (605)				5,275
Mountclair (308)				5,312
Scalpeo (602)				3,071
Pathe (305)				1,158
Powell (211)				1,363
Saunders (201)				7,124
Washington-Radi (306)				3,600

District 32	Total Population	81,668	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 2.07%
Precincts				Population
10th Loudoun (Part)				81,668
Bulls Bluff (406)				1,671
Brandon Park (530)				3,113
Carl's Gap (204)				2,360
Cool Spring (505)				1,251
Dry Mill (503)				4,983
East Leesburg (502)				8,171
East Lovettsville (111)				2,820
Evergreen (408)				6,818
Greenway (405)				2,173
Harper Park (407)				6,320
Ticketts (403)				2,139
Newton-Lee (814)				8,269
Sanders Corner (101)				1,018
Straits Mill (501)				1,153
Stone Bridge (808)				1,980
Tolbert (110)				6,982
Waterford (102)				3,206
West Leesburg (501)				3,350

District 33	Total Population	76,518	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 4.36%
Counties and Cities				Population
043 Lake				11,031
Precincts				Population
009 Pro Lynch (Part)				21,932
Centralia (503)				1,640
Copers Valley (401)				1,131
Greenwood (603)				5,153
Newtown (502)				1,615
Shenandoah (402)				2,576
Stephens City (501)				3,457
10th Loudoun (Part)				37,582
Aldie (309)				1,232
Between the Hills (806)				515
Hamilton (301)				5,215
Heritage (812)				2,800
Hillsboro (303)				2,901
Middleburg (307)				1,685
Philomont (305)				2,567
Purcellville One (301)				4,172
Purcellville Two (310)				1,721

District 33	Total Population	76,518	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -4.35%
Precincts				Population
Round Hill (302)				2,952
St. Louis (308)				1,863
West Leesville (301)				3,691
Woolgrove (311)				3,133

District 34	Total Population	81,806	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 2.24%
Precincts				Population
059 Fairfax (Part)				7,027
Chain Bridge (301)				4,726
Chesterbrook (302)				3,258
Churchill (303)				2,178
Clearview (321)				5,781
Colvin (339)				3,210
Cooper (301)				2,983
El Nido (305)				3,151
Forestville (322)				1,231
Great Falls (306)				2,525
Hickory (328)				4,221
Kenmore (309)				1,906
Langley (311)				2,736
Magarity (326)				7,185
Salona (310)				3,023
Seneca (329)				1,117
Shreve (323)				3,059
Spring Hill (331)				3,012
Sugarland (327)				1,261
Tysons (731)				5,025
107 Loudoun (Part)				1,179
Lowes Island (6017)				3,503
Seneca (6006)				3,676

District 35	Total Population	78,790	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.52%
Precincts				Population
059 Fairfax (Part)				7,798
Eagle View (853)				6,693
Fair Oaks (818)				2,955
Flint Hill (202)				5,932
Freedom Hill (710)				3,338
Monument (852)				6,552
Nottoway (729)				5,159
Oak Marr (732)				5,086
Oakton (727)				3,361
Penderbrook (730)				5,316
Vale (914)				1,001
Vienna 1 (213)				5,196
Vienna 2 (214)				1,158
Vienna 3 (216)				2,981
Vienna 4 (218)				2,853
Waples Mill (916)				5,551
Westgate (219)				5,268
Wolftrap (226)				4,160

District 36	Total Population	78,153	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -4.82%
Precincts				Population
059 Fairfax (Part)				6,153
Aldrin (231)				6,352
Cameron Glen (238)				1,836

D-[illegible] 36	Total Population	76,153	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -4.82%
Precincts				**Population**
Hayswood (220)				7,058
Fox Mill (229)				6,062
Glade (223)				5,132
Hunters Woods (221)				3,362
Kinross (908)				6,314
North Point (233)				6,986
Reston #1 (268)				1,738
Reston #2 (269)				1,703
Reston #3 (222)				3,240
South Lakes (224)				5,681
Stuart (230)				1,828
Sunrise Valley (227)				2,378
Terraset (225)				6,918
D-[illegible] 37	Total Population	78,571	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.80%
Counties and Cities				**Population**
090 Fairfax city				22,565
Precincts				**Population**
059 Fairfax Part)				54,006
Blake (701)				8,118
Fairfax Ave (709)				1,252
Mantua (707)				3,021
Mosby (708)				6,834
Old Creek (109)				3,262
Pin Ridge (718)				1,169
Price (711)				3,107
Robinson (123)				6,304
Sidburn (120)				1,139
Villa (124)				3,201
Woodson (117)				7,911
D-[illegible] 38	Total Population	78,917	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.37%
Precincts				**Population**
059 Fairfax Part)				70,108
Bucknell (502)				1,980
Bellestone (503)				2,307
Brent Mar (520)				6,116
Brook Hill (521)				3,771
Edsall (527)				2,851
Fort Buffalo (703)				3,551
Graham (705)				3,591
Greenway (706)				3,050
Lincolnia (507)				6,215
Masonville (508)				3,013
Poe (523)				1,230
Ravensworth (511)				2,326
Saint Albans (513)				3,711
Sleepy Hollow (512)				1,978
Westlawn (515)				3,016
Weyanoke (516)				6,152
Whittier (521)				1,398
Willston (517)				6,123
610 Falls Church Part)				8,129
First Ward (601)				3,126
Fourth Ward (603)				2,391
Second Ward (602)				2,612

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District 39 Total Population 77,823 Ideal 80,010 Deviation: -2.73%

Precincts	Population
059 Fairfax (Part)	77,823
Allan (823)	2,217
Bryson (102)	5,503
Camelot (522)	1,788
Chapel (101)	3,156
Columbia (818)	6,502
Crestwood (115)	1,910
Garfield (817)	6,213
Glenarrying (120)	2,010
Heritage (106)	4,805
Hummer (519)	2,[illegible]
Kings Park (108)	1,331
Leewood (531)	1,183
Long Branch (122)	2,198
Lynbrook (118)	1,867
North Springfield - 1 (110)	3,671
North Springfield - 2 (111)	3,626
Oak Hill (113)	3,619
Olley (124)	2,051
Ravenswyth (115)	2,[illegible]66
Ridgelea (528)	1,027
Wakefield (116)	2,9[illegible]6

District 40 Total Population 76,622 Deviation: -4.23%

Precincts	Population
059 Fairfax (Part)	76,622
Bull Run (923)	2,801
Centre Ridge (901)	6,950
Centreville (918)	8,175
Clifton (803)	5,430
Deer Park (921)	1,876
Green Trails (919)	8,976
London Towne West (924)	8,811
Newgate North (849)	2,381
Newgate South (851)	1,095
Old Mill (925)	1,280
Popes Head (811)	1,378
Powell (926)	8,504
Virginia Run (915)	3,678
Willow Springs (851)	7,991

District 41 Total Population 78,225 Deviation: -2.23%

Precincts	Population
059 Fairfax (Part)	78,225
Bonnie Brae (126)	3,338
Burke (801)	7,062
Burke Centre (827)	7,071
Cherry Run (825)	3,887
Fairfax Station (805)	1,213
Fairview (105)	6,986
Lake Braddock (118)	6,805
Laurel (119)	5,611
Orange (824)	5,508
Parkway (842)	3,111
Pohick (811)	5,702
Sangster (838)	3,091
Signal Hill (125)	1,257
Terra Centre (139)	3,397

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District: 41	Total Population: 78,225	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.23%
Precincts			Population
White Oak (833)			1,911
Woodyard (845)			2,747

District: 42	Total Population: 81,840	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.29%
Precincts			Population
059 Fairfax (Part)			81,840
Cardinal (128)			3,791
Fountainhead (845)			1,861
Gunston (616)			9,933
Hunt (624)			5,115
Irving (827)			3,356
Keene Mill (129)			2,618
Laurel Hill (628)			6,993
Lorton (617)			1,353
Lorton Station (622)			6,871
Newington (618)			7,713
Saratoga (626)			7,715
Silverbrook (839)			1,716
South County (629)			1,910
South Run (850)			2,017
Valley (812)			1,283
West Springfield (840)			1,170

District: 43	Total Population: 78,088	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.40%
Precincts			Population
059 Fairfax (Part)			78,088
Belvoir (619)			5,383
Bush Hill (801)			1,703
Clermont (123)			3,829
Franconia (803)			5,016
Hayfield (806)			3,830
Huntley (621)			3,677
Island Creek (127)			3,893
Kingstowne (623)			5,771
Lane (839)			5,322
Lorton Center (625)			3,130
Pioneer (809)			9,105
Rose Hill (810)			6,812
Van Dorn (122)			5,613
Villages (120)			5,121
Virginia Hills (811)			2,270
Walton (125)			3,398

District: 44	Total Population: 79,883	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.16%
Precincts			Population
059 Fairfax (Part)			79,883
Belle Haven (601)			3,111
Buckhall (603)			7,242
Fairfield (613)			12,582
Fort Hunt (605)			2,822
Groveton (805)			11,159
Hollin Hall (606)			2,111
Huntington (607)			5,781
Sherwood (610)			1,112
Stratford (611)			1,505
Waynewood (612)			1,911
Westgate (613)			4,102
Whitman (614)			2,705

District: 44	Total Population	79,883	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.16%
Precincts				Population
Woodlawn (027)				8,222
Woodley (015)				5,164

District: 45	Total Population	78,709	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.63%
Precincts				Population
510 Alexandria (Part)				53,076
Agudas Achim Synagogue (203)				3,052
Blessed Sacrament Church (201)				3,162
Chinquapin Park Recreation Center (206)				1,550
City Hall (102)				3,021
Douglas Macarthur School (205)				5,136
Durant Center (110)				1,501
Fire Department Headquarters (109)				5,094
George Mason School (202)				3,516
George Washington Middle School (108)				3,950
Lyles-Crouch School (103)				3,080
Maury School (204)				3,602
013 Arlington (Part)				10,292
Abingdon (022)				3,738
Barrington (012)				3,693
Shirlington (014)				2,861
059 Fairfax (Part)				15,341
Ballenger (602)				2,762
Cameron (502)				1,650
Glen Carlyn (621)				2,958
Kirkside (608)				2,705
Marlan (609)				2,930
Mount Eagle (608)				2,337

District: 46	Total Population	77,235	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -3.47%
Precincts				Population
510 Alexandria (Part)				70,647
Cameron Station Community Center (306)				4,832
Charles E. Beatley Library (303)				5,689
James K. Polk School (209)				7,382
John Adams School (305)				9,763
Nova Arts Center (2908)				6,471
Patrick Henry Rec Center (302)				5,072
Samuel Tucker School (301)				8,851
South Post (307)				5,351
St. James Church (210)				2,811
Temple Beth El Synagogue (207)				5,105
William Ramsey School (304)				9,181
059 Fairfax (Part)				6,588
Skyline (520)				6,588

District: 47	Total Population	78,184	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.28%
Precincts				Population
013 Arlington (Part)				78,184
Arlington Forest (025)				3,120
Arlington View (038)				4,761
Ashlawn (039)				2,665
Ashton Heights (002)				4,154
Ballston (004)				2,887
Barcroft (005)				3,912

[illegible]	Total Population	78,184	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.28%
Precincts				Population
Buckingham (015)				6,126
Central (016)				1,939
Clarendon (011)				2,801
Dominion Hills (029)				3,565
Ellington (026)				5,169
Glen Carlyn (013)				2,751
Jefferson (027)				3,429
Lexington (031)				3,007
Lyon Park (015)				3,706
Monroe (019)				2,387
Nelson Knolls (017)				3,765
Ashton (054)				965
Virginia Square (010)				3,168
Westover (023)				2,941
Woodbury (041)				5,075

[illegible] 49	Total Population	83,331	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 4.15%
Precincts				Population
013 Arlington (Part)				83,331
Aurora Hills (039)				2,301
Barcroft (007)				3,889
Courthouse (018)				3,033
Crystal City (006)				3,866
Crystal Plaza (040)				1,069
Dawson (041)				3,068
East Falls Church (011)				2,530
Hume (008)				5,132
Lyon Village (046)				3,705
Madison (035)				3,890
Marshall (036)				1,001
Nottingham (037)				3,321
Park Lane (018)				1,538
Rock Spring (033)				3,733
Rosslyn (014)				5,561
Hamilton (020)				3,602
Virginia Highlands (021)				5,049
Wilson (016)				5,927
Woodlawn (024)				5,228
Yorktown (031)				3,375

[illegible] 19	Total Population	78,871	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.42%
Precincts				Population
510 Alexandria (Part)				16,213
Cora Kelley Center (106)				8,752
Mt. Vernon Recreation Center (107)				7,516
013 Arlington (Part)				35,820
Arlington (001)				5,700
Arlington Mill (043)				10,951
Claremont (028)				5,801
Columbia (009)				4,549
Four Mile Run (017)				2,843
Glebe (033)				4,929
Oakridge (032)				5,216
059 Fairfax (Part)				26,838
Railroad (501)				7,072
Silver Forest #2 (529)				3,430
Silver Forest (505)				3,981

District	49	Total Population	78,871	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.42%
Precincts					Population
Holmes #1 (506)					5,521
Holmes #2 (530)					3,103
Pat/Lawn (510)					8,305
District	50	Total Population	82,586	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: +3.22%
Counties and Cities					Population
683 Manassas					37,821
685 Manassas Park					11,273
Precincts					Population
153 Prince William (Part)					33,492
Parkside (105)					6,505
Pr William A (006)					585
Sinclair (101)					6,758
Stonewall (105)					6,053
Westgate (107)					7,908
District	51	Total Population	83,623	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 4.52%
Precincts					Population
153 Prince William (Part)					83,623
Bethel (506)					6,169
Buckhall (103)					3,569
Chinn (507)					1,037
Civic Center (601)					5,022
Dale (601)					5,177
Kerrydale (607)					5,005
Kilby (707)					1,082
Lake Ridge (501)					5,023
Marumsco (204)					5,256
Mohican (505)					1,170
Occoquan (502)					7,882
Old Bridge (503)					1,212
Penn (210)					3,143
Rockledge (501)					1,987
Signal Hill (111)					1,172
Springwoods (508)					3,161
Westridge (208)					6,360
District	52	Total Population	81,592	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 1.98%
Precincts					Population
153 Prince William (Part)					81,592
Belmont (701)					6,179
Dumfries (301)					1,961
Featherstone (701)					8,682
Freedom (609)					1,335
Graham Park (303)					7,157
Library (702)					8,073
Lynn (703)					6,630
Potomac (302)					1,175
Potomac View (705)					1,311
Quantico (301)					5,963
Rippon (706)					9,031
River Oaks (708)					6,681
Swans Creek (311)					5,108
District	53	Total Population	77,965	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -2.56%
Precincts					Population
059 Fairfax (Part)					71,662

District 53	Total Population 77,965	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -2.56%
Precincts			Population
Hancock (307)			3,360
Kilmer (733)			5,260
Kirby (310)			3,013
Longfellow (312)			3,861
Marshall (708)			4,082
McLean (314)			3,382
Mumford (721)			1,173
Pannat (315)			5,251
Pine Spring (710)			1,655
Stiver (712)			1,927
Stanwood (719)			1,567
Thornton (720)			2,282
Timber Lane (713)			5,808
Walker (714)			5,081
Walnut Hill - 1 (525)			1,161
Walnut Hill - 2 (728)			1,162
Westhampton (317)			3,895
Westmoreland (318)			2,030
Woodburn (717)			3,258
610 Falls Church (Part)			3,903
Fifth Ward (605)			1,903
Third Ward (603)			2,000

District 54	Total Population 82,824	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 3.52%
Precincts			Population
033 Caroline (Part)			19,712
Chilesburg (302)			703
Madison (201)			8,285
Mattaponi (501)			5,068
Penola (402)			303
Ready Church (401)			1,063
101 King William (Part)			6,152
West (301)			3,391
Mangohick (501)			3,058
177 Spotsylvania (Part)			30,030
Belmont (501)			3,218
Blades Corner (102)			1,217
Buck (505)			1,980
Brokenburg (502)			1,170
Courthouse (503)			3,337
Fairview (703)			8,870
Frazers Gate (402)			5,337
Lee Hill (403)			5,782
Massaponax (104)			1,510
Parthia (101)			3,721
Todds Tavern (503)			1,988
Travelers Rest (103)			3,917
Wilderness (202)			3,006

District 55	Total Population 79,012	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.25%
Precincts			Population
085 Hanover (Part)			30,042
Ashcake (103)			2,419
Mildand (101)			1,224
Mize (301)			5,863
Rockahan (201)			8,185
Shady (202)			4,713

District	55	Total Population	79,012	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.25%
Precincts					Population
	Chickahominy (302)				2,935
	Ivy (301)				3,169
	Coal Spring (305)				3,261
	Courthouse (206)				1,730
	Ehrhart (701)				2,870
	Farmington (701)				2,993
	Greenbrook (506)				2,906
	Hobbs's Hill (201)				1,805
	Huntington (601)				2,808
	Laurel Meadow (507)				3,261
	Mechanicsville (603)				3,551
	Montpelier (702)				3,109
	Rockville (703)				2,786
	Rural Point (502)				2,073
	Shady Grove (303)				1,770
	Sinking Hill (501)				3,107
	Stonewall Jackson (602)				3,899
	Stony Run (207)				973
	Valley (601)				1,751
	Wilmington Parish (203)				3,218
District	56	Total Population	81,210	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 1.50%
Counties and Cities					Population
	075 Goochland				21,717
	109 Louisa				33,153
Precincts					Population
	087 Henrico (Part)				26,340
	Gateway (301)				2,929
	Nuckols Farm (307)				1,597
	Rivers Edge (317)				3,711
	Sadler (310)				1,013
	Shady Grove (311)				1,811
	Short Pump (318)				5,730
District	57	Total Population	76,557	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -4.32%
Counties and Cities					Population
	820 Waynesboro				21,006
Precincts					Population
	003 Albemarle (Part)				12,987
	Baffinfield (201)				1,370
	Brownsville (601)				1,032
	Crozet (601)				5,505
	Early's Mill (603)				3,981
	East Ivy (301)				3,589
	Free Union (602)				2,064
	Glenthorne (203)				1,751
	Ivy (301)				1,025
	Jack Jouett (201)				3,182
	Northside (106)				3,031
	Stevensons Hill (202)				5,260
	Yellow Mountain (605)				951
	015 Augusta (Part)				12,591
	Cannons (201)				4,839
	Downs (801)				2,941
	Fishersville (802)				1811
District	58	Total Population	77,164	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -3.56%

District 58	Total Population	77,164	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -3.56%
Counties and Cities				Population
620 Halifax				13,175
Precincts				Population
603 Altavista (Part)				33,689
Aaron-Hurt (103)				1,131
Brandylands (103)				2,221
Burnley (505)				2,118
Dunkley (505)				2,697
Five Bridges (503)				1,555
Hollymead (503)				6,082
Keswick (501)				1,962
Stone Robinson (106)				3,616
Stony Point (502)				2,108
Woodbrook (104)				3,596
District 59	Total Population	82,463	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.07%
Counties and Cities				Population
029 Buckingham				17,146
049 Cumberland				10,052
065 Henrico				25,691
Precincts				Population
603 Altavista (Part)				22,321
Dale (105)				8,105
Country Green (303)				2,912
Montvale (102)				2,369
Perrow (103)				2,396
Red Hill (302)				1,913
Sweetwater (101)				2,432
117 Prince Edward (Part)				7,293
Farmville (101)				4,592
Lockett (201)				2,701
District 60	Total Population	79,918	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.11%
Counties and Cities				Population
011 Appomattox				14,973
029 Buckingham				12,586
063 Halifax				38,231
Precincts				Population
117 Prince Edward (Part)				10,118
Buffalo-Hampden (302)				1,317
Camp (304)				1,622
Darlington Heights (301)				1,895
Hampden (101)				3,031
High (201)				1,800
Mt Pleasant (302)				1,934
Prospect (201)				2,078
West End (301)				3,131
District 61	Total Population	82,728	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.40%
Counties and Cities				Population
007 Amelia				12,690
111 Lunenburg				12,914
117 Mecklenburg				32,727
135 Nottoway				15,853
Precincts				Population
925 Brunswick (Part)				1,547
Powhatan (901)				8,111

District	61	Total Population	82,728	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.40%
Precincts					Population
	Dinwiddie (201)				523
	Rock Store (102)				1,303
	Tillman (103)				1,117
	081 Chesterfield (Part)				1,727
	Wagstaff (306)				1,727

District	62	Total Population	80,391	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.48%
Counties and Cities					Population
	036 Hanover County				75,290
	670 Hopewell				22,591
	730 Petersburg				32,725
Precincts					Population
	081 Chesterfield (Part)				11,881
	Dutch Gap (110)				2,839
	Elizabeth Scott (109)				7,917
	Ettrick (103)				1,803

District	63	Total Population	79,996	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.02%
Counties and Cities					Population
	053 Dinwiddie				28,691
	730 Petersburg				35,420
Precincts					Population
	081 Chesterfield (Part)				17,317
	Enon (301)				7,837
	Midlothian (303)				9,480
	570 Colonial Heights (Part)				9,278
	Fort (901)				3,686
	Third (903)				5,592

District	64	Total Population	80,520	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.64%
Counties and Cities					Population
	181 Surry				7,058
	830 Williamsburg				11,998
Precincts					Population
	093 Isle of Wight (Part)				29,175
	Battlett (201)				1,112
	Carrollton (702)				3,872
	Courthouse (101)				2,283
	Orbit (103)				1,078
	Pons (302)				3,561
	Rushmere (301)				2,911
	Smithfield (101)				7,753
	Windsor (402)				3,295
	095 James City (Part)				30,219
	Berkeley A Part 1 (101)				1,719
	Berkeley A Part 2 (1012)				0
	Berkeley B Part 1 (1021)				1,120
	Berkeley B Part 2 (1022)				3,315
	Berkeley C (103)				1,798
	Jamestown A (201)				1821
	Jamestown B (202)				5,512
	Powhatan C (303)				9,904

District	65	Total Population	83,186	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.97%
Counties and Cities					Population
	145 Powhatan				28,046

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District: 65	Total Population	83,186	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.97%
Precincts				Population
011 Chesterfield (Part)				55,110
Brandermill (703)				13,776
Evergreen (312)				7,232
Midlothian (503)				8,103
Salisbury (507)				2,176
Skinquarter (309)				5,003
Stockton (306)				6,195
Swift Creek (311)				3,061
Tomahawk (310)				3,951
Watkins (913)				1,210
Woodridge (313)				1,977
				1,960

District: 66	Total Population	82,585	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.22%
Precincts				Population
011 Chesterfield (Part)				71,117
Bailey Bridge (315)				5,910
Beach (305)				1,070
Birkdale (314)				1,110
Canyon (112)				3,860
Cosby (307)				5,811
Ecoff (408)				5,075
Harrowgate (106)				7,023
Iron Bridge (111)				6,131
Nash (211)				1,960
North Chester (104)				1,875
South Chester (102)				5,788
Spring Run (316)				1,960
Wells (107)				1,817
Winfrees Store (301)				5,152
570 Colonial Heights (Part)				11,138
Fifth (605)				3,168
Fourth (604)				1,681
Second (602)				3,289

District: 67	Total Population	77,656	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.94%
Precincts				Population
050 Lanier (Part)				77,656
Brookfield (902)				8,055
Centerpointe (831)				7,062
Cub Run (903)				5,025
Dulles (901)				3,690
Fairlakes (843)				5,210
Franklin (905)				1,758
Greenbriar East (836)				6,222
Greenbriar West (837)				1,969
Lees Corner (929)				1,200
Lees Corner West (927)				5,610
London Towne East (910)				2,711
Navy (911)				5,651
Poplar Tree (928)				3,982
Rocky Run (913)				5,892
Stone (917)				5,951

District: 68	Total Population	81,345	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.67%
Precincts				Population
011 Chesterfield (Part)				13,078

District 58	Total Population 81,345	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 1.67%
Precincts			Population
Edgedale (508)			3,361
Black Heath (511)			2,589
Bon Air (505)			3,804
Cranbrook (509)			2,732
Greenfield (506)			4,116
Hagerman (501)			3,698
Reams (508)			6,138
Robins (504)			5,278
Shenandoah (513)			4,206
Sycamore (510)			1,214
Westcliff (510)			2,611
760 Richmond city (Part)			38,267
101 (101)			5,226
102 (102)			1,536
104 (104)			2,352
105 (105)			2,216
106 (106)			2,378
111 (111)			2,014
112 (112)			1,591
113 (113)			2,034
114 (114)			3,388
201 (201)			2,980
109 (109)			1,051
110 (110)			1,993
113 (113)			3,308

District 65	Total Population 77,534	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -3.09%
Precincts			Population
918 Chesterfield (Part)			23,227
Beaufont (513)			2,210
Belmont (206)			3,999
Chestwood (502)			2,006
Davis (515)			5,935
Manchester (109)			1,818
Providence (101)			1,229
760 Richmond city (Part)			51,111
101 (101)			1,700
112 (112)			3,191
501 (501)			2,561
503 (503)			3,518
504 (504)			5,086
509 (509)			3,692
510 (510)			3,156
610 (610)			3,633
802 (802)			2,092
810 (810)			3,659
902 (902)			3,062
908 (908)			2,592
909 (909)			3,085
910 (910)			4,181
911 (911)			1,790
Split precincts			Population
760 Richmond city (partial precincts)			2,893
802 (802)			1,141
811 (811)			1,752

District 70	Total Population 79,380	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -0.79%

District 70	Total Population 79,380	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -0.79%
Precincts			Population
011 (Litchfield (Part))			9,160
Dewey + Bluff (105)			9,160
087 Lemont (Part)			30,111
Central Gardner (206)			3,728
Fairview (506)			3,713
Eldorman (509)			3,932
Mecum (510)			2,711
Mayfield (511)			2,813
Montrose (512)			1,277
Ruff (519)			6,733
Sullivan (516)			2,174
760 Richmond city (Part)			33360
508 (508)			1,511
609 (609)			2,180
701 (701)			3,872
702 (702)			1,004
703 (703)			3,315
705 (705)			2,911
806 (806)			5,050
812 (812)			1,629
813 (813)			2,773
903 (903)			6,186
Split precincts			Population
760 Richmond city (partial precincts)			5,110
802 (802)			2,907
811 (811)			2,233

District 71	Total Population 78,707	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.63%
Precincts			Population
087 Lemont (Part)			1,507
Hilliard (107)			1,733
Strafford Hall (221)			788
Stuart Court (113)			2,076
760 Richmond city (Part)			72,110
203 (203)			2,002
206 (206)			2,797
207 (207)			3,182
208 (208)			3,252
211 (211)			5,295
212 (212)			2,790
213 (213)			1,315
301 (301)			2,500
302 (302)			2,087
303 (303)			1,505
304 (304)			3,602
305 (305)			2,270
306 (306)			1,813
307 (307)			2,161
308 (308)			2,215
309 (309)			1,788
505 (505)			2,703
602 (602)			6,916
603 (603)			2,468
604 (604)			2,564
606 (606)			3,177
607 (607)			2,176

District: 71	Total Population	76,707	Ideal	80,010	Deviation: -4.13%
Precincts					Population
70o (70o)					1,571
70* (70*)					5,662

District: 72	Total Population	83,135	Ideal	80,010	Deviation: 3.91%
Precincts					Population
087 Henrico (Part)					83,135
Byrd (101)					3,570
Colonial (302)					3,041
Crockett (101)					5,611
Dayton (301)					3,026
Glen Allen (103)					1,866
Godwin (105)					2,863
Hungary Creek (110)					5,765
Hunton (108)					1,310
Innsbrook (301)					3,886
Jackson Davis (305)					2,711
Lakewood (106)					3,072
Lauderdale (107)					1,281
Longan (111)					1,791
Pinchbeck (111)					1,896
Pocahontas (308)					3,511
Randolph (219)					3[illegible]
Ridenfield (112)					1,122
Springfield (313)					3,520
Stoney Run (314)					6,131
Tucker (316)					7,871
West End (116)					3,172

District: 73	Total Population	81,362	Ideal	80,010	Deviation: 1.69%
Precincts					Population
087 Henrico (Part)					81,362
Brookland (201)					1,911
Creighton (303)					1,236
Derbyshire (102)					2,178
Dumbarton (102)					6,052
Freeman (103)					2,297
Glenside (104)					1,720
Greendale (105)					3,126
Hermitage (106)					5,871
Hollybrook (212)					1,119
Johnson (109)					2,151
Lakeside (110)					3,207
Maude Trevvett (112)					1,725
Marbury (108)					3,161
Monument Hills (306)					1,312
Mosby (216)					1,511
Montefiasti (109)					1,955
Mountain (217)					870
Oakview (218)					126
Pemberton (110)					1,683
Ridge (309)					2,319
Rollingwood (113)					2,307
Skipwith (312)					1,136
Spottswood (111)					1,385
Staples Mill (113)					5,025
Three Chopt (315)					2,988
Tuckahoe (115)					1,321

District 73	Total Population	81,362	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 1.69%
Precincts				Population
Wallbrook (117)				3,125
Westwood (115)				2,150

District 74	Total Population	81,120	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 1.39%
Precincts				Population
087 Henrico (Part)				81,120
Adams (201)				1,655
Antioch (501)				2,348
Azalea (202)				5,761
Belmont (203)				3,429
Canterbury (205)				855
Cedar Fork (502)				1,861
Chamberlayne (207)				3,055
Chickahominy (503)				3,205
Donahoe (503)				2,969
Dorey (505)				2,927
Elko (507)				971
Fairfield (208)				1,507
Glen Lea (209)				2,293
Greenwood (210)				2,167
Highland Gardens (211)				1,041
Highland Springs (508)				3,851
Hungary (213)				2,362
Longdale (214)				2,132
Maplewood (215)				3,551
Nine Mile (513)				2,106
Pleasants (511)				5,289
Ratcliffe (220)				5,221
Sandston (515)				3,303
Town Hall (517)				1,181
Whitlocks (518)				2,512
Wilder (222)				2,195
Yellow Tavern (223)				1,867

District 75	Total Population	77,121	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -3.61%
Counties and Cities				Population
595 Emporia				5,927
620 Franklin city				8,582
681 Greensville				12,243
175 Southampton				18,570
183 Sussex				12,087
Precincts				Population
025 Brunswick (Part)				13,647
Alberta (301)				298
Danieltown (302)				1,180
Edgerton (202)				1,516
Elanora (303)				653
Fitzhugh (293)				1,061
King's Store (192)				975
Lawrenceville (501)				3,129
Seymour (304)				619
Stungeon (301)				1,123
093 Isle of Wight (Part)				9,693
Camps Mill (502)				782
Carrsville (503)				1,217
Rayner (505)				519
Walters (501)				1,539

District: 75	Total Population	77,121	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -3.61%
Precincts				Population
Zuni (501)				2,038

District: 76	Total Population	79,435	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -0.72%
Precincts				Population
550 Chesapeake (Part)				27,778
Bailey Creek (038)				2,167
Churchland (061)				3,103
E. W. Chittum School (020)				3,750
Fellowship (021)				3,069
Jolliff Middle School (018)				1,862
Jolliff One (019)				2,057
Nansemond (011)				2,322
Silverwood (027)				1,371
Sunray I (028)				118
Sunray II (045)				1,323
710 Portsmouth (Part)				3,528
Thirty-Two (032)				1,830
Twenty-Nine (029)				1,698
800 Suffolk (Part)				18,132
Pennetts Creek (103)				3,812
Chuckatuck (202)				2,175
Driver (102)				8,330
Ebenezer (201)				2,239
Elephants Fork Western (603)				3,351
Hollywood (701)				1,813
John F. Kennedy (302)				1,895
King's Fork (203)				5,502
Lake Cohoon (501)				1,671
Lakeside (601)				1,376
Nansemond River (703)				5,323
Olde Towne (602)				1,360

District: 77	Total Population	79,765	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -0.31%
Precincts				Population
550 Chesapeake (Part)				50,781
Carver School (031)				5,901
Crestwood (005)				1,995
Deep Creek (006)				6,138
Geneva Park (011)				5,149
Georgetown (012)				5,115
Gilmerton (013)				3,511
Indian River (018)				4,165
Lake Drummond (030)				1,127
Oscar Smith School (010)				2,139
Providence (032)				5,727
Ships and Road (052)				3,511
South Norfolk Recreation (008)				1,913
St. Julians (025)				970
Western (033)				2,913
800 Suffolk (Part)				23,011
Airport (101)				1,068
Cypress Chapel (303)				787
Holland (502)				2,388
Holy Neck (503)				1,987
Kilby's Mill (501)				4,123
Southside (403)				1,824
Whaleyville (402)				2,726

District 77	Total Population	79,765	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -0.31%
Precincts				Population
White Marsh (301)				1,225

District 78	Total Population	78,523	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.86%
Precincts				Population
550 Chesapeake (Part)				77,301
B. M. Williams School (015)				3,570
Bells Mill (009)				5,125
Bells Mill Ii (016)				3,306
Bethel (002)				1,068
Bridgetown (037)				6,061
Cooper's Way (051)				1,242
Greenfield (018)				978
Great Bridge (001)				5,666
Great Bridge Baptist Church (036)				1,070
Green Sea (017)				3,630
Hickory Middle School (033)				6,625
Indian Creek (017)				3,780
John T. West (019)				5,942
Oak Grove (023)				7,109
Pleasant Crossing (013)				6,361
River Walk (050)				3,852
810 Virginia Beach (Part)				1,219
Blackwater (031)				1,219

District 79	Total Population	78,149	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 2.33%
Precincts				Population
550 Chesapeake (Part)				6,500
Taylor Road (035)				6,500
710 Norfolk (Part)				12,792
Larchmont Library (208)				1,200
Larchmont Recreation Center (209)				1,016
Old Dominion (201)				1,660
Willard (218)				2,811
740 Portsmouth (Part)				15,328
Lau (010)				2,021
Hurtt (030)				2,858
Hurtt Eight (038)				6,158
Hurtt Nine (039)				1,983
Hurtt Seven (037)				1,032
Hurtt-Five (035)				2,911
Hurtt-Four (034)				2,110
Hurtt-Six (036)				1,933
Hurtt-Three (033)				1,771
Twenty-Five (025)				2,089
Twenty-Four (024)				2,527
Twenty-One (021)				1,901
Twenty-Three (023)				2,862
Twenty-Two (022)				3,103
800 Suffolk (Part)				13,134
Harbour View (103)				1,102
Yeates (705)				4,037

District 80	Total Population	80,239	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 0.29%
Precincts				Population
550 Chesapeake (Part)				9,237
Camelot (093)				6,158
Johnson Park (026)				2,758

District	80	Total Population:	80,239	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.29%
Precincts					**Population**
710 Norfolk (Part)					19,193
Berkley (107)					3,271
Chrysler Museum (211)					3,682
Ghent Square (203)					1,678
Huntton Y (111)					3,273
Maury (210)					3,366
Taylor Elementary School (213)					1,725
710 Portsmouth (Part)					10,679
Eleven (011)					2,551
Five (005)					2,830
Fourteen (014)					3,125
Nine (009)					3,151
Nineteen (019)					1,839
One (001)					3,973
Seven (007)					2,813
Seventeen (017)					1,627
Sixteen (016)					3,669
Thirteen (013)					2,802
Thirty-One (031)					1,646
Twenty (020)					2,270
Twenty-Eight (028)					3,012
Twenty-Seven (027)					3,921
Twenty-Six (026)					2,511
Split precincts					**Population**
710 Norfolk (partial precincts)					1830
Lambert's Point (207)					0
Tanners Creek (306)					0
Park Place (212)					12
Young Park (114)					1818
District	81	Total Population:	83,069	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.82%
Precincts					**Population**
810 Virginia Beach (Part)					83,069
Capps Shop (033)					2,011
Corporate Landing (070)					6,611
Courthouse (035)					3,833
Creeds (032)					1,765
Culver (063)					6,948
Foxfire (060)					3,869
Hunt (066)					3,725
Linkhorn (004)					1911
Ocean Lakes (093)					6,971
Oceana (090)					1,204
Rahaeng (030)					1,580
Rudee (072)					3,956
Seatack (005)					5,987
Sigma (031)					1,946
South Beach (092)					5,516
Strawbridge (083)					5,131
Upton (085)					5,096
District	82	Total Population:	80,363	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.44%
Precincts					**Population**
810 Virginia Beach (Part)					80,363
Brookwood (077)					1811
Dahlia (073)					2,710

District: 82	Total Population: 80,363	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.44%
Precincts			Population
Holland (029)			7,820
Lakeside (021)			3,232
Lexington (041)			5,257
London Bridge (008)			5,560
Magic Hollow (055)			7,300
Malibu (011)			3,747
Mt Trashmore (013)			9,800
Plaza (012)			5,585
Providence (027)			3,420
Shannon (053)			3,328
Tulsa (028)			2,885
Village (076)			5,020
Windsor Oaks (036)			6,507

District: 83	Total Population: 83,149	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.92%
Precincts			Population
810 Virginia Beach (Part)			83,149
Alanton (006)			4,300
Bayside (020)			2,361
Davis Corner (021)			6,128
Eastern Shore (067)			7,850
Edinburgh (054)			1,098
Great Neck (010)			1,311
Hayreed (080)			3,452
Kings Grant (017)			4,135
Kingston (007)			2,500
Lake Smith (014)			2,207
Little Neck (092)			2,650
Old Donation (015)			5,016
Pembroke (030)			6,005
Pinewood (091)			2,188
Shell (069)			4,510
Shelton Park (059)			3,001
Thoroughgood (018)			1,620
Tranwood (009)			3,570
Witchduck (038)			4,777
Wildwood (019)			1,951
Split precincts			Population
810 Virginia Beach (partial precincts)			0
Baker (061)			0

District: 84	Total Population: 82,041	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.54%
Precincts			Population
550 Chesapeake (Part)			31,103
Fairways (053)			2,850
Greenbrier (007)			1,018
Hickory Grove (016)			5,530
Parkway (042)			7,124
River Birch (040)			6,839
Waterway (049)			5,030
810 Virginia Beach (Part)			90,938
Birdneck (071)			4,745
Cavalier (054)			3,221
Green Run (016)			7,782
Hillcrest (087)			3,117
Landstown (067)			1,972
North Landing (088)			1899

District	84	Total Population	82,041	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.54%
Precincts					Population
	Rock Lake (081)				5,[illegible]
	Rosemont Forest (061)				5,723
	Shelbourne (082)				3,[illegible]
	Timberlake (015)				[illegible],934

District	85	Total Population	83,127	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.90%
Precincts					Population
	810 Virginia Beach (Part)				83,127
	Arrowhead (053)				4,716
	Avalon (025)				1,587
	Bellamy (043)				5,233
	Brandon (012)				8,823
	Centerville (011)				[illegible]
	College Park (031)				3,515
	Colonial (065)				4,351
	Fairfield (029)				3,269
	Glenwood (058)				4,335
	Homestead (032)				5,727
	Indian Lakes (078)				3,963
	Lake Christopher (085)				3,873
	Manor (068)				3,711
	Point Of View (022)				3,311
	Rose (080)				3,722
	Rosemont Hill (071)				2,298
	Sherry Park (057)				2,189
	Strathfield Chase (054)				3,[illegible]4
	Talbot Park (081)				5,150

District	86	Total Population	80,356	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.43%
Precincts					Population
	950 Fairfax (Part)				54,726
	Cappahosic (230)				7,391
	Davis (203)				5,291
	Frying Pan (235)				5,138
	Herndon #1 (310)				6,984
	Herndon #2 (320)				8,069
	Herndon #3 (321)				8,038
	Hutchison (325)				9,819
	McNair (237)				[illegible]55
	107 Loudoun (Part)				25,630
	Forest View 2 (705)				4,817
	Guilford (701)				3,991
	Oak View 2 (180)				1,781
	Park View (702)				5,102
	Rolling Ridge (703)				5,118
	Sully (701)				3,995

District	87	Total Population	82,923	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: [illegible].4%
Precincts					Population
	710 Norfolk (Part)				82,923
	Bayview School (501)				5,515
	Crossroads (511)				5,142
	East Ocean View (503)				5,271
	Little Creek (505)				[illegible],[illegible]4
	Northside (103)				4,834
	Ocean View Center (506)				3,703
	Ocean View School (102)				7,180

District 87	Total Population	82,923	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 1.44%
Precincts				Population
Oceanair (508)				3,165
Carrollton (509)				[illegible]
Third Presbyterian (510)				1886
Emerson Center (101)				2,428
Zion Gate (110)				27,360

District 88	Total Population	81,877	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 2.33%
Precincts				Population
061 Fairmont (Part)				8,995
Cullen (102)				1,581
Lees (104)				1,610
Morrisville (301)				5,074
153 Prince William (Part)				22,203
Ashland (305)				3,609
Bismarck (102)				2,036
Brentsville (101)				2,637
Forest Park (310)				3,702
Park (103)				2,687
Woodbine (204)				3,141
157 Spotsylvania (Part)				14,535
George Hall (303)				3,129
Ni River (203)				5,625
Plank Road (301)				5,881
159 Stafford (Part)				36,251
Hartwood (101)				6,185
Rock Hill (201)				1,750
Rocky Run (102)				6,732
Roseville (202)				5,813
Ruby (203)				3,808
Stefanga (201)				1,950
Woodlands (301)				3,981

District 89	Total Population	81,392	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 1.73%
Precincts				Population
710 Norfolk (Part)				68,291
Azalea Gardens (512)				2,071
Ballentine (301)				1,748
Calvacade Place School (311)				2,911
Granby (101)				6,615
Immanuel (203)				2,583
Lafayette (205)				1,810
Lafayette-Winona (305)				3,365
Larchmont (501)				3,935
Norview Methodist (308)				3,317
Norview Middle School (309)				1,650
Rosemont (310)				2,097
Sherwood Rec Center (311)				1,983
Sherwood School (312)				2,820
Smith (213)				1,013
Suburban Park (215)				3,376
Tanners Creek (302)				3,295
Tucker House (105)				1,133
Woods (217)				1,968
Split precincts				Population
710 Norfolk (partial precincts)				13,101
Barron Black (106)				2,030
Lamberts Point (207)				3,557

District:	89	Total Population	81,382	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.73%
Split precincts					**Population**
	Lindenwood (306)				2,761
	Park Place (212)				3,120
	Young Park (413)				921

District:	90	Total Population	79,518	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.61%
Precincts					**Population**
	550 Chesapeake (Part)				13,149
	Norfolk Highlands (922)				3,091
	Oaklette (924)				4,834
	South Norfolk (930)				2,816
	Tanglewood (929)				3,948
	710 Norfolk (Part)				10,372
	Bowling Park (303)				5,155
	Brambleton (403)				4,071
	Campostella (801)				4,522
	Chesterfield (805)				3,567
	Easton (808)				1,038
	Fairlawn (809)				3,127
	Ingleside (812)				3,277
	Poplar Halls (813)				5,414
	Union Chapel (813)				2,260
	United Way (815)				4,342
	810 Virginia Beach (Part)				18,137
	Angeles (010)				7,280
	Bonney (040)				3,132
	Newtown (093)				3,311
	Pleasant Hall (070)				4,414
Split precincts					**Population**
	710 Norfolk (partial precincts)				1,601
	Barron Black (406)				1,601
	810 Virginia Beach (partial precincts)				6,550
	Baker (061)				6,550

District:	91	Total Population	76,459	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -4.44%
Precincts					**Population**
	153 Prince William (Part)				76,459
	Battlefield (902)				5,078
	Bristow Run (111)				6,195
	Bull Run (903)				3,102
	Cedar Point (112)				6,515
	Ellis (106)				3,279
	Glenkirk (908)				3,652
	Limestone (113)				1,360
	Marstellar (107)				6,113
	Mountain View (110)				6,860
	Mullen (111)				8,173
	Nokesville (104)				1,881
	Sudley North (909)				6,936
	Victory (108)				11,695

District:	92	Total Population	78,747	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.58%
Precincts					**Population**
	650 Hampton (Part)				78,747
	Aberdeen (101)				3,526
	Armstrong (106)				1,210
	Asbury (205)				5,958

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District 92	Total Population	78,747	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -1.58%
Precincts				Population
Bassette (102)				1,164
Bryan (202)				5,385
City Hall (103)				1,123
Cooper (101)				7,109
East Hampton (105)				5,060
Hampton Library (111)				1,518
Jones (110)				2,689
Kensington (117)				3,781
Lindsay (107)				3,291
Phenix (109)				5,251
Pinedale (110)				1,139
Smith (112)				6,337
Sykes (113)				2,026
Thomas (108)				6,956
Tyler (215)				1,761
Wythe (115)				2,339

District 93	Total Population	78,365	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: -2.06%
Counties and Cities				Population
735 Poquoson				12,150
Precincts				Population
650 Hampton (Part)				20,827
Booker (201)				5,030
Burbank (203)				5,161
Langley (209)				1,760
Phillips (213)				5,876
700 York (Part)				15,308
Bethel (502)				9,439
Coventry (203)				8,802
Dare (102)				6,953
Harris Grove (302)				1,550
Harwoods Mill (301)				5,111
Kiln Creek (201)				3,291
Seaford (301)				3,067
Tabb (501)				3,573

District 94	Total Population	82,137	Ideal 80,010	Deviation: 2.66%
Precincts				Population
700 Newport News (Part)				14,256
Boulevard (202)				5,231
Charles (203)				5,778
Deep Creek (205)				3,707
Denbigh (101)				6,960
Epes (102)				7,871
Hidenwood (208)				2,068
Hilltop (204)				3,165
Jenkins (103)				6,616
Nelson (210)				5,745
Oyster Point (105)				1,257
Reservoir (106)				7,636
River (311)				2,312
Riverside (212)				1,892
Riverview (217)				3,221
Seaford (213)				1,509
Warwick (215)				2,678
Wolfe Key (201)				1,221
Yates (216)				2,220

District: 94	Total Population	82,137	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.66%
Split precincts				Population
700 Newport News (partial precincts)				7,887
Lee Hall (108)				7,887

District: 95	Total Population:	79,044	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.21%
Precincts				Population
650 Hampton (Part)				37,862
Bethel (212)				5,318
Forrest (204)				1,095
Kraft (208)				6,678
Machen (210)				7,507
Mallory (118)				1,998
Sandy Bottom (216)				2,980
Tucker Capps (214)				6,256
700 Newport News (Part)				41,182
Briarfield (302)				4,287
Carver (303)				3,307
Chestnut (304)				1,807
Downtown (305)				2,178
Durfey (306)				2,159
Huntington (307)				1,756
Jefferson (308)				2,000
Magruder (309)				1,930
Marshall (310)				2,508
Newmarket (311)				4,312
Newsome Park (312)				1,328
Reed (313)				3,315
Sedgefield (315)				3,019
South Morrison (316)				4,473
Washington (317)				1,152
Wilson (318)				1,891

District: 96	Total Population:	79,798	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.27%
Precincts				Population
095 James City (Part)				8,991
Roberts A Part 1 (5011)				1,768
Roberts A Part 2 (5012)				3,671
Roberts B (502)				2,763
Roberts C Part 1 (5031)				790
700 Newport News (Part)				55,475
Bland (301)				1,396
Deer Park (219)				8,030
Greenwood (110)				7,090
Kiln Creek (218)				6,622
McIntosh (104)				1,657
Palmer (211)				6,213
Richneck (107)				5,992
Saunders (319)				6,350
Watkins (320)				5,581
Windsor (109)				3,511
199 York (Part)				13,405
Edgehill (303)				5,333
Magruder (104)				6,083
Yorktown (102)				1,987
Split precincts				Population
700 Newport News (partial precincts)				1,925
Lee Hall (108)				1,925

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District 97	Total Population	83,233	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 4.03%
Counties and Cities				Population
127 New Kent				18,429
Precincts				Population
085 Hanover (Part)				20,854
Battlefield (101)				2,271
Beaverdam Creek (106)				931
Black Creek (104)				2,021
Cold Harbor (103)				5,155
Newman (503)				3,054
Old Church (102)				2,235
Pebble Creek (105)				2,285
Studley (501)				1,793
Totopotomoy (505)				795
095 James City (Part)				27,780
Powhatan A (301)				1,129
Powhatan B (302)				1,923
Powhatan D (304)				5,172
Roberts C Part 2 (5032)				1,370
Stonehouse A (101)				5,372
Stonehouse B (102)				5,915
Stonehouse C (103)				3,927
101 King William (Part)				9,163
Courthouse (202)				2,272
Mangohick (301)				2,981
Sweet Hall (201)				1,990
West Point (101)				1,920
199 York (Part)				6,671
Queens Lake (101)				3,661
Waller Mill (103)				3,010

District 98	Total Population	79,629	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.48%
Counties and Cities				Population
057 Essex				11,151
073 Gloucester				36,858
097 King and Queen				6,945
115 Mathews				8,978
119 Middlesex				10,960
Precincts				Population
033 Caroline (Part)				1,736
Bowling Green (101)				1,758

District 99	Total Population	78,078	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.41%
Counties and Cities				Population
093 King George				23,584
103 Lancaster				11,391
133 Northumberland				12,330
159 Richmond				9,254
193 Westmoreland				17,151
Precincts				Population
033 Caroline (Part)				1,568
Port Royal (301)				1,981
Woodford (303)				2,481

District 100	Total Population	76,986	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -3.78%
Counties and Cities				Population
001 Accomack				33,164
131 Northampton				12,389

District: 100 Total Population 76,988 Ideal: 80,010 Deviation: -3.75%

Precincts	Population
810 Virginia Beach(Part)	31,433
Cape Henry (011)	4,913
Chesapeake Beach (037)	8,310
Cokesbury (075)	1,240
Lake Joyce (089)	2,752
Lynnhaven (091)	3,791
North Beach (091)	4,591
Oceana Park (097)	3,936

HB 5003 – J. Morrissey
Population Totals

DISTRICT	Total Population	Target	Difference	Deviation
1	79,319	80,010	-691	-0.9%
2	83,753	80,010	3,743	4.7%
3	82,795	80,010	2,785	3.5%
4	80,912	80,010	902	1.1%
5	78,872	80,010	-1,138	-1.4%
6	78,270	80,010	-1,740	-2.2%
7	80,782	80,010	772	1.0%
8	81,055	80,010	1,045	1.3%
9	78,880	80,010	-1,130	-1.4%
10	81,465	80,010	1,455	1.8%
11	76,957	80,010	-3,053	-3.8%
12	76,234	80,010	-3,776	-4.7%
13	81,966	80,010	1,956	2.4%
14	80,302	80,010	292	0.4%
15	79,568	80,010	-442	-0.6%
16	78,656	80,010	-1,354	-1.7%
17	76,278	80,010	-3,732	-4.7%
18	81,946	80,010	1,936	2.4%
19	79,238	80,010	-772	-1.0%
20	80,224	80,010	214	0.3%
21	83,021	80,010	3,011	3.8%
22	78,286	80,010	-1,724	-2.2%
23	81,802	80,010	1,792	2.2%
24	79,004	80,010	-1,006	-1.3%
25	76,552	80,010	-3,458	-4.3%
26	81,561	80,010	1,551	1.9%
27	81,027	80,010	1,017	1.3%
28	82,383	80,010	2,373	3.0%
29	79,606	80,010	-404	-0.5%
30	82,994	80,010	2,984	3.7%
31	82,002	80,010	1,992	2.5%
32	81,668	80,010	1,658	2.1%
33	76,518	80,010	-3,492	-4.4%

34	81,806	80,010	1,796	2.2%
35	78,790	80,010	-1,220	-1.5%
36	76,153	80,010	-3,857	-4.8%
37	76,571	80,010	-3,439	-4.3%
38	78,917	80,010	-1,093	-1.4%
39	77,823	80,010	-2,187	-2.7%
40	76,622	80,010	-3,388	-4.2%
41	78,225	80,010	-1,785	-2.2%
42	81,840	80,010	1,830	2.3%
43	78,088	80,010	-1,922	-2.4%
44	79,883	80,010	-127	-0.2%
45	78,709	80,010	-1,301	-1.6%
46	77,235	80,010	-2,775	-3.5%
47	78,184	80,010	-1,826	-2.3%
48	83,331	80,010	3,321	4.2%
49	78,871	80,010	-1,139	-1.4%
50	82,586	80,010	2,576	3.2%
51	83,623	80,010	3,613	4.5%
52	81,592	80,010	1,582	2.0%
53	77,965	80,010	-2,045	-2.6%
54	82,824	80,010	2,814	3.5%
55	79,012	80,010	-998	-1.2%
56	81,210	80,010	1,200	1.5%
57	76,557	80,010	-3,453	-4.3%
58	77,164	80,010	-2,846	-3.6%
59	82,463	80,010	2,453	3.1%
60	79,918	80,010	-92	-0.1%
61	82,728	80,010	2,718	3.4%
62	80,391	80,010	381	0.5%
63	79,996	80,010	-14	0.0%
64	80,520	80,010	510	0.6%
65	83,186	80,010	3,176	4.0%
66	82,585	80,010	2,575	3.2%
67	77,656	80,010	-2,354	-2.9%
68	81,345	80,010	1,335	1.7%
69	77,534	80,010	-2,476	-3.1%
70	79,380	80,010	-630	-0.8%

71	76,707	80,010	-3,303	-4.1%
72	83,135	80,010	3,125	3.9%
73	81,362	80,010	1,352	1.7%
74	81,120	80,010	1,110	1.4%
75	77,121	80,010	-2,889	-3.6%
76	79,435	80,010	-575	-0.7%
77	79,765	80,010	-245	-0.3%
78	78,523	80,010	-1,487	-1.9%
79	78,149	80,010	-1,861	-2.3%
80	80,239	80,010	229	0.3%
81	83,069	80,010	3,059	3.8%
82	80,363	80,010	353	0.4%
83	83,149	80,010	3,139	3.9%
84	82,041	80,010	2,031	2.5%
85	83,127	80,010	3,117	3.9%
86	80,356	80,010	346	0.4%
87	82,923	80,010	2,913	3.6%
88	81,877	80,010	1,867	2.3%
89	81,392	80,010	1,382	1.7%
90	79,518	80,010	-492	-0.6%
91	76,459	80,010	-3,551	-4.4%
92	78,747	80,010	-1,263	-1.6%
93	78,365	80,010	-1,645	-2.1%
94	82,137	80,010	2,127	2.7%
95	79,044	80,010	-966	-1.2%
96	79,796	80,010	-214	-0.3%
97	83,233	80,010	3,223	4.0%
98	79,629	80,010	-381	-0.5%
99	78,078	80,010	-1,932	-2.4%
100	76,986	80,010	-3,024	-3.8%

HB 5903 - J. Morrissey
Racial Demographics

DISTRICT	Total Population	White	% White	Black	% Black	AIAN	% AIAN	Asian	% Asian	Hawn	% Hawn	Other	% Other	Mult	% Mult	Total Hispanic	% Hispanic
1	78,516	69,911	89.0%	3,058	3.9%	486	0.6%	825	1.1%	39	0.0%	1,511	1.9%	686	0.9%	1,773	2.3%
2	80,123	61,404	76.6%	7,836	9.8%	325	0.4%	1,331	1.7%	53	0.1%	2,711	3.4%	1,462	1.8%	6,622	8.3%
3	82,195	70,848	86.2%	2,300	2.8%	318	0.4%	1,556	1.9%	29	0.0%	3,842	4.7%	1,302	1.6%	5,122	6.2%
4	80,812	72,164	89.3%	2,076	2.6%	277	0.3%	816	1.0%	30	0.0%	3,479	4.3%	961	1.2%	3,156	3.9%
5	78,872	70,415	89.3%	2,525	3.2%	286	0.4%	516	0.7%	23	0.0%	3,282	4.2%	825	1.0%	2,457	3.1%
6	79,231	74,830	94.4%	1,645	2.1%	180	0.2%	687	0.9%	29	0.0%	1,670	2.1%	1,219	1.5%	1,881	2.4%
7	80,788	67,915	84.1%	3,712	4.6%	436	0.5%	4,035	5.0%	56	0.1%	3,425	4.2%	1,209	1.5%	2,158	2.7%
8	81,655	72,349	88.6%	1,824	2.2%	364	0.4%	2,414	3.0%	38	0.0%	3,687	4.5%	1,979	2.4%	2,723	3.3%
9	79,629	71,963	90.4%	2,219	2.8%	431	0.5%	438	0.5%	31	0.0%	3,641	4.6%	906	1.1%	1,685	2.1%
10	81,955	62,338	76.1%	10,258	12.5%	324	0.4%	466	0.6%	19	0.0%	5,263	6.4%	1,685	2.1%	3,179	3.9%
11	78,904	58,999	74.8%	11,316	14.3%	434	0.5%	1,562	2.0%	57	0.1%	4,789	6.1%	1,747	2.2%	4,798	6.1%
12	78,234	73,019	93.3%	1,950	2.5%	611	0.8%	420	0.5%	81	0.1%	1,311	1.7%	842	1.1%	963	1.2%
13	81,956	48,426	59.1%	9,662	11.8%	645	0.8%	20,834	25.4%	78	0.1%	2,560	3.1%	1,751	2.1%	8,204	10.0%
14	80,333	48,637	60.5%	10,611	13.2%	381	0.5%	6,215	7.7%	62	0.1%	1,945	2.4%	2,442	3.0%	7,814	9.7%
15	79,548	73,216	92.0%	2,990	3.8%	647	0.8%	181	0.2%	32	0.0%	1,111	1.4%	1,371	1.7%	1,956	2.5%
16	79,656	64,963	81.6%	10,938	13.7%	461	0.6%	648	0.8%	36	0.0%	1,877	2.4%	733	0.9%	1,266	1.6%
17	78,215	69,309	88.6%	4,277	5.5%	451	0.6%	1,261	1.6%	64	0.1%	1,616	2.1%	1,237	1.6%	1,613	2.1%
18	81,946	68,479	83.6%	7,965	9.7%	389	0.5%	1,691	2.1%	67	0.1%	2,368	2.9%	1,987	2.4%	6,251	7.6%
19	79,218	71,153	89.8%	3,813	4.8%	326	0.4%	973	1.2%	24	0.0%	1,404	1.8%	1,525	1.9%	1,780	2.2%
20	80,234	71,331	88.9%	4,830	6.0%	382	0.5%	1,206	1.5%	61	0.1%	1,662	2.1%	1,762	2.2%	1,822	2.3%
21	81,641	58,283	71.4%	15,651	19.2%	773	0.9%	1,647	2.0%	164	0.2%	2,291	2.8%	1,832	2.2%	9,249	11.3%
22	79,288	53,831	67.9%	7,231	9.1%	354	0.4%	10,248	12.9%	48	0.1%	3,045	3.8%	1,529	1.9%	10,611	13.4%
23	81,605	59,399	72.8%	14,171	17.4%	563	0.7%	2,673	3.3%	38	0.0%	1,138	1.4%	1,623	2.0%	2,930	3.6%
24	79,538	67,841	85.3%	6,233	7.8%	756	1.0%	841	1.1%	50	0.1%	1,661	2.1%	1,256	1.6%	1,991	2.5%
25	78,550	72,175	91.9%	4,154	5.3%	479	0.6%	466	0.6%	38	0.0%	910	1.2%	1,328	1.7%	1,742	2.2%
26	81,361	69,906	85.9%	3,667	4.5%	527	0.6%	1,768	2.2%	96	0.1%	3,299	4.1%	2,098	2.6%	4,268	5.2%
27	80,224	67,950	84.7%	4,198	5.2%	386	0.5%	2,183	2.7%	86	0.1%	4,661	5.8%	1,760	2.2%	7,648	9.5%
28	82,363	67,896	82.4%	10,211	12.4%	644	0.8%	2,693	3.3%	140	0.2%	4,210	5.1%	1,569	1.9%	7,887	9.6%
29	79,638	67,922	85.3%	5,561	7.0%	705	0.9%	1,324	1.7%	41	0.1%	3,615	4.5%	1,470	1.8%	6,777	8.5%
30	82,995	68,191	82.2%	12,998	15.7%	824	1.0%	1,791	2.2%	41	0.0%	2,766	3.3%	1,384	1.7%	5,463	6.6%
31	83,050	70,400	84.8%	7,914	9.5%	564	0.7%	1,615	1.9%	212	0.3%	2,473	3.0%	1,872	2.3%	10,482	12.6%
32	81,648	70,344	86.2%	7,014	8.6%	564	0.7%	1,631	2.0%	80	0.1%	1,490	1.8%	1,525	1.9%	8,861	10.9%
33	78,510	67,715	86.3%	4,103	5.2%	438	0.6%	1,953	2.5%	67	0.1%	1,876	2.4%	1,358	1.7%	6,383	8.1%
34	81,826	81,858	75.8%	2,774	3.4%	400	0.5%	15,238	18.6%	123	0.2%	1,116	1.4%	1,317	1.6%	4,713	5.8%
35	78,776	57,547	73.0%	3,815	4.8%	467	0.6%	14,814	18.8%	58	0.1%	2,163	2.7%	1,912	2.4%	8,103	10.3%
36	79,132	54,598	69.0%	5,893	7.4%	418	0.5%	12,447	15.7%	56	0.1%	3,626	4.6%	2,094	2.6%	9,309	11.8%
37	78,521	56,486	71.9%	5,273	6.7%	525	0.7%	11,662	14.9%	89	0.1%	4,041	5.1%	2,445	3.1%	10,200	13.0%

HB 5903 - J. Morrissey
Racial Demographics

DISTRICT	Total Population	White	% White	Black	% Black	AIAN	% AIAN	Asian	% Asian	Hawn	% Hawn	Other	% Other	Mult	% Mult	Total Hispanic	% Hispanic
38	78,981	45,104	57.1%	4,239	5.4%	965	1.2%	24,412	30.9%	65	0.1%	10,236	13.0%	1,960	2.5%	20,144	25.5%
39	77,624	43,634	56.2%	5,624	7.2%	781	1.0%	18,772	24.2%	66	0.1%	8,087	10.4%	1,660	2.1%	19,112	24.6%
40	78,877	46,809	59.3%	3,458	4.4%	863	1.1%	19,788	25.1%	118	0.1%	3,441	4.4%	1,400	1.8%	8,356	10.6%
41	78,776	54,918	69.7%	5,236	6.6%	614	0.8%	14,248	18.1%	98	0.1%	3,196	4.1%	1,467	1.9%	8,172	10.4%
42	81,845	30,488	37.3%	15,925	19.5%	768	0.9%	14,196	17.3%	179	0.2%	3,534	4.3%	1,855	2.3%	8,114	9.9%
43	79,488	47,515	59.8%	12,408	15.6%	548	0.7%	11,514	14.5%	105	0.1%	4,626	5.8%	1,772	2.2%	11,219	14.1%
44	79,681	43,977	55.2%	11,844	14.9%	618	0.8%	9,186	11.5%	107	0.1%	10,266	12.9%	1,483	1.9%	13,566	17.0%
45	78,726	56,086	71.2%	8,366	10.6%	527	0.7%	8,145	10.3%	94	0.1%	3,778	4.8%	1,730	2.2%	7,124	9.0%
46	77,256	38,814	50.2%	23,167	30.0%	698	0.9%	7,994	10.3%	853	1.1%	4,447	5.8%	1,283	1.7%	11,353	14.7%
47	79,284	36,209	45.7%	5,913	7.5%	779	1.0%	8,918	11.2%	93	0.1%	9,675	12.2%	8,497	10.7%	15,819	19.9%
48	82,331	39,166	47.6%	6,932	8.4%	669	0.8%	9,264	11.3%	197	0.2%	1,905	2.3%	4,198	5.1%	8,676	10.5%
49	79,611	40,557	50.9%	13,795	17.3%	587	0.7%	8,519	10.7%	116	0.1%	10,548	13.2%	5,389	6.8%	19,823	24.9%
50	82,588	49,105	59.5%	12,368	15.0%	778	0.9%	5,727	6.9%	143	0.2%	11,645	14.1%	2,822	3.4%	24,711	29.9%
51	83,673	43,579	52.1%	15,785	18.9%	697	0.8%	9,232	11.0%	231	0.3%	9,932	11.9%	4,297	5.1%	19,732	23.6%
52	81,560	23,978	29.4%	22,615	27.7%	767	0.9%	4,996	6.1%	151	0.2%	19,697	24.1%	9,356	11.5%	29,716	36.4%
53	77,964	42,562	54.6%	3,599	4.6%	484	0.6%	19,271	24.7%	58	0.1%	8,491	10.9%	3,499	4.5%	10,909	14.0%
54	82,824	61,636	74.4%	2,713	3.3%	790	0.9%	4,872	5.9%	166	0.2%	10,918	13.2%	3,744	4.5%	6,383	7.7%
55	79,015	57,917	73.3%	3,109	3.9%	573	0.7%	4,380	5.5%	63	0.1%	7,251	9.2%	2,219	2.8%	4,766	6.0%
56	81,210	63,226	77.9%	3,910	4.8%	481	0.6%	4,937	6.1%	93	0.1%	6,914	8.5%	1,649	2.0%	3,864	4.8%
57	78,561	64,241	81.8%	5,186	6.6%	447	0.6%	3,521	4.5%	28	0.0%	3,541	4.5%	1,597	2.0%	3,671	4.7%
58	77,166	58,798	76.2%	10,810	14.0%	677	0.9%	3,623	4.7%	50	0.1%	3,703	4.8%	1,505	1.9%	4,139	5.4%
59	82,484	62,586	75.9%	10,667	12.9%	679	0.8%	3,184	3.9%	58	0.1%	3,449	4.2%	1,861	2.3%	3,910	4.7%
60	79,815	51,981	65.1%	20,295	25.4%	819	1.0%	3,615	4.5%	21	0.0%	3,665	4.6%	1,399	1.8%	5,381	6.7%
61	80,778	56,764	70.3%	12,992	16.1%	648	0.8%	4,418	5.5%	15	0.0%	3,148	3.9%	1,793	2.2%	4,548	5.6%
62	80,399	47,523	59.1%	23,963	29.8%	1,028	1.3%	2,650	3.3%	172	0.2%	3,234	4.0%	1,729	2.2%	4,850	6.0%
63	79,998	32,964	41.2%	40,846	51.1%	807	1.0%	838	1.0%	56	0.1%	3,193	4.0%	1,294	1.6%	2,468	3.1%
64	80,172	46,810	58.4%	15,773	19.7%	682	0.9%	3,609	4.5%	27	0.0%	3,196	4.0%	1,075	1.3%	2,990	3.7%
65	80,486	71,347	88.6%	3,930	4.9%	373	0.5%	1,196	1.5%	50	0.1%	3,408	4.2%	1,182	1.5%	2,387	3.0%
66	82,565	62,581	75.8%	14,475	17.5%	536	0.6%	2,358	2.9%	71	0.1%	1,748	2.1%	1,396	1.7%	4,191	5.1%
67	77,656	47,979	61.8%	5,961	7.7%	391	0.5%	16,019	20.6%	133	0.2%	3,757	4.8%	1,457	1.9%	9,342	12.0%
68	81,362	63,771	78.4%	12,102	14.9%	498	0.6%	2,563	3.2%	97	0.1%	1,412	1.7%	1,919	2.4%	3,681	4.5%
69	77,554	35,464	45.7%	41,887	54.0%	561	0.7%	481	0.6%	61	0.1%	1,166	1.5%	1,234	1.6%	2,837	3.7%
70	79,186	20,364	25.7%	51,634	64.9%	519	0.7%	335	0.4%	56	0.1%	1,625	2.1%	1,653	2.1%	2,766	3.5%
71	78,719	61,140	77.7%	10,631	13.5%	387	0.5%	3,387	4.3%	68	0.1%	1,150	1.5%	1,956	2.5%	4,138	5.3%
72	83,136	56,966	68.5%	9,236	11.1%	562	0.7%	13,686	16.5%	46	0.1%	1,408	1.7%	1,232	1.5%	3,357	4.0%
73	81,384	57,178	70.3%	14,186	17.4%	612	0.8%	4,997	6.1%	96	0.1%	1,546	1.9%	1,769	2.2%	3,263	4.0%
74	81,100	61,085	75.3%	12,800	15.8%	544	0.7%	3,673	4.5%	50	0.1%	1,487	1.8%	1,461	1.8%	2,576	3.2%

HB 5003 - J. Morrissey
Racial Demographics

DISTRICT	Total Population	White	% White	Black	% Black	AIAN	% AIAN	Asian	% Asian	Hawn/PI	% Hawn/PI	Other	% Other	Mult.	% Mult.	Total Hispanic	% Hispanic
1	77,121	35,634	46.2%	40,019	51.9%	263	0.3%	267	0.3%	28	0.0%	931	1.2%	979	1.3%	1,352	1.8%
2	76,146	68,726	90.3%	3,648	4.8%	325	0.4%	2,278	2.9%	82	0.1%	758	1.0%	1,329	1.7%	2,316	2.9%
3	79,786	58,299	73.1%	16,221	20.3%	641	0.8%	1,945	2.4%	94	0.1%	1,347	1.7%	1,239	1.6%	1,955	2.4%
4	78,523	60,799	77.4%	13,171	16.8%	545	0.7%	2,864	3.6%	132	0.2%	1,648	2.1%	1,364	1.7%	2,884	3.7%
5	78,199	42,698	54.6%	30,864	39.5%	624	0.8%	2,611	3.3%	126	0.2%	1,251	1.6%	1,625	2.1%	2,615	3.3%
6	80,739	28,634	35.5%	50,966	63.1%	450	0.6%	1,298	1.6%	61	0.1%	695	0.9%	1,635	2.0%	2,059	2.5%
7	83,005	64,911	78.2%	13,776	16.6%	694	0.8%	3,668	4.4%	192	0.2%	1,832	2.2%	1,932	2.3%	3,448	4.2%
8	80,262	54,126	67.4%	19,522	24.3%	681	0.8%	3,209	4.0%	211	0.3%	2,311	2.9%	1,119	1.4%	4,648	5.8%
9	83,189	62,943	75.7%	12,854	15.5%	637	0.8%	4,592	5.5%	146	0.2%	1,510	1.8%	1,227	1.5%	4,588	5.5%
10	82,041	48,969	59.7%	21,778	26.5%	629	0.8%	6,758	8.2%	189	0.2%	1,686	2.1%	1,832	2.2%	5,684	6.9%
11	83,126	56,132	67.5%	19,983	24.0%	587	0.7%	4,548	5.5%	167	0.2%	1,527	1.8%	1,182	1.4%	4,915	5.9%
12	84,356	29,128	34.5%	8,213	9.7%	554	0.7%	20,972	24.9%	71	0.1%	25,470	30.2%	1,748	2.1%	26,623	31.6%
13	82,379	58,849	71.4%	20,995	25.5%	589	0.7%	1,844	2.2%	148	0.2%	1,917	2.3%	1,537	1.9%	3,181	3.9%
14	81,617	63,498	77.8%	10,921	13.4%	713	0.9%	3,256	4.0%	182	0.2%	2,420	3.0%	1,627	2.0%	3,933	4.8%
15	81,353	30,752	37.8%	43,855	53.9%	599	0.7%	1,781	2.2%	167	0.2%	1,961	2.4%	1,163	1.4%	3,118	3.8%
16	79,106	28,872	36.5%	44,178	55.8%	622	0.8%	2,618	3.3%	154	0.2%	1,899	2.4%	1,761	2.2%	4,439	5.6%
17	78,558	30,876	39.3%	40,202	51.2%	601	0.8%	6,245	7.9%	99	0.1%	2,107	2.7%	1,028	1.3%	14,184	18.1%
18	78,766	49,611	63.0%	24,865	31.6%	656	0.8%	1,599	2.0%	98	0.1%	1,116	1.4%	1,821	2.3%	3,503	4.4%
19	78,963	61,174	77.5%	10,263	13.0%	564	0.7%	4,618	5.8%	125	0.2%	1,117	1.4%	1,102	1.4%	3,284	4.2%
20	82,120	48,181	58.7%	26,120	31.8%	717	0.9%	3,195	3.9%	181	0.2%	2,428	2.9%	1,298	1.6%	6,307	7.7%
21	79,044	24,933	31.5%	49,290	62.4%	917	1.2%	1,521	1.9%	112	0.1%	1,161	1.5%	1,210	1.5%	3,212	4.1%
22	79,736	16,034	20.1%	25,431	31.9%	563	0.7%	3,525	4.4%	212	0.3%	2,854	3.6%	1,207	1.5%	9,554	12.0%
23	81,733	61,561	75.3%	11,998	14.7%	861	1.1%	1,836	2.2%	94	0.1%	999	1.2%	1,444	1.8%	2,660	3.3%
24	79,349	64,127	80.8%	10,824	13.6%	682	0.9%	1,648	2.1%	86	0.1%	1,052	1.3%	1,930	2.4%	1,956	2.5%
25	78,108	55,258	70.8%	18,806	24.1%	612	0.8%	1,733	2.2%	64	0.1%	1,280	1.6%	1,355	1.7%	2,933	3.8%
26	78,980	55,561	70.3%	19,206	24.3%	636	0.8%	1,179	1.5%	145	0.2%	2,109	2.7%	1,144	1.4%	3,166	4.0%

HB 5003 - J. Morrissey
Voting Age Population

DISTRICT	Voting Age Population	VAP White	% VAP White	VAP Black	% VAP Black	VAP AIAN	% VAP AIAN	VAP Asian	% VAP Asian	VAP Hawn/PI	% VAP Hawn/PI	VAP Other	% VAP Other	VAP Mult.	% VAP Mult.	Voting Age Hispanic	% VAP Hispanic
1	63,875	29,464	46.1%	32,850	51.4%	202	0.3%	241	0.4%	22	0.0%	532	0.8%	74	0.1%	747	1.2%
2	57,033	54,940	96.3%	1,462	2.6%	265	0.5%	761	1.3%	14	0.0%	481	0.8%	30	0.1%	991	0.9%
3	65,034	53,170	81.7%	9,021	13.9%	288	0.4%	1,213	1.9%	55	0.0%	278	0.4%	79	0.1%	964	1.5%
4	64,751	54,230	83.7%	1,937	2.9%	301	0.5%	2,533	3.9%	19	0.0%	354	0.5%	42	0.1%	753	1.2%
5	62,592	50,580	80.8%	1,729	2.8%	313	0.5%	1,270	2.0%	13	0.0%	848	1.4%	73	0.1%	1,363	2.2%
6	63,781	50,275	78.8%	2,733	4.3%	218	0.3%	490	0.8%	28	0.0%	298	0.5%	79	0.1%	947	1.5%
7	67,288	50,758	75.4%	2,758	4.2%	366	0.5%	4,166	6.2%	48	0.1%	824	1.2%	148	0.2%	1,676	2.5%
8	63,980	50,191	78.4%	2,349	3.7%	301	0.5%	1,664	2.6%	30	0.0%	442	0.7%	99	0.2%	1,128	1.8%
9	62,327	54,630	87.6%	3,152	5.1%	238	0.4%	870	1.4%	29	0.0%	864	1.4%	82	0.1%	1,622	2.6%
10	54,958	43,386	78.9%	13,837	25.2%	296	0.5%	315	0.6%	14	0.0%	1,206	1.9%	814	0.2%	1,622	2.8%
11	58,549	50,894	86.9%	19,311	32.4%	366	0.6%	1,144	1.9%	34	0.1%	1,931	2.6%	329	0.5%	3,200	5.4%
12	64,536	58,543	90.4%	3,946	6.1%	373	0.5%	280	0.5%	25	0.0%	154	0.2%	65	0.1%	806	1.0%
13	53,659	52,757	98.3%	4,275	7.9%	231	0.4%	14,622	27.3%	98	0.1%	1,261	2.5%	402	0.7%	2,666	4.4%
14	62,824	58,616	93.3%	21,352	34.1%	263	0.4%	445	0.7%	29	0.0%	784	1.3%	145	0.2%	1,660	2.3%
15	64,294	57,100	88.8%	1,884	2.9%	460	0.8%	340	0.5%	26	0.0%	1,007	1.7%	87	0.2%	2,459	3.9%
16	61,939	49,287	79.6%	11,250	18.2%	264	0.5%	462	0.9%	24	0.0%	429	0.7%	137	0.2%	1,031	1.5%
17	58,983	55,488	94.1%	2,018	3.4%	309	0.5%	896	1.5%	28	0.0%	366	0.6%	82	0.1%	1,004	1.7%
18	60,075	49,418	82.3%	5,648	9.4%	401	0.7%	2,587	4.3%	61	0.1%	1,564	2.6%	201	0.3%	3,747	6.2%
19	61,633	56,756	92.1%	4,493	7.3%	286	0.5%	541	0.9%	18	0.0%	242	0.4%	91	0.1%	780	1.3%
20	64,219	52,552	81.8%	3,798	5.9%	289	0.4%	1,025	1.6%	13	0.0%	985	1.5%	928	0.7%	4,108	3.3%
21	53,495	43,252	80.8%	13,824	18.6%	366	0.7%	2,089	3.9%	148	0.3%	2,083	3.9%	612	0.1%	5,136	8.4%
22	58,721	38,666	65.8%	6,833	9.4%	298	0.4%	9,148	15.6%	70	0.1%	3,376	5.8%	402	0.7%	7,583	13.3%
23	65,208	55,289	84.8%	17,257	26.5%	449	0.6%	1,578	2.4%	41	0.1%	832	1.3%	260	0.4%	1,775	2.7%
24	63,424	54,774	86.4%	6,949	11.0%	587	0.9%	494	0.8%	43	0.1%	618	1.0%	159	0.3%	1,674	2.6%
25	59,259	54,877	92.6%	2,941	5.0%	241	0.4%	439	0.7%	30	0.1%	529	0.9%	82	0.1%	1,411	2.4%
26	64,943	58,802	90.5%	2,947	4.5%	396	0.6%	1,418	2.2%	58	0.1%	3,419	5.3%	113	0.2%	5,910	9.1%
27	62,867	49,150	78.2%	10,649	17.1%	307	0.5%	2,650	4.2%	64	0.1%	2,936	4.7%	111	0.2%	4,480	6.5%
28	60,894	44,615	73.3%	10,804	17.8%	449	0.7%	3,861	6.3%	99	0.1%	2,638	4.3%	329	0.5%	5,017	8.2%
29	61,975	53,315	86.0%	3,716	6.0%	368	0.6%	984	1.6%	34	0.1%	2,423	4.0%	153	0.2%	4,179	7.2%
30	62,410	50,120	80.3%	9,098	14.6%	449	0.7%	782	1.3%	58	0.1%	1,774	2.8%	129	0.2%	3,083	5.4%
31	58,378	33,958	58.2%	13,836	23.7%	577	1.0%	6,538	2.8%	159	0.3%	6,777	8.1%	533	1.0%	15,431	17.6%
32	59,984	47,529	79.2%	4,565	7.6%	314	0.5%	5,319	8.9%	46	0.1%	2,780	5.0%	348	0.6%	8,209	11.3%
33	58,045	49,548	84.9%	2,812	4.1%	295	0.5%	1,192	2.1%	83	0.1%	1,162	2.0%	853	0.3%	4,729	5.0%
34	60,943	46,138	75.5%	9,536	3.4%	207	0.3%	10,834	18.0%	56	0.1%	770	1.3%	248	0.3%	3,662	5.2%
35	59,639	44,851	74.2%	2,603	4.4%	230	0.4%	10,877	17.9%	41	0.1%	1,542	2.6%	371	0.3%	4,611	7.4%
36	58,514	43,336	73.1%	5,642	7.3%	299	0.5%	7,348	12.3%	43	0.1%	2,338	4.0%	187	0.3%	5,709	9.0%
37	62,919	41,072	67.4%	4,074	6.7%	377	0.6%	11,998	19.7%	72	0.1%	2,943	4.8%	316	0.5%	7,538	12.4%

HB 5903 - J. Morrissey

Voting Age Population

DISTRICT	Voting Age Population	VAP White	% VAP White	VAP Black	% VAP Black	VAP AIAN	% VAP AIAN	VAP Asian	% VAP Asian	VAP HawPI	% VAP HawPI	VAP Other	% VAP Other	VAP Multi	% VAP Multi	Voting Age Hispanic	% VAP Hispanic
1	61,308	38,196	62.3%	5,997	9.8%	479	0.8%	10,836	17.7%	57	0.1%	7,336	12.0%	483	0.8%	15,861	25.9%
2	58,479	34,273	57.6%	3,752	6.3%	433	0.7%	14,364	24.6%	63	0.1%	6,756	10.3%	419	0.7%	12,861	21.9%
3	59,314	36,059	62.6%	3,903	6.6%	356	0.5%	14,689	25.1%	64	0.1%	2,356	4.3%	371	0.7%	10,990	18.5%
4	59,308	41,788	71.1%	3,615	6.1%	286	0.5%	13,348	17.6%	66	0.1%	2,212	3.8%	286	0.5%	8,517	14.3%
5	59,015	37,264	63.1%	6,335	10.7%	352	0.6%	10,175	17.2%	173	0.3%	2,370	4.0%	436	0.7%	10,470	17.7%
6	60,702	37,896	62.4%	9,560	15.8%	368	0.6%	8,491	14.0%	78	0.1%	3,334	5.4%	475	0.7%	7,806	12.9%
7	59,333	34,019	57.3%	12,109	20.4%	423	0.7%	4,645	7.8%	76	0.1%	6,629	11.2%	588	0.9%	13,148	22.1%
8	60,917	52,168	85.6%	1,516	2.5%	402	0.6%	3,304	5.4%	79	0.1%	2,312	3.8%	262	0.4%	5,770	9.4%
9	64,874	53,773	82.8%	10,246	15.8%	386	0.6%	6,648	10.2%	87	0.2%	4,563	7.1%	967	1.4%	10,334	15.9%
10	64,980	48,809	75.1%	4,845	7.5%	583	0.9%	7,150	11.0%	68	0.1%	4,256	6.6%	611	0.9%	8,454	13.0%
11	71,183	58,156	81.7%	4,278	6.0%	386	0.5%	7,808	11.0%	94	0.1%	1,514	2.1%	946	0.5%	5,645	7.9%
12	62,340	53,436	85.7%	10,067	16.1%	739	1.2%	8,162	13.1%	93	0.1%	10,790	17.3%	741	1.2%	4,924	7.9%
13	59,970	46,433	81.1%	8,428	14.1%	523	0.9%	4,223	7.1%	86	0.2%	4,674	15.9%	489	0.8%	17,786	29.7%
14	61,167	38,719	62.3%	12,160	19.9%	649	1.1%	4,847	8.0%	108	0.2%	4,560	7.5%	575	0.9%	10,952	18.0%
15	57,320	25,947	44.9%	18,937	32.3%	508	0.9%	6,138	8.3%	118	0.2%	5,132	12.4%	790	1.4%	13,810	23.7%
16	68,437	61,648	88.3%	2,647	4.4%	350	0.6%	13,736	22.7%	90	0.1%	3,237	5.3%	219	0.4%	8,834	13.2%
17	58,457	48,093	78.6%	11,784	19.3%	540	0.9%	1,138	1.9%	67	0.1%	1,038	1.7%	396	0.6%	2,567	4.5%
18	58,307	51,395	88.7%	6,031	10.2%	386	0.7%	890	1.5%	79	0.0%	436	0.7%	129	0.2%	1,170	1.9%
19	60,337	47,788	78.6%	9,075	15.0%	331	0.5%	3,108	5.1%	37	0.1%	883	0.9%	192	0.3%	1,113	1.8%
20	68,890	54,528	85.3%	4,866	7.1%	323	0.5%	2,662	4.1%	27	0.0%	943	1.6%	219	0.4%	2,210	3.9%
21	67,915	61,604	79.8%	9,480	14.0%	164	0.2%	4,009	6.6%	51	0.1%	1,748	2.6%	763	0.6%	4,998	6.9%
22	65,982	48,417	74.3%	14,383	22.1%	375	0.6%	961	1.4%	41	0.1%	979	1.5%	926	0.2%	1,868	3.0%
23	62,653	41,856	66.8%	19,676	31.4%	378	0.5%	319	0.4%	18	0.0%	796	0.6%	136	0.2%	661	1.4%
24	63,728	42,161	66.1%	20,912	32.3%	397	0.6%	207	0.5%	23	0.0%	812	1.3%	187	0.3%	1,386	2.1%
25	63,467	37,564	59.1%	19,781	31.1%	1,068	1.6%	1,568	2.5%	103	0.2%	1,219	2.0%	364	0.6%	2,662	4.2%
26	62,806	26,483	42.1%	34,327	54.6%	370	0.5%	611	1.0%	36	0.1%	758	1.2%	373	0.5%	1,410	2.2%
27	64,647	49,595	76.7%	11,781	18.2%	365	0.6%	1,902	2.9%	90	0.1%	732	1.1%	248	0.4%	2,044	3.2%
28	63,219	52,736	83.4%	6,287	9.9%	266	0.4%	2,094	3.4%	28	0.0%	386	0.6%	142	0.2%	1,271	2.1%
29	66,453	47,243	71.2%	9,618	14.5%	269	0.4%	1,788	2.8%	55	0.1%	1,031	1.7%	749	0.4%	2,562	4.1%
30	37,909	34,999	64.8%	4,994	9.6%	221	0.5%	13,883	23.6%	96	0.2%	2,810	4.5%	369	0.8%	6,308	10.9%
31	66,751	53,799	80.6%	7,613	11.7%	381	0.5%	2,225	3.4%	33	0.1%	983	1.5%	257	0.4%	2,288	3.7%
32	59,970	31,954	53.1%	21,855	36.1%	386	0.1%	1,286	2.1%	63	0.1%	4,753	7.1%	454	0.8%	6,573	11.0%
33	59,066	37,415	63.5%	20,499	34.8%	405	0.8%	736	1.2%	67	0.1%	2,854	3.2%	539	0.9%	5,218	8.8%
34	64,588	49,887	76.8%	10,758	16.8%	327	0.5%	1,708	2.6%	42	0.1%	1,475	1.9%	588	0.9%	1,784	2.8%
35	64,607	46,082	71.8%	7,164	11.2%	365	0.6%	7,845	11.2%	78	0.1%	1,960	1.5%	343	0.5%	2,481	3.8%
36	63,347	44,788	71.0%	10,310	16.3%	344	0.5%	3,856	5.6%	66	0.1%	2,478	3.9%	308	0.5%	4,801	7.6%
37	61,067	39,165	64.4%	12,382	20.3%	409	0.7%	1,284	2.1%	35	0.1%	844	1.4%	360	0.6%	1,818	3.0%

HB 5903 - J. Morrissey

Voting Age Population

DISTRICT	Voting Age Population	VAP White	% VAP White	VAP Black	% VAP Black	VAP AIAN	% VAP AIAN	VAP Asian	% VAP Asian	VAP HawPI	% VAP HawPI	VAP Other	% VAP Other	VAP Multi	% VAP Multi	Voting Age Hispanic	% VAP Hispanic
38	61,082	29,017	47.5%	29,488	48.3%	288	0.5%	296	0.5%	20	0.0%	441	0.7%	179	0.3%	870	1.4%
39	59,368	37,840	63.8%	18,605	31.3%	370	0.6%	1,518	2.6%	42	0.1%	498	0.8%	295	0.5%	1,454	2.4%
40	58,699	30,058	51.2%	26,853	44.2%	479	0.8%	1,043	1.8%	57	0.1%	981	1.7%	548	0.9%	2,044	4.9%
41	58,183	45,330	77.9%	9,864	17.1%	411	0.7%	1,857	3.2%	83	0.1%	491	0.7%	238	0.4%	1,717	3.0%
42	59,462	36,102	57.4%	20,991	36.9%	491	0.8%	1,890	3.2%	70	0.1%	582	1.9%	642	0.8%	1,880	3.1%
43	61,430	22,329	36.3%	36,638	59.7%	560	0.9%	1,104	1.8%	64	0.1%	751	1.2%	439	0.7%	1,729	2.9%
44	62,999	50,156	79.6%	8,040	12.8%	498	0.8%	2,648	3.9%	126	0.2%	1,199	1.9%	389	0.6%	2,388	3.5%
45	61,378	49,834	81.2%	11,902	27.0%	544	0.9%	1,118	6.7%	107	0.2%	1,931	2.1%	581	0.9%	4,345	7.1%
46	64,623	50,570	77.9%	8,466	12.9%	494	0.7%	2,387	3.7%	75	0.1%	1,603	1.5%	408	0.6%	3,810	4.1%
47	60,048	38,473	61.5%	14,407	24.0%	643	0.7%	2,208	10.4%	88	0.2%	1,094	1.8%	472	0.8%	3,448	5.7%
48	62,446	38,933	62.3%	16,086	32.6%	453	0.7%	2,306	11.7%	102	0.2%	1,045	1.7%	483	0.8%	3,083	4.9%
49	60,057	30,569	50.9%	6,356	10.1%	387	0.6%	16,440	27.5%	59	0.1%	7,902	13.2%	602	1.0%	14,920	24.3%
50	64,366	45,610	68.2%	18,014	23.3%	812	1.2%	2,724	4.0%	856	0.3%	2,296	3.1%	1,110	0.7%	6,232	9.1%
51	62,679	48,361	79.9%	7,509	12.0%	491	0.8%	2,197	3.7%	94	0.1%	1,561	2.6%	331	0.8%	1,908	3.1%
52	61,963	25,366	40.9%	31,695	50.9%	542	0.9%	2,519	4.0%	116	0.2%	1,462	2.3%	863	1.1%	3,017	5.1%
53	59,183	23,370	39.4%	31,362	52.2%	381	0.6%	2,088	3.5%	95	0.2%	1,298	2.1%	598	0.9%	2,918	5.0%
54	62,466	35,807	58.2%	8,030	12.9%	408	0.6%	15,110	50.5%	98	0.1%	3,648	5.9%	411	0.8%	8,063	13.4%
55	59,995	24,319	39.9%	33,364	54.8%	344	0.6%	1,700	2.8%	70	0.1%	861	1.3%	750	1.1%	2,718	4.5%
56	58,767	46,360	78.8%	7,845	12.9%	366	0.6%	2,866	4.9%	83	0.1%	874	1.2%	366	0.6%	1,918	3.2%
57	67,716	59,363	87.6%	17,868	26.6%	538	0.8%	2,481	4.0%	130	0.2%	1,560	2.5%	582	0.9%	4,725	6.6%
58	59,317	20,520	34.6%	35,458	59.8%	437	0.7%	1,372	2.3%	78	0.1%	738	1.2%	693	1.2%	2,946	5.5%
59	61,196	37,366	61.2%	17,873	29.2%	503	0.8%	2,691	4.1%	144	0.2%	2,164	3.5%	564	0.9%	4,450	7.4%
60	63,677	52,353	82.1%	8,735	13.7%	721	1.1%	1,080	1.7%	68	0.1%	972	0.9%	267	0.4%	1,570	2.5%
61	63,166	50,726	80.3%	10,634	16.8%	555	1.1%	477	0.8%	39	0.1%	440	0.7%	219	0.3%	1,163	1.8%
62	61,748	44,882	72.7%	14,031	24.5%	488	0.8%	504	0.8%	33	0.1%	803	1.3%	194	0.3%	1,665	2.7%
63	63,730	46,784	73.4%	12,270	20.0%	464	0.8%	846	1.4%	922	0.2%	1,495	2.4%	194	0.3%	3,358	5.5%

HB 5003 – J. Morrissey
Election Data

DISTRICT	Rep. Gov '09	Dem. Gov '09	Rep. Lt. Gov '09	Dem. Lt. Gov '09	Rep. Att. Gen. '09	Dem. Att. Gen. '09
1	75%	25%	76%	24%	75%	25%
2	64%	36%	65%	35%	62%	38%
3	66%	34%	65%	35%	64%	36%
4	74%	26%	76%	24%	75%	25%
5	72%	28%	71%	29%	71%	29%
6	66%	34%	64%	36%	66%	34%
7	57%	43%	56%	44%	57%	43%
8	66%	34%	65%	35%	67%	33%
9	68%	32%	66%	34%	68%	32%
10	63%	37%	62%	38%	62%	38%
11	42%	58%	42%	58%	44%	56%
12	59%	41%	62%	38%	64%	36%
13	63%	37%	60%	40%	60%	40%
14	63%	37%	63%	37%	63%	37%
15	73%	27%	71%	29%	71%	29%
16	74%	26%	74%	26%	75%	25%
17	69%	31%	67%	33%	69%	31%
18	67%	33%	66%	34%	66%	34%
19	74%	26%	73%	27%	74%	26%
20	70%	30%	72%	28%	71%	29%
21	65%	35%	63%	37%	62%	38%
22	58%	42%	55%	45%	56%	44%
23	62%	38%	61%	39%	62%	38%
24	62%	38%	62%	38%	63%	37%
25	70%	30%	68%	32%	69%	31%
26	72%	28%	73%	27%	73%	27%
27	59%	41%	56%	44%	59%	41%
28	61%	39%	61%	39%	59%	41%
29	71%	29%	69%	31%	69%	31%
30	69%	31%	67%	33%	68%	32%
31	56%	44%	53%	47%	54%	46%

32	62%	38%	60%	40%	60%	40%
33	67%	33%	65%	35%	65%	35%
34	54%	46%	52%	48%	51%	49%
35	53%	47%	50%	50%	47%	53%
36	44%	56%	41%	59%	41%	59%
37	52%	48%	50%	50%	49%	51%
38	42%	58%	40%	60%	39%	61%
39	51%	49%	48%	52%	48%	52%
40	62%	38%	60%	40%	59%	41%
41	55%	45%	53%	47%	52%	48%
42	54%	46%	52%	48%	52%	48%
43	47%	53%	45%	55%	45%	55%
44	47%	53%	45%	55%	44%	56%
45	39%	61%	37%	63%	36%	64%
46	36%	64%	33%	67%	34%	66%
47	32%	68%	31%	69%	30%	70%
48	37%	63%	35%	65%	34%	66%
49	32%	68%	31%	69%	30%	70%
50	60%	40%	58%	42%	59%	41%
51	57%	43%	54%	46%	55%	45%
52	45%	55%	41%	59%	43%	57%
53	44%	56%	42%	58%	41%	59%
54	65%	35%	63%	37%	63%	37%
55	75%	25%	72%	28%	75%	25%
56	70%	30%	67%	33%	69%	31%
57	59%	41%	58%	42%	59%	41%
58	41%	59%	38%	62%	40%	60%
59	58%	42%	56%	44%	59%	41%
60	64%	36%	65%	35%	66%	34%
61	66%	34%	66%	34%	68%	32%
62	64%	36%	61%	39%	64%	36%
63	46%	54%	45%	55%	47%	53%
64	61%	39%	58%	42%	59%	41%
65	76%	24%	73%	27%	75%	25%
66	74%	26%	71%	29%	73%	27%
67	57%	43%	54%	46%	54%	46%
68	61%	39%	58%	42%	61%	39%

69	29%	71%	28%	72%	30%	70%
70	24%	76%	23%	77%	25%	75%
71	24%	76%	24%	76%	26%	74%
72	67%	33%	64%	36%	66%	34%
73	64%	36%	62%	38%	64%	36%
74	39%	61%	37%	63%	39%	61%
75	53%	47%	51%	49%	53%	47%
76	62%	38%	58%	42%	60%	40%
77	47%	53%	45%	55%	47%	53%
78	71%	29%	67%	33%	70%	30%
79	48%	52%	45%	55%	46%	54%
80	25%	75%	23%	77%	25%	75%
81	68%	32%	62%	38%	66%	34%
82	60%	40%	55%	45%	59%	41%
83	66%	34%	60%	40%	64%	36%
84	61%	39%	57%	43%	60%	40%
85	63%	37%	57%	43%	61%	39%
86	50%	50%	47%	53%	47%	53%
87	58%	42%	52%	48%	55%	45%
88	71%	29%	68%	32%	68%	32%
89	33%	67%	30%	70%	33%	67%
90	39%	61%	36%	64%	38%	62%
91	66%	34%	63%	37%	63%	37%
92	37%	63%	34%	66%	36%	64%
93	72%	28%	68%	32%	69%	31%
94	58%	42%	55%	45%	56%	44%
95	33%	67%	31%	69%	33%	67%
96	56%	44%	53%	47%	54%	46%
97	72%	28%	69%	31%	71%	29%
98	69%	31%	66%	34%	67%	33%
99	65%	35%	63%	37%	64%	36%
100	62%	38%	57%	43%	60%	40%

Core Constituencies Report

Monday, March 23, 2015

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[H18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 001 -- 80,508 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist 001	63 433 (78.79%)	50 864 (79.20%)	2 152 (68.83%)	640 (84.88%)	2 259 (68.25%)
Dist 002	17 075 (21.21%)	13 357 (20.80%)	270 (11.37%)	114 (15.12%)	296 (11.75%)
Total and % Population		64 221 (79.77%)	2 425 (3.02%)	754 (0.94%)	2 537 (3.15%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 002 -- 79,491 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist 28	8 127 (10.22%)	5 553 (09.60%)	1 117 (68.35%)	473 (85.33%)	1 179 (68.36%)
Dist 59	45 961 (57.82%)	32 373 (57.55%)	9 585 (71.63%)	6 037 (77.23%)	10 056 (71.42%)
Dist 66	25 403 (31.96%)	18 267 (32.56%)	2 680 (20.01%)	1 349 (17.45%)	2 850 (20.22%)
Total and % Population		56 193 (70.65%)	13 382 (18.63%)	8 078 (11.17%)	14 095 (17.73%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 003 -- 80,583 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist 003	64 317 (79.81%)	51 701 (79.85%)	1 540 (71.43%)	239 (73.08%)	1 801 (70.75%)
Dist 005	16 266 (20.19%)	13 044 (20.15%)	536 (28.57%)	88 (26.91%)	574 (29.21%)
Total and % Population		64 745 (80.35%)	1 583 (2.34%)	327 (0.41%)	1 965 (2.44%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 004 -- 80,446 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist 001	8 891 (11.05%)	6 959 (10.66%)	33 (02.50%)	12 (05.91%)	36 (02.57%)
Dist 002	51 966 (64.67%)	41 273 (64.29%)	1 013 (76.80%)	297 (54.90%)	1 055 (75.41%)
Dist 003	1 895 (01.36%)	1 476 (02.30%)	3 (00.23%)	3 (00.55%)	3 (00.21%)
Dist 004	17 672 (21.97%)	14 477 (22.55%)	270 (20.47%)	209 (38.63%)	305 (21.80%)
Total and % Population		64 195 (79.80%)	1 319 (1.64%)	541 (0.67%)	1 399 (1.74%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 005 -- 80,600 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist 001	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Dist 004	51 532 (63.94%)	41 071 (63.94%)	1 048 (63.35%)	495 (36.56%)	1 122 (63.43%)
Dist 005	29 067 (36.06%)	23 265 (36.18%)	607 (36.65%)	859 (63.43%)	647 (36.57%)

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[H18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist 010	1 (00.00%)	1 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total and % Population		64 337 (75.62%)	1 656 (2.05%)	1 353 (1.68%)	1 709 (2.19%)

Plan: VA House HB5006 Final Enacted, District 008 – 79,808 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist 004	4 171 (05.24%)	3 254 (05.13%)	5 (00.43%)	22 (02.71%)	5 (00.40%)
Dist 005	40 505 (50.68%)	31 689 (50.53%)	550 (47.21%)	333 (40.96%)	602 (47.56%)
Dist 006	13 578 (17.05%)	10 875 (17.27%)	506 (43.61%)	92 (11.32%)	541 (42.83%)
Dist 010	21 356 (26.83%)	16 930 (26.86%)	102 (08.75%)	366 (45.00%)	115 (09.11%)
Total and % Population		62 968 (78.93%)	1 165 (1.46%)	813 (1.02%)	1 263 (1.59%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 007 – 80,146 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist 006	22 620 (28.23%)	17 559 (27.96%)	967 (39.01%)	177 (15.57%)	1 019 (38.01%)
Dist 007	42 247 (52.71%)	34 473 (53.53%)	1 273 (51.35%)	886 (61.21%)	1 405 (52.41%)
Dist 009	15 279 (19.06%)	11 932 (18.53%)	239 (09.64%)	764 (23.22%)	257 (09.59%)
Dist 012	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total and % Population		64 401 (80.35%)	2 478 (3.09%)	1 137 (1.42%)	2 681 (3.35%)

Plan: VA House HB5003 Final Enacted, District 008 – 80,689 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist 007	15 167 (18.79%)	11 733 (18.56%)	527 (21.71%)	230 (22.73%)	572 (22.70%)
Dist 008	57 898 (71.76%)	45 480 (71.95%)	1 879 (77.42%)	748 (73.94%)	1 928 (76.79%)
Dist 012	7 627 (09.45%)	5 995 (09.48%)	21 (00.87%)	34 (03.36%)	26 (01.01%)
Total and % Population		63 208 (78.34%)	2 427 (3.01%)	1 012 (1.25%)	2 526 (3.13%)

Plan: VA House HB5004 Final Enacted, District 009 – 80,874 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist 009	46 850 (57.92%)	36 950 (57.62%)	3 464 (53.95%)	788 (54.19%)	3 465 (53.84%)
Dist 010	33 924 (42.10%)	27 182 (42.38%)	2 900 (46.05%)	622 (44.81%)	2 971 (46.16%)
Dist 10	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total and % Population		64 142 (79.61%)	6 309 (7.83%)	1 388 (1.72%)	6 436 (7.99%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 010 – 80,617 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP Blk]
Dist. 13	10,697 (13.27%)	7,572 (13.27%)	680 (14.47%)	366 (09.36%)	730 (14.39%)
Dist. 16	1,326 (01.64%)	949 (01.66%)	39 (00.82%)	32 (00.81%)	43 (00.84%)
Dist. 20	12,323 (15.29%)	8,877 (15.56%)	383 (08.03%)	612 (09.76%)	429 (08.39%)
Dist. 32	3,054 (03.79%)	1,810 (03.35%)	191 (04.01%)	125 (03.03%)	203 (03.91%)
Dist. 33	52,237 (65.04%)	37,742 (66.16%)	3,486 (72.68%)	5,082 (81.35%)	3,705 (72.46%)
Total, and % Population		57,050 (70.77%)	4,788 (5.92%)	6,258 (7.76%)	5,113 (6.34%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 011 – 80,132 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts
2010 benchmark

Dist. 011	64,853 (80.88%)	48,799 (70.88%)	10,348 (85.83%)	2,758 (83.80%)	10,884 (86.88%)
Dist. 12	15,479 (19.32%)	12,557 (20.14%)	719 (04.07%)	380 (12.19%)	815 (04.14%)
Total, and % Population		62,356 (77.82%)	10,127 (23.87%)	3,146 (3.83%)	19,679 (24.56%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 012 – 80,492 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts
2010 benchmark

Dist. 006	20,788 (25.83%)	16,381 (23.70%)	887 (13.40%)	151 (09.30%)	404 (11.00%)
Dist. 007	18,580 (23.10%)	16,008 (23.16%)	1,116 (38.71%)	561 (22.21%)	1,256 (38.15%)
Dist. 062	41,114 (51.09%)	36,686 (53.11%)	1,353 (47.89%)	1,806 (68.39%)	1,547 (46.29%)
Total, and % Population		69,084 (85.77%)	2,888 (3.58%)	1,816 (2.01%)	3,208 (3.69%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 13 – 80,575 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts
2010 benchmark

Dist. 13	45,111 (55.99%)	32,662 (55.03%)	4,220 (58.68%)	5,353 (41.40%)	4,517 (58.71%)
Dist. 50	35,468 (44.01%)	25,828 (43.97%)	3,204 (43.11%)	7,582 (58.60%)	3,448 (43.29%)
Total, and % Population		58,280 (72.34%)	7,432 (9.22%)	12,955 (16.08%)	7,965 (9.88%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 14 – 79,407 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts
2010 benchmark

Dist. 010	1,433 (01.80%)	1,133 (01.82%)	347 (01.84%)	104 (07.12%)	356 (01.69%)
Dist. 14	64,712 (81.49%)	51,053 (81.84%)	16,172 (85.54%)	1,102 (75.43%)	18,352 (85.48%)
Dist. 16	13,262 (16.70%)	10,183 (16.34%)	1,696 (07.62%)	255 (17.45%)	1,687 (07.86%)
Total, and % Population		62,370 (78.56%)	21,176 (26.67%)	1,461 (1.84%)	21,395 (26.94%)

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[H18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 15 -- 80,830 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 15	68,058 (84.20%)	61,013 (82.05%)	910 (80.39%)	1,782 (87.01%)	1,691 (80.14%)
Dist. 19	9,629 (11.91%)	7,409 (11.93%)	199 (19.70%)	194 (09.99%)	208 (10.48%)
Dist. 25	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Dist. 26	4,966 (06.15%)	3,665 (06.13%)	33 (02.92%)	82 (04.00%)	42 (03.36%)
Total, and % Population		82,907 (76.02%)	1,132 (1.40%)	2,048 (2.54%)	1,240 (1.55%
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 16 -- 79,892 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 009	10,636 (13.33%)	8,714 (13.81%)	1,660 (11.77%)	151 (07.51%)	2,011 (11.70%)
Dist. 010	12,109 (15.19%)	9,542 (15.13%)	3,030 (21.41%)	242 (12.05%)	3,681 (21.41%)
Dist. 16	56,889 (71.47%)	44,820 (71.06%)	11,380 (80.82%)	1,121 (79.81%)	11,591 (80.89%)
Total, and % Population		63,086 (78.96%)	16,890 (21.31%)	1,986 (2.00%)	17,193 (21.57%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 17 -- 99,531 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 008	19,984 (20.54%)	13,048 (20.12%)	1,060 (27.68%)	238 (18.03%)	1,088 (27.75%)
Dist. 011	8,389 (10.40%)	6,445 (10.14%)	349 (09.30%)	136 (10.31%)	372 (09.40%)
Dist. 17	55,882 (69.06%)	44,080 (68.34%)	2,302 (60.70%)	938 (71.08%)	2,487 (62.80%)
Dist. 19	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total, and % Population		63,575 (79.86%)	3,731 (4.69%)	1,309 (1.62%)	3,887 (4.81%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 18 -- 79,460 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 15	7,373 (09.28%)	5,926 (09.60%)	288 (08.66%)	143 (09.43%)	288 (08.13%)
Dist. 18	47,080 (59.22%)	36,875 (60.11%)	2,544 (76.84%)	1,544 (76.88%)	2,698 (67.10%)
Dist. 20	12,885 (16.23%)	9,485 (15.89%)	748 (17.58%)	280 (11.01%)	811 (17.22%)
Dist. 21	4,310 (05.44%)	2,584 (05.00%)	339 (07.58%)	124 (04.71%)	388 (07.62%)
Dist. 88	7,813 (09.83%)	5,432 (09.10%)	533 (11.93%)	534 (20.27%)	582 (11.93%)
Total, and % Population		59,686 (75.12%)	4,488 (5.62%)	2,635 (3.32%)	4,711 (5.93%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 19 -- 83,969 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[H18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist 012	22 251 (27.74%)	17 493 (27.84%)	1 181 (27.42%)	171 (28.16%)	1 243 (32.92%)
Dist 17	1 966 (02.45%)	1 393 (02.22%)	95 (01.91%)	3 (01.25%)	55 (01.46%)
Dist 14	55 375 (69.15%)	43 556 (69.31%)	2 406 (55.00%)	460 (71.99%)	2 478 (65.63%)
Dist 22	606 (00.62%)	403 (00.64%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total and % Population		62 844 (78.48%)	3 842 (4.80%)	638 (0.80%)	3 776 (4.72%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 20 -- 79,334 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Enacted 2010 benchmark					
Dist 30	43 880 (55.05%)	34 517 (55.51%)	2 585 (51.39%)	580 (34.65%)	2 732 (51.22%)
Dist 31	3 680 (04.65%)	2 843 (04.57%)	73 (01.69%)	19 (01.16%)	78 (01.46%)
Dist 25	24 208 (30.51%)	15 664 (29.76%)	1 710 (34.12%)	531 (31.92%)	1 853 (34.74%)
Dist 59	7 776 (09.80%)	6 193 (10.19%)	654 (13.00%)	146 (12.31%)	670 (12.56%)
Total and % Population		62 717 (79.05%)	5 030 (5.34%)	1 606 (2.03%)	5 334 (6.72%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 21 -- 79,689 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Enacted 2010 benchmark					
Dist 21	54 750 (68.71%)	38 569 (67.46%)	10 590 (77.27%)	2 605 (75.90%)	11 080 (77.21%)
Dist 79	5 330 (06.32%)	3 900 (06.56%)	887 (06.08%)	179 (04.05%)	737 (05.14%)
Dist 54	3 221 (04.05%)	2 290 (03.90%)	442 (03.22%)	153 (04.46%)	473 (03.30%)
Dist 65	16 807 (20.96%)	12 947 (22.07%)	1 977 (14.42%)	535 (15.59%)	2 061 (11.36%)
Total and % Population		58 656 (73.60%)	13 706 (17.22%)	3 432 (4.31%)	14 351 (18.03%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 22 -- 79,307 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Enacted 2010 benchmark					
Dist 009	9 509 (11.99%)	7 522 (12.34%)	256 (02.02%)	97 (08.23%)	272 (02.13%)
Dist 19	6 022 (07.59%)	4 367 (07.15%)	323 (02.56%)	85 (07.21%)	331 (02.60%)
Dist 22	39 912 (50.33%)	31 311 (50.94%)	2 305 (18.50%)	590 (50.04%)	2 389 (18.73%)
Dist 23	23 864 (30.09%)	18 237 (29.67%)	8 560 (70.65%)	407 (34.52%)	8 762 (79.54%)
Dist 24	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total and % Population		61 487 (77.51%)	12 478 (15.74%)	1 179 (1.49%)	12 754 (16.08%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 23 -- 79,330 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Enacted 2010 benchmark					

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[H18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist 19	18,948 (21.36%)	13,100 (20.47%)	923 (09.81%)	134 (08.68%)	947 (09.74%)
Dist 23	53,977 (60.84%)	44,511 (69.28%)	7,292 (77.51%)	1,319 (85.46%)	7,551 (77.67%)
Dist 24	6,405 (10.59%)	6,571 (10.27%)	1,190 (12.65%)	90 (05.83%)	1,224 (12.59%)
Total and % Population		63,982 (80.65%)	9,406 (11.86%)	1,543 (1.95%)	9,722 (12.26%)

Plan: VA House HB6005 Final Enacted, District 24 - 79,628 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist 012	4,731 (05.94%)	3,927 (06.10%)	192 (03.56%)	64 (06.46%)	200 (03.57%)
Dist 20	11,613 (14.57%)	9,405 (14.60%)	947 (17.55%)	97 (09.82%)	955 (17.04%)
Dist 23	3,057 (03.84%)	2,297 (03.57%)	391 (07.25%)	47 (04.75%)	409 (07.30%)
Dist 24	60,277 (75.65%)	48,792 (75.74%)	3,865 (71.64%)	782 (78.99%)	4,040 (72.09%)
Total and % Population		64,424 (80.88%)	5,395 (6.77%)	990 (1.24%)	5,604 (7.03%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 25 - 80,011 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist 20	21,527 (26.91%)	16,621 (26.89%)	288 (13.46%)	609 (35.47%)	335 (14.04%)
Dist 25	48,162 (60.19%)	37,065 (60.19%)	1,443 (67.42%)	848 (49.39%)	1,523 (66.54%)
Dist 26	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Dist 57	7,807 (09.76%)	5,617 (09.45%)	365 (17.06%)	222 (12.92%)	385 (16.82%)
Dist 58	2,515 (03.14%)	2,082 (03.36%)	44 (02.06%)	38 (02.21%)	46 (02.01%)
Total and % Population		61,583 (76.97%)	2,140 (2.67%)	1,717 (2.15%)	2,268 (2.83%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 26 - 80,665 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist 26	2,900 (03.66%)	2,225 (03.62%)	112 (04.13%)	51 (00.80%)	119 (03.94%)
Dist 36	77,736 (96.34%)	60,340 (96.60%)	2,602 (95.87%)	6,179 (99.20%)	2,901 (96.06%)
Total and % Population		60,566 (81.26%)	2,714 (3.36%)	6,360 (7.84%)	3,020 (3.74%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 27 - 78,381 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist 27	36,419 (46.40%)	23,568 (46.43%)	5,302 (48.84%)	1,418 (44.47%)	5,417 (48.79%)
Dist 65	14,060 (17.71%)	10,268 (17.41%)	826 (07.54%)	243 (07.62%)	835 (07.52%)
Dist 66	4,353 (05.42%)	3,148 (05.33%)	287 (02.66%)	92 (02.58%)	300 (02.70%)

	Population	[18+ Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[18+_Hisp]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist 14	14 546 (18.33%)	10 980 (19.62%)	2 095 (19.31%)	712 (22.30%)	2 140 (18.27%)
Dist 59	7 999 (10.08%)	6 021 (10.21%)	2 334 (21.52%)	724 (22.32%)	2 411 (21.15%)
Total and % Population		56 951 (74.30%)	10 884 (13.47%)	3 189 (4.01%)	1 103 (13.99%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 26 – 79,304 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 Benchmark					
Dist 25	56 710 (64.12%)	43 840 (65.35%)	6 770 (19.53%)	3 007 (66.15%)	8 681 (79.56%)
Dist 90	12 594 (15.88%)	8 563 (14.65%)	2 129 (30.47%)	1 567 (31.05%)	2 228 (20.42%)
Total and % Population		58 368 (73.63%)	10 799 (13.11%)	4 574 (5.52%)	10 909 (13.49%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 28 – 79,851 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 Benchmark					
Dist 13	24 812 (31.07%)	13 681 (30.48%)	965 (27.71%)	903 (22.36%)	1 052 (28.06%)
Dist 29	55 039 (68.93%)	42 829 (69.52%)	2 517 (72.29%)	3 132 (77.62%)	2 697 (71.94%)
Total and % Population		61 320 (76.79%)	3 482 (4.36%)	4 035 (5.05%)	3 749 (4.69%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 30 – 80,583 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 Benchmark					
Dist 30	77 113 (95.69%)	58 478 (95.43%)	8 807 (96.81%)	3 104 (97.89%)	9 143 (96.86%)
Dist 56	3 470 (04.31%)	2 798 (04.57%)	290 (03.19%)	67 (02.11%)	296 (03.14%)
Total and % Population		61 276 (76.04%)	9 097 (11.29%)	3 171 (3.94%)	9 439 (11.71%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 31 – 79,210 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 Benchmark					
Dist 13	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Dist 31	54 303 (68.56%)	38 977 (68.68%)	7 809 (67.77%)	5 730 (79.78%)	8 037 (67.86%)
Dist 52	24 907 (31.44%)	17 766 (31.31%)	3 619 (32.23%)	1 452 (20.22%)	3 802 (32.11%)
Total and % Population		56 743 (71.64%)	11 228 (14.17%)	7 182 (9.07%)	11 839 (14.95%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 32 – 80,788 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 Benchmark					
Dist 13	9 813 (12.35%)	6 438 (11.65%)	513 (12.13%)	424 (08.89%)	540 (11.57%)
Dist 32	70 355 (87.65%)	48 825 (88.35%)	3 715 (87.87%)	4 457 (91.31%)	4 010 (88.13%)
Total and % Population		55 263 (68.83%)	4 228 (5.27%)	4 881 (6.08%)	4 550 (5.67%)

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[H18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 33 -- 80,550 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 13	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Dist 29	20 667 (25.66%)	15 357 (26.56%)	931 (33.62%)	1 191 (38.14%)	583 (30.54%)
Dist 33	59 883 (74.32%)	41 783 (73.12%)	1 802 (66.18%)	1 932 (61.86%)	1 945 (69.46%)
Total and % Population		57 140 (70.94%)	2 723 (3.38%)	3 123 (3.88%)	2 331 (3.64%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 34 -- 80,727 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 37	27 421 (33.97%)	19 417 (33.49%)	1 132 (57.93%)	2 335 (60.69%)	1 335 (57.36%)
Dist 34	43 573 (53.98%)	31 406 (54.17%)	655 (33.52%)	1 166 (30.40%)	731 (33.95%)
Dist 35	9 728 (12.05%)	7 155 (12.34%)	167 (08.55%)	334 (08.71%)	187 (08.69%)
Dist 36	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total and % Population		57 978 (71.82%)	1 954 (2.42%)	3 835 (4.75%)	2 153 (2.67%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 75 -- 69,113 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 34	12 210 (15.22%)	10 359 (16.51%)	541 (17.69%)	850 (14.32%)	631 (18.71%)
Dist 35	54 156 (67.53%)	47 044 (75.00%)	1 741 (56.93%)	4 870 (82.03%)	1 913 (56.70%)
Dist 37	2 906 (03.62%)	2 441 (03.89%)	149 (04.87%)	217 (03.66%)	166 (04.92%)
Dist 53	3 549 (04.50%)	2 884 (04.60%)	75 (02.45%)	186 (03.14%)	81 (02.40%)
Dist 87	7 092 (08.80%)	5 015 (07.99%)	552 (18.05%)	809 (13.27%)	603 (17.87%)
Total and % Population		67 743 (78.22%)	3 058 (3.81%)	5 932 (7.40%)	3 374 (4.21%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 36 -- 79,765 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 38	4 804 (06.02%)	3 467 (05.80%)	40 (00.77%)	123 (02.02%)	47 (00.84%)
Dist 36	61 949 (77.66%)	46 514 (78.09%)	4 066 (78.95%)	5 228 (86.14%)	4 401 (78.66%)
Dist 88	12 963 (16.25%)	9 733 (15.81%)	1 050 (20.25%)	716 (11.83%)	1 133 (20.30%)
Total and % Population		61 059 (77.57%)	5 116 (6.49%)	6 069 (7.61%)	5 561 (7.00%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 27 -- 80,256 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 39	15 514 (19.33%)	12 535 (19.75%)	1 009 (24.00%)	937 (12.15%)	1 149 (21.59%)

	Population	[18+ Pop]	[18+ Blk]	[H18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist 37	43 035 (53.82%)	35 088 (55.28%)	2 808 (53.42%)	4 715 (61.12%)	2 648 (53.53%)
Dist 40	15 910 (19.62%)	11 546 (18.19%)	879 (16.49%)	1 357 (17.59%)	852 (16.66%)
Dist 67	5 736 (07.22%)	4 301 (06.78%)	360 (07.91%)	705 (09.14%)	421 (08.02%)
Total and % Population		63 480 (79.10%)	4 882 (6.06%)	7 714 (9.61%)	5 321 (6.63%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 38 -- 80,755 Total Population

Enacted Plan VA House Democrats 2010 benchmark					
Dist 38	42 806 (53.01%)	33 130 (53.04%)	3 415 (56.28%)	7 821 (40.79%)	3 598 (56.95%)
Dist 39	28 503 (35.12%)	22 042 (35.29%)	1 868 (32.42%)	6 401 (34.70%)	1 972 (32.33%)
Dist 49	9 569 (11.87%)	7 258 (11.67%)	478 (08.30%)	4 578 (23.51%)	532 (08.72%)
Total and % Population		62 463 (77.35%)	5 761 (7.13%)	18 684 (23.14%)	6 102 (7.55%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 39 -- 80,710 Total Population

Enacted 39 3 Person Democrats 2010 benchmark					
Dist 37	3 008 (03.73%)	2 267 (03.66%)	44 (00.90%)	175 (01.94%)	47 (00.81%)
Dist 38	9 689 (12.39%)	7 982 (12.87%)	1 331 (24.29%)	1 450 (13.26%)	1 384 (23.99%)
Dist 39	47 168 (58.44%)	35 068 (56.33%)	1 893 (34.99%)	6 652 (61.28%)	2 057 (35.40%)
Dist 41	366 (00.45%)	296 (00.48%)	8 (00.15%)	4 (00.04%)	13 (00.22%)
Dist 47	7 745 (09.90%)	5 824 (09.41%)	787 (14.36%)	895 (07.83%)	821 (14.13%)
Dist 63	12 412 (15.38%)	9 435 (15.25%)	1 416 (25.84%)	1 795 (16.46%)	1 478 (25.44%)
Total and % Population		61 870 (76.66%)	5 479 (6.79%)	10 921 (13.53%)	5 810 (7.20%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 40 -- 80,729 Total Population

Enacted 40 3 41 House Democrats 2010 benchmark					
Dist 13	14 703 (18.21%)	9 866 (16.87%)	755 (20.54%)	852 (12.25%)	600 (20.01%)
Dist 40	64 925 (80.42%)	47 686 (81.55%)	2 890 (78.64%)	4 845 (87.23%)	2 188 (79.18%)
Dist 41	1 101 (01.36%)	862 (01.48%)	30 (00.82%)	27 (00.51%)	32 (00.80%)
Total and % Population		58 415 (72.36%)	3 675 (4.55%)	5 572 (6.90%)	3 966 (4.91%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 41 -- 80,792 Total Population

Enacted Plan 3 41 House Democrats 2010 benchmark					
Dist 37	21 730 (26.90%)	16 429 (27.00%)	855 (19.56%)	1 237 (19.55%)	710 (19.80%)
Dist 38	2 651 (03.28%)	2 035 (03.32%)	41 (01.22%)	115 (01.81%)	45 (01.25%)

HGD013486

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+ Blk]	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist 40	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Dist 41	58 411 (69.82%)	42 341 (69.68%)	2 652 (79.21%)	5 580 (79.61%)	7 831 (78.99%)
Total: ent % Population		60 765 (25.21%)	3 348 (4.14%)	6 992 (8.85%)	3 566 (4.44%)

Plan: VA House H0150D5 Final Enacted, District 42 – 78,864 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegate 2010 Benchmark

Dist 41	12 754 (15.17%)	9 480 (15.34%)	541 (09.80%)	672 (31.65%)	574 (08.08%)
Dist 42	63 098 (78.97%)	45 350 (73.10%)	4 612 (87.13%)	4 210 (83.74%)	5 313 (87.09%)
Dist 44	4 182 (05.20%)	3 226 (05.99%)	170 (02.08%)	128 (02.51%)	184 (03.13%)
Total: ent % Population		58 086 (72.62%)	5 523 (9.51%)	4 910 (8.14%)	5 671 (7.34%)

Plan: VA House H0150D5 Final Enacted, District 43 – 80,760 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegate 2010 Benchmark

Dist 42	14 217 (17.61%)	7 557 (12.61%)	2 502 (24.18%)	1 405 (15.61%)	2 611 (23.81%)
Dist 43	60 282 (74.65%)	46 455 (74.90%)	7 022 (67.40%)	5 812 (85.63%)	7 414 (67.90%)
Dist 44	5 464 (06.77%)	4 055 (07.79%)	600 (05.76%)	706 (08.56%)	649 (05.92%)
Dist 45	3 977 (04.93%)	3 131 (05.06%)	277 (02.66%)	586 (08.58%)	293 (02.67%)
Total: ent % Population		62 145 (77.01%)	10 415 (12.90%)	8 629 (10.63%)	10 967 (13.58%)

Plan: VA House H0150D5 Final Enacted, District 44 – 80,796 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegate 2010 Benchmark

Dist 43	5 394 (06.68%)	3 913 (05.45%)	586 (04.56%)	313 (02.43%)	514 (04.09%)
Dist 44	69 758 (86.34%)	50 639 (85.00%)	11 656 (91.33%)	12 133 (94.11%)	12 122 (91.20%)
Dist 45	5 644 (06.99%)	4 960 (07.56%)	721 (05.65%)	447 (03.47%)	545 (04.10%)
Total: ent % Population		59 112 (73.16%)	12 763 (15.80%)	12 893 (15.96%)	13 291 (16.45%)

Plan: VA House H0150D5 Final Enacted, District 45 – 80,240 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegate 2010 Benchmark

Dist 44	499 (00.62%)	312 (00.61%)	48 (00.64%)	39 (01.09%)	50 (00.63%)
Dist 45	58 402 (74.03%)	50 702 (74.98%)	5 191 (68.79%)	3 955 (43.73%)	5 513 (68.86%)
Dist 48	2 351 (02.98%)	1 861 (02.90%)	46 (00.61%)	191 (02.79%)	82 (20.51%)
Dist 49	17 948 (22.37%)	14 557 (21.50%)	2 761 (79.96%)	4 423 (52.07%)	2 364 (29.07%)
Total: ent % Population		67 052 (84.36%)	7 546 (9.40%)	8 558 (10.42%)	8 015 (9.99%)

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[18+_AP]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 46 -- 80,333 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Enacted 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 45	9,656 (12.05%)	7,830 (11.47%)	1,194 (58.29%)	779 (97.60%)	1,174 (69.25%)
Dist. 46	70,647 (87.94%)	58,882 (88.53%)	18,804 (85.74%)	8,474 (89.40%)	17,600 (30.75%)
Total, and % Population		66,702 (82.48%)	17,858 (22.10%)	10,253 (12.70%)	18,779 (23.10%)
Plan: VA House HB5006 Final Enacted, District 47 -- 80,767 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Enacted 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 47	66,310 (82.09%)	53,139 (80.03%)	2,803 (77.68%)	7,440 (89.19%)	2,778 (70.02%)
Dist. 49	15,441 (19.12%)	13,248 (19.37%)	725 (22.34%)	1,090 (11.64%)	753 (21.98%)
Total, and % Population		66,394 (84.68%)	3,723 (3.99%)	8,448 (10.48%)	3,562 (4.41%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 48 -- 79,482 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegate 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 34	8,759 (11.07%)	[illegible]	124 (54.45%)	381 (85.69%)	[illegible]
Dist. 48	70,723 (88.93%)	60,172 (72.91%)	2,485 (99.70%)	3,691 (90.87%)	2,750 (58.14%)
Dist. 53	19,485 (10.73%)	[illegible]	101 (33.78%)	583 (13.15%)	[illegible]
Total, and % Population		64,055 (80.60%)	2,709 (3.52%)	4,639 (5.58%)	3,124 (3.93%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 49 -- 80,605 Total Population					
From Plan: Virginia Delegate 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 38	9,562 (11.86%)	7,564 (11.45%)	510 (34.71%)	3,088 (19.99%)	581 (55.26%)
Dist. 69	6,586 (20.17%)	5,512 (68.35%)	1,070 (38.97%)	980 (83.43%)	1,153 (69.67%)
Dist. 67	12,668 (15.98%)	10,051 (16.35%)	1,849 (19.02%)	1,815 (11.10%)	2,685 (17.91%)
Dist. 65	10,491 (13.01%)	9,505 (14.77%)	525 (37.03%)	725 (94.45%)	494 (57.79%)
Dist. 69	41,100 (59.99%)	32,640 (49.19%)	6,452 (39.64%)	10,144 (62.05%)	6,614 (58.37%)
Total, and % Population		66,373 (82.34%)	10,016 (13.42%)	16,360 (20.29%)	11,477 (14.24%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 50 -- 80,677 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegate 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 19	33,559 (41.60%)	21,639 (36.69%)	2,804 (36.37%)	3,231 (24.10%)	3,033 (39.41%)
Dist. 50	47,118 (58.40%)	34,080 (81.14%)	4,906 (69.63%)	10,174 (75.90%)	5,248 (60.59%)
Total, and % Population		55,689 (69.01%)	7,710 (9.56%)	13,405 (16.62%)	8,254 (10.23%)

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[D18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 51 -- 80,372 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 43	74,169 (92.31%)	57,887 (30.68%)	1,403 (10.08%)	1,437 (20.68%)	1,504 (10.20%)
Dist. 51	2,297 (2.91%)	1,888 (02.88%)	141 (01.01%)	88 (01.79%)	151 (01.02%)
Dist. 59	59,117 (89.09%)	78,829 (88.48%)	7,194 (80.30%)	5,334 (77.79%)	7,586 (80.88%)
Total, and % Population		68,640 (72.77%)	8,738 (10.87%)	6,947 (8.52%)	9,240 (11.50%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 52 -- 79,290 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 35	47,102 (34.95%)	10,391 (34.39%)	6,043 (35.80%)	5,197 (34.69%)	6,207 (33.73%)
Dist. 51	24,645 (18.54%)	17,700 (31.39%)	4,581 (27.10%)	5,197 (34.69%)	4,611 (27.79%)
Dist. 97	27,550 (34.51%)	19,452 (34.37%)	6,169 (36.91%)	4,623 (30.88%)	6,016 (36.09%)
Total, and % Population		56,582 (71.37%)	16,793 (31.18%)	14,987 (18.89%)	17,039 (22.73%)
Plan: VA House HB5003 Final Enacted, District 53 -- 80,049 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 35	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Dist. 37	4,587 (05.71%)	3,587 (05.73%)	254 (02.62%)	662 (09.62%)	318 (08.85%)
Dist. 38	14,591 (18.23%)	11,237 (17.95%)	484 (05.00%)	4,212 (34.23%)	748 (20.83%)
Dist. 59	60,891 (76.07%)	47,803 (76.38%)	8,932 (92.37%)	7,469 (60.15%)	2,524 (70.28%)
Total, and % Population		62,627 (78.48%)	9,682 (15.11%)	12,399 (19.37%)	3,590 (4.49%)
Plan: VA House HB5006 Final Enacted, District 54 -- 80,159 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 54	80,159 (100.00%)	57,249 (100.00%)	9,686 (100.00%)	3,032 (100.00%)	10,372 (100.00%)
Dist. 59	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total, and % Population		57,249 (71.42%)	9,686 (12.39%)	3,032 (4.91%)	10,372 (12.94%)
Plan: VA House HB5008 Final Enacted, District 55 -- 79,578 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 54	1,384 (01.74%)	1,234 (01.73%)	34 (00.51%)	33 (02.47%)	87 (03.89%)
Dist. 55	50,491 (63.44%)	37,882 (53.49%)	4,271 (43.55%)	730 (54.68%)	4,431 (43.89%)
Dist. 57	27,029 (34.72%)	20,887 (34.69%)	5,494 (56.04%)	987 (42.47%)	5,524 (55.49%)
Dist. 59	84 (00.11%)	87 (00.11%)	0 (00.00%)	5 (00.37%)	0 (00.00%)

Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_BM]	[H18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_BM]
Total and % Population	59 550 (75.00%)	9 621 (12.34%)	1 325 (1.66%)	0 144 (12.75%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 56 -- 79,271 Total Population				
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark				
Dist 54	4 760 (26.03%)	3 821 (69.19%)	404 (85.36%)	423 (86.44%)
Dist 56	74 491 (23.97%)	55 124 (93.84%)	7 105 (94.62%)	7 249 (94.56%)
Total and % Population	56 745 (74.11%)	7 509 (9.47%)	1 142 (1.44%)	7 772 (9.80%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 57 -- 80,778 Total Population				
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark				
Dist 57	66 633 (82.49%)	36 456 (62.01%)	5 965 (85.41%)	3 228 (76.98%)	9 435 (85.28%)
Dist 58	14 145 (17.51%)	11 555 (16.09%)	1 535 (14.59%)	968 (23.01%)	1 629 (14.72%)
Total and % Population	68 024 (84.21%)	10 520 (13.02%)	4 207 (5.21%)	11 065 (13.70%)	
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 58 -- 80,757 Total Population				
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark				
Dist 10	6 754 (83.61%)	3 634 (65.82%)	67 (61.63%)	4 (57.15%)	72 (61.69%)
Dist 21	5 791 (69.25%)	5 336 (10.32%)	153 (83.72%)	181 (13.56%)	166 (83.63%)
Dist 57	409 (99.51%)	374 (90.84%)	33 (90.90%)	0 (60.00%)	35 (90.91%)
Dist 58	67 132 (83.15%)	51 001 (83.15%)	3 864 (93.65%)	1 296 (96.17%)	4 060 (93.67%)
Dist 59	0 (0.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total and % Population	81 285 (16.01%)	4 117 (5.10%)	1 574 (1.95%)	4 329 (5.36%)	
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 59 -- 79,345 Total Population				
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark				
Dist 27	30 664 (38.65%)	23 036 (38.30%)	3 357 (27.09%)	227 (39.52%)	3 435 (27.30%)
Dist 59	48 681 (61.35%)	36 372 (61.69%)	8 987 (72.50%)	354 (89.50%)	9 167 (72.70%)
Total and % Population	62 266 (78.49%)	12 344 (15.56%)	581 (3.19%)	12 537 (15.80%)	
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 60 -- 79,215 Total Population				
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark				
Dist 27	7 034 (08.87%)	5 458 (08.70%)	1 421 (07.00%)	28 (07.80%)	1 450 (07.00%)
Dist 59	3 960 (75.54%)	3 013 (04.80%)	1 303 (06.42%)	34 (03.67%)	1 313 (06.40%)
Dist 60	58 205 (88.10%)	54 242 (85.49%)	17 506 (86.57%)	867 (90.53%)	17 765 (86.56%)

HOD013400

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[18+_AP_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Total and % Population		62 712 (79.16%)	20 290 (25.61%)	927 (1.17%)	20 528 (25.91%)
Plan: VA House HB5006 Final Enacted, District 61 - 79,732 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 39	10 051 (12.60%)	7 765 (12.27%)	2 490 (11.79%)	105 (97.35%)	2 539 (11.81%)
Dist 60	3 941 (04.94%)	3 457 (05.46%)	1 796 (08.51%)	72 (06.67%)	1 804 (08.44%)
Dist 61	65 366 (81.91%)	51 722 (81.70%)	16 772 (79.41%)	1 242 (87.40%)	16 988 (79.42%)
Dist 75	444 (00.56%)	356 (00.56%)	54 (00.26%)	2 (00.14%)	56 (00.26%)
Total and % Population		63 280 (79.33%)	21 112 (25.46%)	1 421 (1.72%)	21 587 (26.02%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 62 - 79,677 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 7	19 703 (24.73%)	14 690 (23.40%)	4 567 (30.89%)	1 281 (32.36%)	4 666 (30.71%)
Dist 62	45 135 (56.65%)	35 234 (57.74%)	8 313 (56.21%)	2 166 (54.70%)	8 583 (56.52%)
Dist 66	14 773 (18.54%)	10 815 (17.77%)	1 680 (12.72%)	509 (12.83%)	1 953 (12.81%)
Dist 74	67 (00.08%)	53 (00.09%)	25 (00.17%)	10 (00.25%)	25 (00.16%)
Total and % Population		61 022 (76.56%)	14 705 (16.56%)	3 958 (4.97%)	15 236 (19.15%)
Plan: VA House HB5009 Final Enacted, District 63 - 79,692 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 62	9 244 (11.61%)	6 422 (10.46%)	2 804 (07.67%)	486 (73.60%)	2 937 (07.90%)
Dist 63	63 833 (80.20%)	50 403 (82.08%)	30 450 (83.94%)	1 314 (64.25%)	30 922 (83.82%)
Dist 74	6 519 (08.19%)	4 539 (07.46%)	2 973 (08.13%)	243 (11.88%)	3 037 (08.23%)
Total and % Population		61 464 (77.14%)	36 286 (45.55%)	2 045 (2.57%)	36 861 (46.34%)
Plan: VA House HB5006 Final Enacted, District 64 - 79,282 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 52	19 946 (25.16%)	15 500 (25.11%)	3 160 (21.42%)	267 (37.13%)	3 255 (21.56%)
Dist 64	44 549 (56.20%)	34 617 (56.08%)	8 965 (60.40%)	452 (62.45%)	9 120 (60.22%)
Dist 74	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Dist 75	7 655 (09.66%)	6 023 (09.76%)	1 436 (09.67%)	55 (07.74%)	1 461 (09.66%)
Dist 79	7 107 (08.97%)	5 077 (08.23%)	1 281 (08.51%)	65 (08.67%)	1 297 (08.56%)
Dist 77	5 (00.01%)	5 (00.01%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)

	Population	[18+ Pop]	[18+ Blk]	[H18+ Pop]	[18+ AP Blk]
Total and % Population		61 722 (77.87%)	14 847 (18.73%)	975 (1.23%)	15 145 (19.11%)

Plan: VA House HB5003 Final Enacted, District 56 -- 79,354 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist: 56	10 191 (12.84%)	7 984 (13.50%)	1 994 (23.28%)	123 (10.77%)	2 013 (22.95%)
Dist: 59	7 731 (09.11%)	5 569 (09.44%)	1 608 (18.74%)	98 (08.58%)	1 636 (18.67%)
Dist: 65	61 942 (78.05%)	45 649 (77.07%)	4 977 (58.00%)	921 (80.65%)	5 121 (58.38%)
Total and % Population		59 732 (74.63%)	8 577 (10.80%)	1 142 (1.44%)	8 772 (11.05%)

Plan: VA House HB5006 Final Enacted, District 68 -- 79,397 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist: 27	9 981 (12.57%)	6 610 (11.29%)	756 (08.17%)	207 (09.09%)	776 (08.13%)
Dist: 62	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Dist: 66	69 416 (87.43%)	51 924 (88.71%)	8 480 (91.63%)	2 071 (90.91%)	8 797 (91.87%)
Total and % Population		58 534 (73.72%)	9 245 (11.64%)	2 278 (2.87%)	9 573 (12.06%)

Plan: VA House HB5008 Final Enacted, District 67 -- 79,633 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist: 35	3 004 (03.69%)	2 206 (03.80%)	29 (00.93%)	80 (01.50%)	35 (01.03%)
Dist: 36	3 156 (04.00%)	2 164 (03.67%)	69 (02.21%)	101 (01.90%)	74 (02.18%)
Dist: 67	73 125 (90.57%)	51 807 (90.82%)	2 967 (95.86%)	5 122 (96.12%)	3 247 (95.79%)
Dist: 74	1 228 (01.54%)	957 (01.90%)	31 (00.99%)	26 (00.49%)	35 (01.03%)
Total and % Population		57 154 (71.77%)	3 116 (3.96%)	5 329 (6.69%)	3 391 (4.26%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 68 -- 79,611 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist: 65	13 786 (17.32%)	10 288 (16.14%)	557 (12.40%)	195 (11.53%)	591 (12.40%)
Dist: 66	52 100 (65.45%)	41 958 (65.82%)	3 111 (69.26%)	1 242 (73.45%)	3 260 (69.10%)
Dist: 71	3 182 (04.00%)	2 948 (04.62%)	61 (01.60%)	82 (04.85%)	87 (01.84%)
Dist: 73	10 537 (13.24%)	8 969 (13.43%)	745 (16.58%)	172 (10.17%)	779 (16.51%)
Total and % Population		63 752 (80.08%)	4 492 (5.64%)	1 691 (2.12%)	4 717 (5.90%)

Plan: VA House HB5009 Final Enacted, District 69 -- 79,386 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist: 68	3 513 (04.45%)	2 864 (04.56%)	1 156 (03.12%)	205 (05.38%)	1 166 (03.43%)

	Population	[18+ Pop]	[18+ Blk]	[18+ Pop]	[18+ AP Blk]
Dist 69	50 301 (74.70%)	46 587 (74.14%)	27 145 (78.24%)	4 167 (78.69%)	27 642 (79.08%)
Dist 70	15 307 (19.78%)	12 147 (19.42%)	5 905 (17.24%)	1 029 (19.56%)	6 051 (17.31%)
Dist 71	1 245 (01.57%)	1 170 (01.87%)	52 (00.15%)	55 (00.97%)	65 (00.19%)
Total and % Population		62 535 (78.75%)	34 251 (43.16%)	6 050 (7.53%)	34 956 (44.07%)

Plan: VA House HB5008 Final Enacted, District 70 – 79,362 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist 27	19 813 (24.96%)	14 736 (25.12%)	8 434 (19.59%)	1 506 (27.08%)	8 561 (19.65%)
Dist 62	2 136 (02.69%)	1 086 (02.09%)	528 (01.61%)	29 (00.43%)	544 (01.62%)
Dist 69	3 969 (05.04%)	2 825 (04.52%)	1 341 (04.04%)	853 (12.79%)	1 386 (04.14%)
Dist 70	53 454 (67.31%)	39 390 (67.16%)	24 527 (74.72%)	3 982 (59.70%)	24 976 (74.66%)
Total and % Population		56 654 (73.89%)	32 830 (43.21%)	6 670 (8.40%)	33 488 (43.15%)

Plan: VA House HB5015 Final Enacted, District 71 – 80,122 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist 68	2 660 (03.71%)	2 318 (04.25%)	752 (00.97%)	99 (01.12%)	369 (00.99%)
Dist 70	6 797 (06.35%)	4 545 (06.60%)	4 276 (11.77%)	42 (02.90%)	4 311 (11.66%)
Dist 71	62 901 (78.31%)	52 992 (80.01%)	26 706 (73.46%)	1 396 (66.86%)	27 363 (73.71%)
Dist 74	7 734 (09.67%)	5 874 (08.67%)	5 004 (13.77%)	73 (04.99%)	5 087 (13.64%)
Total and % Population		66 730 (82.46%)	36 338 (45.24%)	1 615 (2.01%)	37 150 (46.25%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 72 – 80,764 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist 56	10 415 (12.90%)	7 057 (12.67%)	893 (10.54%)	331 (17.66%)	942 (11.12%)
Dist 71	4 567 (05.66%)	3 791 (06.12%)	336 (01.12%)	205 (06.05%)	348 (04.11%)
Dist 72	41 621 (51.53%)	31 147 (50.22%)	2 585 (31.60%)	872 (28.27%)	2 701 (31.87%)
Dist 73	22 067 (27.32%)	17 339 (27.96%)	4 280 (52.45%)	1 573 (51.01%)	4 409 (52.03%)
Dist 74	2 094 (02.59%)	1 877 (03.03%)	65 (00.80%)	43 (01.39%)	74 (00.87%)
Total and % Population		62 008 (76.78%)	8 160 (10.10%)	3 054 (3.82%)	8 474 (10.49%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 73 – 80,135 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark

Dist 71	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)

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	Population	[18+_Pop]	[19+_Blk]	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist 72	43 157 (50.11%)	31 569 (50.01%)	4 374 (52.25%)	1 507 (51.97%)	4 597 (52.45%)
Dist 73	39 938 (49.89%)	31 547 (49.99%)	3 997 (47.75%)	2 309 (58.03%)	4 168 (47.55%)
Total and % Population		63 116 (79.76%)	8 371 (10.45%)	4 196 (5.24%)	8 765 (10.94%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 74 – 79,694 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist 69	3 542 (04.51%)	2 977 (04.92%)	1 554 (04.51%)	105 (05.14%)	1 590 (04.54%)
Dist 74	2 585 (02.55%)	1 748 (02.89%)	1 507 (04.36%)	29 (01.51%)	1 528 (04.37%)
Dist 75	1 815 (02.43%)	1 563 (02.58%)	551 (01.60%)	51 (02.93%)	573 (01.64%)
Dist 76	48 738 (60.56%)	47 942 (79.17%)	29 551 (85.65%)	1 953 (81.14%)	30 026 (85.78%)
Dist 97	4 199 (05.51%)	6 248 (10.33%)	1 263 (03.67%)	79 (04.08%)	1 287 (03.68%)
Total and % Population		60 478 (75.95%)	34 471 (43.25%)	1 805 (2.27%)	35 004 (43.95%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 75 – 79,295 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist 61	6 070 (07.65%)	5 023 (08.00%)	2 127 (06.00%)	171 (10.73%)	2 138 (06.05%)
Dist 63	9 864 (12.45%)	7 610 (11.95%)	3 047 (08.60%)	158 (14.01%)	3 077 (08.71%)
Dist 64	508 (01.24%)	774 (01.22%)	304 (00.57%)	15 (01.33%)	305 (00.81%)
Dist 75	62 355 (78.64%)	49 968 (78.79%)	29 809 (84.36%)	834 (72.64%)	29 807 (84.37%)
Total and % Population		63 445 (80.01%)	35 087 (44.25%)	1 128 (1.42%)	35 328 (44.55%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 76 – 80,313 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist 78	74 892 (93.25%)	55 722 (93.26%)	13 857 (93.21%)	1 400 (95.69%)	14 192 (93.31%)
Dist 77	5 471 (06.75%)	4 015 (06.74%)	1 009 (06.79%)	50 (04.31%)	1 018 (06.69%)
Total and % Population		59 747 (74.38%)	14 866 (18.51%)	1 450 (1.82%)	15 210 (18.94%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 77 – 79,627 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist 76	1 422 (01.79%)	1 786 (03.00%)	1 099 (03.74%)	46 (02.15%)	1 107 (03.71%)
Dist 77	69 249 (87.00%)	52 927 (88.89%)	28 813 (98.04%)	1 562 (73.01%)	29 248 (98.13%)
Dist 78	1 794 (02.25%)	1 807 (03.03%)	777 (02.64%)	129 (06.03%)	758 (02.54%)
Dist 99	9 162 (11.51%)	11 221 (18.85%)	3 119 (09.52%)	492 (22.99%)	3 203 (09.62%)

	Population	[18+ Pop]	[18+ Blk]	[18+ AP]	[18+ AP Blk]
Total and % Population		37,841 (72.64%)	33,802 (42.45%)	2,231 (3.02%)	34,354 (43.14%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 78 – 80,475 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 77	2,913 (03.62%)	2,358 (03.67%)	405 (33.98%)	163 (06.11%)	417 (30.95%)
Dist 78	76,037 (94.45%)	57,043 (94.42%)	9,728 (95.54%)	1,860 (92.15%)	10,380 (95.32%)
Dist 84	1,525 (01.90%)	1,000 (01.58%)	70 (00.59%)	27 (01.74%)	77 (00.73%)
Total and % Population		60,410 (75.07%)	10,204 (12.68%)	2,127 (2.64%)	10,554 (13.11%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 First Enacted, District 79 – 80,240 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 79	30,980 (42.35%)	26,030 (38.98%)	8,374 (43.03%)	703 (15.49%)	8,617 (42.43%)
Dist 80	14,057 (17.52%)	11,792 (17.66%)	3,409 (17.52%)	296 (06.47%)	3,538 (17.42%)
Dist 87	7,008 (08.73%)	6,014 (09.01%)	1,270 (06.53%)	541 (11.91%)	1,383 (06.71%)
Dist 100	23,193 (21.40%)	24,253 (36.33%)	6,407 (32.92%)	3,016 (64.50%)	6,752 (33.60%)
Total and % Population		66,295 (82.24%)	19,560 (24.25%)	4,676 (5.51%)	20,311 (25.21%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 80 – 80,706 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 79	22,331 (40.08%)	23,016 (37.82%)	11,911 (34.58%)	825 (40.01%)	12,172 (35.10%)
Dist 90	46,374 (59.54%)	37,862 (62.18%)	22,140 (65.02%)	1,009 (54.89%)	22,510 (64.90%)
Total and % Population		60,878 (75.42%)	34,051 (42.19%)	1,833 (2.27%)	34,682 (42.97%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 81 – 78,428 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 76	8,515 (10.72%)	6,181 (10.33%)	1,712 (15.65%)	167 (05.90%)	1,758 (15.49%)
Dist 77	9,342 (11.75%)	6,825 (11.30%)	1,918 (17.54%)	460 (16.07%)	1,971 (17.32%)
Dist 81	53,520 (67.34%)	40,357 (67.46%)	6,035 (55.17%)	1,913 (66.89%)	6,286 (55.33%)
Dist 82	8,091 (10.18%)	6,486 (10.84%)	1,273 (11.64%)	390 (13.63%)	1,353 (11.91%)
Dist 84	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total and % Population		59,823 (75.32%)	10,939 (13.77%)	2,860 (3.60%)	11,370 (14.32%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 82 – 80,463 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 benchmark					
Dist 21	9,530 (11.91%)	7,378 (11.61%)	724 (13.05%)	343 (12.08%)	755 (12.71%)

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist 82	57,184 (71.88%)	45,589 (71.98%)	2,192 (52.32%)	1,881 (85.81%)	2,364 (51.47%)
Dist 84	13,639 (16.90%)	10,373 (16.37%)	2,032 (36.63%)	309 (21.40%)	2,161 (35.97%)
Total and % Population		63,346 (78.73%)	5,548 (6.90%)	2,543 (3.53%)	9,220 (7.46%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 83 – 79,536 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Democratic 2010 Benchmark

Dist 82	5,152 (06.48%)	7,931 (06.28%)	128 (01.36%)	60 (07.67%)	136 (01.41%)
Dist 83	41,359 (52.01%)	33,350 (52.81%)	3,771 (40.64%)	1,893 (68.71%)	3,981 (40.62%)
Dist 87	32,007 (40.24%)	23,064 (36.86%)	5,191 (55.94%)	1,451 (47.50%)	5,423 (55.79%)
Dist 90	1,001 (01.26%)	718 (01.24%)	190 (02.05%)	34 (00.90%)	184 (01.95%)
Dist 100	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total and % Population		62,815 (78.96%)	9,280 (11.67%)	3,438 (4.32%)	9,724 (12.29%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 84 – 80,291 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Democratic 2010 Benchmark

Dist 81	19,403 (24.17%)	14,255 (24.27%)	2,349 (20.02%)	1,005 (23.50%)	2,508 (20.36%)
Dist 84	60,875 (75.83%)	44,487 (75.73%)	9,383 (79.98%)	2,912 (74.36%)	9,806 (79.64%)
Total and % Population		58,742 (72.17%)	11,734 (14.62%)	3,917 (4.88%)	12,315 (15.34%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 85 – 80,600 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Democratic 2010 Benchmark

Dist 21	11,665 (14.48%)	9,053 (14.56%)	1,847 (18.05%)	899 (19.90%)	1,907 (16.21%)
Dist 83	20,458 (25.27%)	15,907 (25.58%)	2,951 (28.96%)	1,307 (28.67%)	3,154 (26.84%)
Dist 88	48,656 (60.27%)	37,228 (59.86%)	5,673 (57.67%)	1,606 (51.42%)	6,962 (57.77%)
Total and % Population		62,188 (76.97%)	11,511 (14.25%)	3,512 (4.35%)	12,113 (14.99%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 86 – 80,747 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Democratic 2010 Benchmark

Dist 34	10,045 (12.44%)	7,272 (12.27%)	337 (07.00%)	527 (24.45%)	365 (07.15%)
Dist 35	9,180 (11.36%)	6,397 (10.79%)	216 (04.54%)	278 (02.31%)	240 (04.70%)
Dist 57	2,463 (03.05%)	1,765 (02.98%)	101 (02.12%)	148 (01.23%)	103 (02.02%)
Dist 88	59,049 (73.13%)	43,852 (73.97%)	4,146 (50.34%)	11,098 (92.02%)	4,400 (56.14%)
Total and % Population		59,286 (73.42%)	4,802 (5.95%)	12,050 (14.93%)	5,108 (6.33%)

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_BA]	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP Bla]
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 87 – 79,275 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 Benchmark					
Dist 13	51,639 (65.14%)	35,400 (65.46%)	2,975 (61.77%)	3,024 (38.30%)	3,077 (61.47%)
Dist 22	11,667 (14.97%)	8,527 (15.23%)	744 (15.96%)	1,471 (18.82%)	510 (16.19%)
Dist 67	11 (50.01%)	10 (00.02%)	4 (00.09%)	3 (00.04%)	4 (00.08%)
Dist 86	15,758 (19.86%)	11,850 (21.24%)	1,031 (22.15%)	3,197 (43.00%)	1,115 (22.27%)
Total and % Population		55,787 (70.37%)	4,654 (5.87%)	7,835 (9.94%)	5,006 (6.31%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 88 – 80,101 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 Benchmark					
Dist 28	20,059 (25.01%)	14,548 (25.43%)	2,854 (35.72%)	1,064 (37.36%)	3,040 (35.55%)
Dist 54	17,836 (19.56%)	9,911 (15.32%)	990 (12.39%)	518 (11.40%)	1,060 (12.50%)
Dist 88	47,516 (59.00%)	34,554 (59.21%)	4,147 (51.90%)	2,329 (51.24%)	4,379 (51.60%)
Total and % Population		59,354 (72.77%)	7,991 (9.80%)	4,545 (5.57%)	8,479 (10.57%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 89 – 78,614 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 Benchmark					
Dist 79	9,132 (66.46%)	5,530 (60.07%)	992 (62.96%)	184 (67.72%)	1,057 (63.08%)
Dist 80	7,369 (60.74%)	4,106 (49.73%)	3,738 (31.13%)	55 (22.56%)	2,765 (10.61%)
Dist 97	1,549 (22.01%)	1,239 (62.63%)	600 (61.79%)	137 (64.16%)	826 (61.32%)
Dist 99	51,142 (18.56%)	46,842 (76.61%)	29,644 (76.27%)	2,054 (61.67%)	29,295 (78.40%)
Dist 90	4,097 (59.15%)	2,721 (64.48%)	2,550 (60.59%)	68 (62.70%)	2,560 (67.51%)
Dist 100	n.a. (60.05%)	525 (60.56%)	52 (70.15%)	22 (00.87%)	53 (00.15%)
Total and % Population		61,970 (78.71%)	33,545 (142.18%)	2,515 (3.16%)	34,704 (143.13%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 90 – 60,426 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Delegates 2010 Benchmark					
Dist 82	11,345 (14.11%)	8,460 (14.05%)	3,863 (11.50%)	531 (15.30%)	4,023 (11.61%)
Dist 85	8,772 (10.91%)	6,571 (11.08%)	2,679 (27.63%)	325 (10.28%)	2,760 (08.00%)
Dist 89	9,474 (11.78%)	7,251 (11.71%)	3,325 (09.73%)	490 (13.01%)	3,370 (09.72%)
Dist 90	50,834 (63.21%)	38,022 (63.18%)	23,905 (70.73%)	1,942 (59.61%)	24,414 (70.67%)
Total and % Population		60,204 (74.86%)	33,772 (41.99%)	3,258 (4.05%)	34,632 (43.06%)

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 91 – 78,229 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 91	48,950 (61.68%)	37,784 (63.74%)	8,695 (61.25%)	1,347 (60.38%)	7,208 (61.07%)
Dist. 92	6,463 (36.16%)	4,884 (08.24%)	2,298 (16.67%)	213 (09.55%)	2,352 (19.69%)
Dist. 99	23,816 (30.16%)	16,613 (28.02%)	2,154 (15.90%)	671 (30.08%)	2,301 (19.25%)
Dist. 100	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total, and % Population		59,281 (74.62%)	11,466 (14.39%)	2,231 (2.82%)	11,862 (15.08%
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 92 – 79,589 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 92	61,574 (77.27%)	47,316 (77.18%)	30,293 (82.16%)	1,813 (80.09%)	31,186 (82.15%)
Dist. 99	18,115 (22.73%)	13,991 (22.82%)	6,577 (17.84%)	451 (19.92%)	6,779 (17.85%)
Total, and % Population		61,309 (76.94%)	36,870 (46.31%)	2,264 (2.84%)	37,974 (47.69%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 93 – 79,211 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 94	26,581 (33.53%)	22,570 (36.09%)	2,475 (17.98%)	1,136 (29.06%)	2,672 (18.41%)
Dist. 91	53 (00.07%)	39 (00.06%)	9 (00.07%)	2 (00.05%)	9 (00.06%)
Dist. 98	40,748 (51.43%)	30,335 (48.50%)	9,868 (71.78%)	2,311 (59.01%)	10,334 (71.19%)
Dist. 94	3,392 (04.12%)	2,805 (04.49%)	813 (05.92%)	270 (06.89%)	874 (06.02%)
Dist. 96	8,388 (10.58%)	6,580 (10.54%)	580 (04.29%)	195 (04.98%)	629 (04.33%)
Total, and % Population		62,539 (78.88%)	13,783 (17.40%)	3,916 (4.94%)	14,517 (18.33%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 94 – 79,629 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 98	18,666 (23.74%)	15,000 (24.01%)	3,675 (26.58%)	1,725 (44.29%)	3,846 (26.44%)
Dist. 94	60,574 (76.26%)	47,412 (75.97%)	9,181 (73.41%)	2,170 (55.71%)	9,678 (73.56%)
Total, and % Population		62,412 (78.38%)	12,856 (16.15%)	3,895 (4.90%)	13,525 (17.03%)
Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 95 – 80,071 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark					
Dist. 92	2,889 (03.73%)	2,270 (03.65%)	851 (02.71%)	115 (03.46%)	879 (02.71%)
Dist. 93	13,346 (16.67%)	9,377 (15.09%)	4,543 (12.99%)	948 (28.78%)	4,752 (13.17%)
Dist. 94	7,629 (09.53%)	5,556 (09.07%)	3,251 (09.13%)	765 (23.18%)	3,423 (09.46%)

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 96	48,797 (62.15%)	37,017 (60.77%)	24,634 (70.39%)	1,295 (37.47%)	23,222 (80.89%)
Dist. 98	6,350 (07.93%)	4,998 (08.47%)	1,947 (04.70%)	238 (07.15%)	1,718 (04.76%)
Total, and % Population		60,017 (73.71%)	30,028 (40.75%)	3,303 (4.12%)	36,084 (48.08%)

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 98 -- 79,217 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark

Dist. 64	11,644 (14.65%)	9,180 (15.00%)	2,081 (25.05%)	486 (23.41%)	2,141 (24.94%)
Dist. 91	15,172 (19.15%)	11,952 (19.92%)	703 (08.95%)	289 (13.64%)	732 (08.53%)	
Dist. 93	263 (00.33%)	263 (00.43%)	33 (00.40%)	32 (01.51%)	39 (00.45%)	
Dist. 98	51,938 (65.56%)	40,092 (65.65%)	5,430 (65.00%)	1,302 (61.44%)	5,671 (66.07%)	
Total, and % Population		61,087 (77.09%)	8,227 (10.39%)	2,110 (2.67%)	8,583 (10.83%)	

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 97 -- 79,386 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark

Dist. 95	31,001 (39.05%)	22,808 (37.68%)	1,904 (29.60%)	410 (42.31%)	1,994 (29.64%)	
Dist. 97	48,385 (60.95%)	37,216 (62.01%)	4,529 (70.40%)	559 (57.69%)	4,882 (70.36%)	
Total, and % Population		60,024 (75.61%)	6,433 (8.10%)	969 (1.22%)	6,926 (8.35%)	

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 96 -- 79,281 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark

Dist. 97	3,986 (05.03%)	3,080 (04.93%)	823 (09.05%)	53 (04.32%)	939 (08.65%)	
Dist. 98	75,295 (94.97%)	58,660 (88.07%)	8,278 (90.95%)	1,153 (95.68%)	9,543 (91.09%)	
Total, and % Population		62,740 (79.12%)	10,201 (12.87%)	1,205 (1.52%)	10,481 (13.23%)	

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 99 -- 80,332 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark

Dist. 97	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	
Dist. 99	80,332 (100.00%)	63,534 (100.00%)	15,150 (100.00%)	1,918 (100.00%)	15,464 (100.00%)	
Total, and % Population		63,534 (79.09%)	15,150 (18.86%)	1,918 (2.39%)	15,464 (19.25%)	

Plan: VA House HB5005 Final Enacted, District 100 -- 80,037 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Districts 2010 benchmark

Dist. 80	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	
Dist. 97	29,881 (36.92%)	23,805 (37.93%)	5,993 (34.29%)	1,645 (43.44%)	6,203 (35.13%)	
Dist. 99	3,583 (04.40%)	2,929 (04.65%)	664 (03.86%)	102 (02.42%)	684 (03.87%)	

	Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_Blk]	[419+ Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist 100	65 550 (58.91%)	38 192 (57.42%)	10 646 (61.66%)	2 300 (54.16%)	10 771 (61.00%)
Total and % Population		63 027 (78.75%)	17 203 (21.66%)	4 247 (5.31%)	17 658 (22.06%)

Plan name:

Workspace: House Plans>>HB5005 COPY 1

Plan was last edited on: 4/18/2011 3:46:47 PM

Measures of Compactness

District	Roeck	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Area	Perimeter
1	0.16	0.28	0.83	1,243	219
2	0.22	0.18	0.53	124	91
3	0.16	0.21	0.66	1,457	284
4	0.30	0.20	0.70	1,116	259
5	0.11	0.15	0.67	925	253
6	0.15	0.25	0.74	1,269	240
7	0.29	0.25	0.79	832	198
8	0.38	0.25	0.77	679	176
9	0.23	0.23	0.74	1,216	244
10	0.13	0.17	0.60	286	136
11	0.36	0.26	0.81	32	38
12	0.22	0.21	0.70	484	162
13	0.09	0.13	0.49	45	63
14	0.14	0.15	0.68	401	172
15	0.46	0.33	0.87	990	187
16	0.23	0.18	0.70	902	243
17	0.20	0.09	0.52	96	110
18	0.38	0.23	0.80	907	213
19	0.31	0.17	0.68	1,237	294
20	0.21	0.15	0.62	1,185	301
21	0.29	0.30	0.74	29	33
22	0.12	0.11	0.55	422	217
23	0.15	0.15	0.64	328	160
24	0.28	0.24	0.77	1,833	296
25	0.18	0.18	0.65	561	191
26	0.37	0.36	0.82	459	122
27	0.26	0.26	0.68	48	48
28	0.33	0.26	0.68	100	68
29	0.31	0.20	0.68	424	154

30	0.30	0.36	0.82	901	171
31	0.21	0.19	0.58	213	114
32	0.31	0.30	0.74	28	33
33	0.17	0.23	0.65	361	135
34	0.14	0.21	0.70	60	57
35	0.12	0.18	0.69	20	35
36	0.29	0.30	0.74	23	30
37	0.10	0.17	0.52	18	34
38	0.37	0.44	0.83	15	20
39	0.31	0.19	0.60	24	39
40	0.15	0.16	0.60	90	79
41	0.29	0.32	0.69	18	26
42	0.19	0.19	0.57	70	65
43	0.14	0.20	0.66	22	35
44	0.27	0.31	0.75	21	28
45	0.24	0.26	0.71	11	22
46	0.29	0.52	0.90	8	13
47	0.22	0.31	0.74	8	17
48	0.11	0.15	0.59	19	38
49	0.13	0.15	0.59	6	21
50	0.25	0.32	0.77	31	32
51	0.13	0.18	0.68	95	79
52	0.19	0.26	0.60	22	32
53	0.25	0.33	0.71	15	23
54	0.27	0.25	0.72	207	98
55	0.43	0.29	0.79	688	170
56	0.25	0.22	0.61	705	193
57	0.34	0.40	0.77	31	30
58	0.27	0.19	0.64	775	220
59	0.21	0.21	0.74	1,638	304
60	0.27	0.32	0.74	1,855	266
61	0.26	0.17	0.67	1,993	373
62	0.22	0.13	0.53	151	119
63	0.16	0.15	0.69	326	158
64	0.27	0.15	0.64	1,271	307
65	0.25	0.26	0.69	698	175
66	0.18	0.26	0.77	182	90

67	0.17	0.24	0.69	29	37
68	0.21	0.23	0.64	39	43
69	0.31	0.33	0.77	27	30
70	0.26	0.19	0.67	63	62
71	0.25	0.23	0.68	16	28
72	0.17	0.13	0.45	32	53
73	0.25	0.14	0.64	31	50
74	0.11	0.12	0.56	271	162
75	0.26	0.19	0.74	2,137	359
76	0.43	0.16	0.70	311	148
77	0.12	0.15	0.51	83	79
78	0.30	0.34	0.71	69	48
79	0.35	0.25	0.77	48	47
80	0.16	0.11	0.41	31	58
81	0.25	0.22	0.69	379	141
82	0.41	0.45	0.81	117	56
83	0.35	0.35	0.74	47	41
84	0.37	0.26	0.69	36	41
85	0.27	0.24	0.67	20	31
86	0.24	0.24	0.62	24	34
87	0.14	0.16	0.67	92	81
88	0.20	0.13	0.59	251	153
89	0.34	0.19	0.66	16	31
90	0.41	0.20	0.62	20	34
91	0.39	0.46	0.88	187	69
92	0.26	0.26	0.67	32	39
93	0.13	0.15	0.58	90	83
94	0.24	0.38	0.83	69	46
95	0.11	0.14	0.46	37	56
96	.12	.17	.52	322	147
97	.30	.21	.80	590	182
98	.20	.26	.73	1,419	253
99	.17	.21	.67	1,434	283
100	.20	.37	.77	2,156	265

Total Perimeter for all Districts 36,364 Miles

Average 121 Miles

Total Area for all Districts 128,325 Square Miles

Average 427.75 Square Miles

Min. Compactness Based on Roeck	0.09	Roeck Avg. – 0.24	
Max. Compactness based on Roeck	0.46		Std. Dev. – 0.09
Min. Compactness based on Polsby-Popper	0.09		
Max. Compactness based on Polsby-Popper	0.52	Polsby-Popper Avg. – 0.23	Std. Dev. – 0.09
Min. Compactness based on Schwartzberg	0.41		
Max Compactness based on Schwartzberg	0.90	Scwartz Avg. – 0.68	Std. Dev. – 0.09

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Locality FIPS	VTD	Locality name	VTD Name	Total population	White	Black	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other	Multi	Total Hispanic	Hispanic White	Hispanic Black	Hispanic Other	Voting Age Pop.
406	47	303	Culpeper	Cardova	2831	2255	510	15	52	0	74	15	148	67	15	22	2235
407	47	401	Culpeper	Eldorado	2366	1958	314	20	14	2	43	15	82	29	6	47	1803
408	47	402	Culpeper	Brown's Store	3681	3376	437	40	28	0	63	31	146	91	0	55	3043
409	47	501	Culpeper	Jeffersonton	4978	4418	417	28	84	1	42	10	167	114	3	50	3648
410	47	502	Culpeper	Rixeyville	1469	1352	86	9	5	4	22	0	52	27	2	23	1105
411	47	601	Culpeper	Mitchells	2066	1126	867	10	14	4	40	4	167	142	5	40	1916
412	47	602	Culpeper	Pearl Sample	3470	2830	472	8	39	9	93	12	182	74	4	104	2649
413	47	702	Culpeper	Brandy Station	3865	2998	424	37	90	0	129	9	216	81	12	123	2743
414	47	703	Culpeper	Lignum	1728	1382	270	9	21	0	43	3	95	46	4	45	1260
415	47	704	Culpeper	Richardsville	874	784	53	19	5	0	9	4	27	15	0	12	650
416	49	101	Cumberland	Precinct 1	1512	1340	516	20	13	0	11	9	23	10	2	11	1496
417	49	201	Cumberland	Precinct 2	2160	1501	594	15	9	0	23	17	52	23	4	25	1643
418	49	301	Cumberland	Precinct 3	1994	983	946	22	9	0	25	7	40	0	9	29	1546
419	49	401	Cumberland	Precinct 4	2004	1401	579	7	8	0	5	4	29	21	8	2	1543
420	49	501	Cumberland	Precinct 5	1982	1202	721	18	15	0	18	8	37	15	5	17	1537
421	51	101	Dickenson	South Clintwood	3163	3121	12	14	7	0	8	1	10	5	0	5	2530
422	51	201	Dickenson	Nora	1120	1114	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	864
423	51	202	Dickenson	Frying Pan	432	425	3	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	351
424	51	203	Dickenson	Clinchco	1148	1120	18	9	1	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	908
425	51	301	Dickenson	West Dante	435	425	0	4	6	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	340
426	51	302	Dickenson	Herald	1088	1078	1	6	2	1	0	0	6	1	0	1	816
427	51	303	Dickenson	Ridge	1038	1021	4	2	0	0	11	0	23	11	1	11	811
428	51	304	Dickenson	Longs Fork	791	783	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	627
429	51	401	Dickenson	Colley	1708	1594	3	4	4	0	0	3	7	7	0	0	1329
430	51	402	Dickenson	Heyal	1874	1856	6	6	2	0	0	2	13	12	0	1	1507
431	51	501	Dickenson	Tarpon	832	819	2	7	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	2	661
432	51	502	Dickenson	Artrip	933	932	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	749
433	51	503	Dickenson	North Clintwood	1341	1322	4	5	5	1	4	0	9	4	0	1	1082
434	53	101	Dinwiddie	Rohoic	1957	1230	612	12	21	3	67	12	153	80	3	70	1501
435	53	102	Dinwiddie	White Oak	1177	853	263	16	0	0	6	7	17	10	0	7	919
436	53	103	Dinwiddie	Church Road	2187	1887	267	11	11	0	10	1	26	18	0	8	1695
437	53	201	Dinwiddie	Edgehill	2010	1155	800	6	11	1	31	6	46	13	6	27	1526
438	53	202	Dinwiddie	Chesdin	3975	2358	1472	31	19	6	78	15	135	41	10	84	2835
439	53	301	Dinwiddie	Reams	1039	807	210	7	7	0	7	1	11	5	0	6	811
440	53	302	Dinwiddie	New Hope	4949	2628	2162	16	56	1	68	18	145	45	34	70	3957
441	53	401	Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie	2593	1517	1022	23	15	0	9	7	30	16	4	10	2019
442	53	402	Dinwiddie	Little Zion	1860	1085	745	8	8	0	12	4	25	13	0	12	1446
443	53	403	Dinwiddie	Cherry Hill	735	387	330	1	8	0	5	4	9	0	4	5	619
444	53	501	Dinwiddie	Courthouse	1814	1387	416	5	16	2	5	1	31	24	3	4	1434
445	53	502	Dinwiddie	McKenney	2195	1454	714	15	3	2	5	2	27	10	8	9	1715
446	53	503	Dinwiddie	Rocky Run	1508	1143	347	7	2	0	7	2	15	7	1	7	1143
447	57	101	Essex	Greater Tappahannock	2899	1515	1249	23	57	0	30	15	90	43	15	35	2215
448	57	201	Essex	North	2754	1161	1491	41	8	0	31	22	71	29	4	38	2125
449	57	301	Essex	South	2481	1765	626	21	11	3	47	8	78	22	2	54	1970
450	57	401	Essex	Central	3017	1929	984	18	18	1	54	13	110	40	9	61	2381
451	59	102	Fairfax	Bristow	5503	2137	766	33	1886	13	845	43	1753	844	36	873	4086
452	59	104	Fairfax	Chapel	3156	2447	96	17	455	4	82	24	294	193	0	101	2360
453	59	106	Fairfax	Fairview	6948	4901	485	38	1139	11	313	61	786	451	18	317	5221
454	59	108	Fairfax	Heritage	9805	4211	866	98	2823	10	1596	102	3640	1901	36	1703	7572
455	59	109	Fairfax	Kings Park	4333	3089	193	21	764	6	230	27	698	443	10	246	3274
456	59	109	Fairfax	Olde Creek	3262	2482	80	21	593	5	66	13	312	230	4	78	2461
457	59	110	Fairfax	North Springfield	3674	2309	989	22	932	5	226	24	643	410	4	229	2843

	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH
1	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP American Indian / Alaska Native	VAP Asian	VAP Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	VAP Other	VAP Multi	Voting Age Hispanic	VAP Hispanic White	VAP Hispanic Black	VAP Hispanic Other	2008 Democrat Lt. Gov.	2008 Republican Lt. Gov.	2008 Democrat Gov.	2008 Republican Gov.	2008 Democrat Att. Gen.	2008 Republican Att. Gen.
406	1779	345	14	41	0	41	5	80	32	8	42	188	382	173	413	179	402
407	1502	245	10	10	0	25	11	48	17	4	27	169	416	174	431	160	437
408	2633	321	26	17	3	28	13	83	53	0	30	323	792	314	818	310	805
409	3246	329	21	39	1	25	5	91	60	1	27	404	1,039	394	1,067	403	1,043
410	1029	47	8	3	3	14	1	29	16	0	13	102	323	93	337	105	326
411	1027	831	9	14	4	30	1	168	135	5	28	60	130	56	137	59	127
412	2222	339	8	24	5	48	5	98	42	3	53	311	653	296	668	300	661
413	2232	323	24	58	0	60	6	133	49	8	76	257	679	251	690	269	678
414	1026	187	6	14	0	24	1	52	27	1	24	115	311	120	319	110	316
415	586	35	13	5	0	5	4	18	5	0	7	59	178	51	185	58	180
416	1084	394	17	10	0	3	8	15	7	1	7	201	354	189	371	180	371
417	1160	430	13	7	0	17	11	30	12	1	17	187	376	172	407	169	401
418	768	729	22	8	0	14	5	24	4	5	15	261	235	267	256	234	252
419	1113	414	6	5	0	2	3	16	11	3	2	167	334	184	348	145	350
420	936	530	13	9	0	12	5	20	7	2	11	184	334	175	348	158	351
421	2499	4	13	6	0	7	1	9	4	0	4	209	488	264	459	265	480
422	879	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	151	75	159	73	157
423	345	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	29	64	41	58	39	57
424	887	13	7	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	111	120	113	125	105	123
425	333	0	3	4	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	24	107	24	109	27	106
426	808	0	5	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	1	48	115	48	116	49	113
427	805	0	2	0	0	4	0	10	6	0	4	45	169	47	174	47	170
428	622	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	48	131	57	130	46	130
429	1313	2	3	1	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	182	131	186	137	181	120
430	1487	8	5	2	0	0	2	7	1	0	0	165	153	174	147	158	154
431	852	0	6	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	77	81	79	84	73	78
432	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	56	100	61	106	62	94
433	1067	4	5	3	1	2	0	5	4	0	1	79	222	82	226	77	221
434	968	456	11	16	3	40	7	84	48	3	43	196	267	184	285	191	273
435	885	212	12	8	0	5	5	12	7	0	5	86	248	84	253	87	247
436	1471	201	10	6	0	6	1	15	10	0	5	144	537	124	559	139	543
437	935	554	6	11	1	16	5	23	5	2	16	208	260	197	274	198	257
438	1794	868	18	16	1	43	7	72	25	5	42	364	491	337	530	336	519
439	620	174	4	7	0	5	1	6	2	0	4	85	179	84	187	70	183
440	2149	1688	17	41	1	48	15	93	31	16	46	423	504	409	537	405	518
441	1152	825	19	11	0	8	4	22	10	4	8	366	347	387	370	366	355
442	824	599	7	6	0	8	4	14	6	0	8	286	255	285	262	269	268
443	320	291	1	3	0	1	3	5	0	4	1	128	96	142	106	106	116
444	1086	345	4	12	1	5	1	20	11	1	4	156	418	147	435	145	427
445	1156	555	13	2	2	3	2	15	5	4	6	195	360	195	399	168	401
446	864	270	5	0	0	3	1	6	4	1	1	95	247	88	262	87	252
447	1276	854	16	40	0	19	10	52	25	3	24	196	374	189	384	194	372
448	918	1137	30	7	0	17	16	45	17	3	25	329	217	338	222	307	229
449	1449	467	16	8	3	31	5	53	15	2	36	214	483	205	470	201	467
450	1568	733	19	12	1	42	10	79	26	5	48	254	479	259	478	258	468
451	1664	519	21	1286	8	575	30	1217	597	26	594	393	312	378	344	389	318
452	1852	71	12	374	3	58	16	204	132	0	72	573	986	549	624	578	569
453	3809	316	28	807	7	225	33	563	319	14	230	879	950	820	1,023	860	964
454	3292	610	76	2373	6	1140	89	2558	1311	26	1222	803	388	631	478	655	389
455	2351	136	18	588	9	176	16	494	250	8	191	624	671	601	703	624	676
456	1904	59	9	428	3	49	8	198	149	2	45	521	627	505	650	543	592
457	1864	97	13	896	4	156	11	446	285	1	160	461	442	429	481	485	446

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1953	660	202	Harrisonburg	Southwest	9022	7002	668	49	401	5	957	43	1667	637	58	972	7259
1954	670	101	Hopewell	Ward 1	3225	2206	833	30	32	2	104	13	253	111	28	114	2451
1949	670	201	Hopewell	Ward 2	3590	883	2542	28	25	3	92	49	143	50	16	77	2484
1958	670	301	Hopewell	Ward 3	3047	2396	446	25	32	0	119	27	214	75	4	127	2400
1967	670	401	Hopewell	Ward 4	3804	2335	1077	17	61	9	72	17	167	73	6	76	2883
1958	670	501	Hopewell	Ward 5	3203	2374	639	25	33	8	145	29	251	46	25	160	2542
1959	670	601	Hopewell	Ward 6	2929	897	1868	10	29	5	95	22	219	83	31	105	2115
1960	670	701	Hopewell	Ward 7	2942	1445	1270	20	43	9	139	20	257	74	37	146	2083
1961	678	1	Lexington	Lexington	7042	6020	717	26	196	4	67	28	277	196	15	60	6328
1962	680	101	Lynchburg	First Ward: First Precinct	7491	4782	2172	31	256	3	184	63	307	114	25	168	5899
1963	680	102	Lynchburg	First Ward: Second Precinct	3815	3464	180	18	121	3	15	14	69	36	1	10	2836
1964	680	103	Lynchburg	First Ward: Third Precinct	2942	2819	95	4	15	1	5	3	16	9	1	6	2320
1965	680	104	Lynchburg	First Ward: Fourth Precinct	2133	1573	458	12	50	4	31	15	77	48	4	25	1726
1966	680	105	Lynchburg	First Ward: Fifth Precinct	2100	1834	216	3	19	3	24	4	44	22	0	22	1687
1967	680	201	Lynchburg	Second Ward: First Precinct	7596	2252	5114	50	48	9	68	56	184	56	43	85	5756
1968	680	202	Lynchburg	Second Ward: Second Precinct	5142	1216	3795	25	17	1	48	40	92	25	13	54	4021
1969	680	203	Lynchburg	Second Ward: Third Precinct	2429	515	1846	22	1	0	11	34	60	27	11	22	1804
1970	680	301	Lynchburg	Third Ward: First Precinct	3686	2085	1424	24	48	9	66	33	132	81	14	57	2775
1971	680	302	Lynchburg	Third Ward: Second Precinct	2024	1177	785	15	25	0	10	12	46	32	5	9	1573
1972	680	303	Lynchburg	Third Ward: Third Precinct	2987	2189	670	10	69	1	18	10	68	39	6	21	2506
1973	680	304	Lynchburg	Third Ward: Fourth Precinct	9107	7169	1385	59	290	13	183	31	368	200	15	129	8430
1974	680	305	Lynchburg	Third Ward: Fifth Precinct	4325	3064	893	21	383	4	131	29	215	83	6	126	3564
1975	680	401	Lynchburg	Fourth Ward: First Precinct	8017	4558	1031	48	263	8	80	29	199	103	12	84	4820
1976	680	402	Lynchburg	Fourth Ward: Second Precinct	2379	1747	499	10	61	0	41	21	85	45	2	38	1946
1977	680	403	Lynchburg	Fourth Ward: Third Precinct	6724	4986	1266	50	276	2	120	22	218	99	7	112	5727
1978	680	404	Lynchburg	Fourth Ward: Fourth Precinct	4671	3242	1240	15	64	0	85	25	126	57	4	65	3541
1979	683	1	Manassas	Dean	6963	4848	940	78	487	15	527	70	1075	451	55	569	5178
1980	683	2	Manassas	Weems	6941	4334	882	49	283	6	1286	95	2555	1148	59	1348	4962
1981	683	3	Manassas	Metz	8469	4301	816	52	427	11	828	34	1724	851	31	842	4859
1982	683	4	Manassas	Haydon	7750	4634	1176	43	568	17	1235	87	2262	922	61	1280	5483
1983	683	5	Manassas	Baldwin	9693	5219	1860	101	335	19	2066	93	4270	1970	164	2136	6993
1984	685	1	Manassas Park	Precinct One	7898	4439	1042	60	777	4	1486	90	2668	1072	67	1529	5739
1985	685	2	Manassas Park	Precinct Two	6375	3546	977	34	653	13	1070	82	1987	843	39	1105	4475
1986	690	1	Martinsville	Precinct 1	1168	35	1116	2	4	0	7	4	13	7	2	4	942
1987	690	2	Martinsville	Precinct 2	3130	1783	1197	8	50	2	78	14	119	37	6	74	2456
1988	690	3	Martinsville	Precinct 3	2623	1122	1315	20	20	2	124	20	228	89	7	132	1940
1989	690	4	Martinsville	Precinct 4	3579	1678	1768	7	11	0	98	17	152	44	6	103	2797
1990	690	5	Martinsville	Precinct 5	2572	2254	238	6	55	3	12	4	40	19	0	21	2141

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1953	5811	408	37	321	5	642	31	1092	469	30	653	635	954	639	974	618	963
1954	1774	558	24	21	2	64	8	154	66	23	86	181	302	172	328	156	327
1955	648	1698	20	18	3	52	26	87	34	8	45	327	74	349	71	320	76
1956	1985	272	23	27	0	62	11	135	45	6	82	210	646	169	700	175	670
1957	1969	746	15	67	3	58	6	114	50	7	57	307	574	294	701	295	664
1958	1952	423	13	25	9	104	13	161	37	16	110	239	558	199	611	208	583
1959	689	1295	12	22	5	72	16	156	59	15	81	278	72	289	82	273	79
1960	1135	788	13	31	6	103	7	163	42	14	107	230	222	216	249	221	235
1961	5416	619	23	179	4	63	24	214	149	11	56	852	533	851	551	821	559
1962	3944	1556	28	189	3	136	41	230	81	19	130	666	1,072	637	1,119	641	1,080
1963	2658	137	13	75	0	3	9	44	42	1	1	638	1,087	623	1,126	627	1,085
1964	2238	64	4	9	0	2	3	5	5	1	3	536	877	513	918	527	874
1965	1546	799	13	42	2	16	11	59	35	2	18	247	266	245	275	234	274
1966	1479	175	3	12	0	16	2	28	18	0	13	473	470	456	493	454	479
1967	1980	3627	38	43	7	43	40	134	45	34	55	850	286	878	292	846	285
1968	1096	2820	24	15	1	34	29	68	20	8	40	652	148	668	157	641	156
1969	418	1145	16	3	0	4	16	34	19	5	10	243	88	245	94	243	88
1970	1672	978	21	36	2	46	16	89	36	8	43	316	387	315	398	313	394
1971	970	553	12	16	0	6	7	28	16	3	9	151	180	146	193	145	185
1972	1856	540	8	82	1	15	5	58	39	2	17	227	427	221	448	219	425
1973	6807	1136	54	255	10	149	19	321	190	14	117	237	2,044	231	2,064	226	2,052
1974	2631	490	15	253	3	106	16	164	57	5	102	304	778	300	792	291	783
1975	3807	712	34	193	5	54	15	134	74	7	53	505	1,163	479	1,209	469	1,194
1976	1482	378	10	41	0	28	9	59	31	2	26	265	496	256	517	254	507
1977	4380	971	38	230	2	90	15	164	75	2	87	492	916	490	941	475	929
1978	2060	757	11	48	0	53	14	84	41	2	41	574	916	573	940	556	920
1979	3730	861	47	302	12	331	42	685	297	33	355	547	1,056	523	1,061	530	1,037
1980	3275	556	31	215	4	822	98	1625	734	31	861	473	657	460	683	451	676
1981	3324	636	40	331	9	532	17	1055	524	14	517	434	695	414	724	430	700
1982	3471	774	29	411	10	756	33	1386	571	42	773	572	865	547	913	570	887
1983	3756	1228	63	245	11	1250	43	2564	1180	101	1283	519	608	507	636	520	610
1984	3365	762	47	564	3	945	53	1707	703	30	977	361	497	344	517	348	508
1985	2575	640	26	476	11	704	43	1296	555	16	723	295	393	284	413	287	403
1986	28	926	2	2	0	3	1	10	7	1	2	258	12	291	7	257	17
1987	1471	877	6	37	0	54	11	74	27	1	51	296	256	308	277	292	274
1988	944	896	10	17	1	62	5	116	49	3	64	183	136	184	142	179	139
1989	1466	1256	7	10	0	55	11	86	23	4	59	327	254	327	275	322	260
1990	1914	178	4	36	3	8	2	22	11	0	11	387	763	382	777	374	767

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2045	710	204	Norfolk	Immanuel	2583	736	1700	17	80	3	22	25	137	38	37	31	2093
2046	710	205	Norfolk	Lafayette	1806	1415	268	5	87	2	7	10	71	52	9	10	1370
2047	710	207	Norfolk	Lambert's Point	3567	1113	2142	10	178	6	36	53	147	44	37	66	3075
2048	710	208	Norfolk	Larchmont Library	1286	1219	19	8	19	0	3	0	19	17	0	2	844
2049	710	209	Norfolk	Larchmont Recreation Center	4019	2771	640	13	508	2	35	47	153	87	28	38	3440
2050	710	210	Norfolk	Maury	3366	2833	362	21	167	1	23	9	111	73	11	21	2971
2051	710	211	Norfolk	Chrysler Museum	3582	2990	404	10	228	2	16	21	111	78	12	21	3490
2052	710	212	Norfolk	Park Place	4141	472	3527	15	30	4	40	53	156	35	41	80	2904
2053	710	213	Norfolk	Taylor Elementary School	4223	3640	317	17	178	2	35	34	133	92	3	32	3048
2054	710	214	Norfolk	Stuart	4013	2870	1078	43	121	11	46	36	155	72	24	59	3332
2055	710	215	Norfolk	Suburban Park	3379	2296	632	36	199	2	62	33	148	63	17	68	2769
2056	710	217	Norfolk	Wesley	4968	2174	2179	65	222	6	231	89	493	184	48	261	3858
2057	710	218	Norfolk	Ward	2841	2426	271	29	85	4	37	12	88	45	5	35	2219
2058	710	301	Norfolk	Berkshire	4799	998	3624	29	31	2	38	70	200	106	29	112	3529
2059	710	302	Norfolk	Tanner's Creek	3006	1075	1723	28	207	13	126	45	284	107	50	127	2400
2060	710	303	Norfolk	Bowling Park	5150	220	4756	12	37	6	61	64	141	15	41	85	3693
2061	710	304	Norfolk	Coleman Place School	2914	686	1907	16	229	2	61	32	200	80	58	62	2106
2062	710	305	Norfolk	Lafayette-Winona	3385	1166	1540	61	45	0	36	55	219	72	23	124	2696
2063	710	306	Norfolk	Lindenwood	2767	479	2148	12	131	1	88	33	128	22	15	71	2122
2064	710	308	Norfolk	Norview Methodist	3347	1740	1280	51	154	12	51	59	209	88	41	66	2552
2065	710	309	Norfolk	Norview Middle School	4650	674	3455	24	131	13	59	93	212	90	55	67	3420
2066	710	310	Norfolk	Rosemont	7097	736	5753	49	110	23	236	128	544	198	106	340	5237
2067	710	311	Norfolk	Sherwood Rec Center	4984	1985	2281	43	451	5	136	89	327	119	56	149	3801
2068	710	312	Norfolk	Showeac School	2620	1520	1078	23	110	7	40	42	148	85	21	42	2120
2069	710	313	Norfolk	Union Chapel	2039	79	2029	6	13	2	35	47	66	14	9	43	1572
2070	710	402	Norfolk	Berkley	3271	75	3117	8	12	1	22	36	58	4	27	25	2361
2071	710	403	Norfolk	Huntersan	4071	73	3928	9	9	3	25	48	145	28	96	21	3463
2072	710	404	Norfolk	Campostella	4522	173	4235	13	21	1	37	42	116	30	43	43	3896
2073	710	405	Norfolk	Chesterfield	3567	169	3297	19	31	4	30	48	94	15	34	32	2799
2074	710	406	Norfolk	Barron Black	3031	1509	983	23	451	7	49	59	170	103	26	41	2305
2075	710	408	Norfolk	Easton	4638	2316	1829	33	278	4	126	49	347	156	37	154	3891
2076	710	409	Norfolk	Fairlawn	3427	1734	1302	17	229	5	88	57	224	79	36	107	2682
2077	710	411	Norfolk	Huston Y	3273	251	2989	3	6	0	5	25	59	13	37	15	2371
2078	710	412	Norfolk	Ingleside	3277	713	2418	24	29	5	59	31	115	42	15	58	2520
2079	710	413	Norfolk	Poplar Halls	5114	1422	3305	33	135	3	139	77	306	79	51	176	3982
2080	710	414	Norfolk	Young Park	3442	146	3202	13	9	2	37	33	114	24	47	47	3494
2081	710	415	Norfolk	United Way	4382	2041	1818	30	282	3	156	74	280	77	88	165	3376
2082	710	501	Norfolk	Bayview School	5515	3798	1201	82	154	17	211	52	457	174	34	229	4349
2083	710	503	Norfolk	East Ocean View	5271	3029	1696	45	139	8	276	75	510	180	73	257	4093
2084	710	504	Norfolk	Larrymore	3535	2000	1407	28	299	5	172	48	384	164	30	190	3118
2085	710	505	Norfolk	Little Creek	3090	2041	666	32	181	4	175	39	238	131	36	137	2434

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2045	690	1278	13	75	2	19	21	86	30	31	25	314	44	319	34	297	57
2046	1097	192	6	63	0	4	9	44	34	4	6	337	253	311	287	308	275
2047	1088	1722	7	161	6	47	47	120	39	29	52	246	41	276	40	246	44
2048	914	11	4	12	0	3	3	14	12	2	2	294	230	281	249	294	234
2049	2304	599	12	491	2	30	42	134	77	25	32	450	346	418	383	423	380
2050	2496	300	11	110	1	27	31	90	57	10	15	606	304	561	355	548	353
2051	2854	372	19	214	2	15	16	85	60	10	15	660	391	599	464	609	436
2052	359	2451	11	29	3	28	27	102	43	20	33	381	44	406	56	377	49
2053	3127	287	16	165	2	28	23	108	73	2	27	751	388	716	411	720	386
2054	2227	916	38	82	10	38	24	107	51	11	45	765	297	767	337	751	319
2055	1922	656	29	136	2	37	16	94	48	9	37	459	426	430	477	440	442
2056	1727	1473	50	169	7	173	50	358	142	26	203	331	235	303	249	308	230
2057	1986	422	27	49	4	23	5	82	32	6	24	537	446	483	522	501	485
2058	794	2586	23	25	2	62	42	171	80	19	72	552	107	578	113	541	111
2059	902	1190	17	159	7	97	37	194	67	30	97	243	107	236	131	242	113
2060	178	3290	10	30	3	40	42	86	10	22	53	669	40	716	57	674	48
2061	551	1294	14	167	2	49	9	142	57	37	48	242	79	236	99	226	94
2062	983	1526	47	33	0	69	30	143	48	13	82	550	135	552	161	524	150
2063	426	1606	12	13	1	63	19	94	17	11	66	372	53	392	69	371	66
2064	1410	914	44	115	9	30	30	122	59	23	40	352	209	354	233	340	226
2065	730	2486	18	104	10	41	48	141	68	26	47	576	94	606	106	566	111
2066	587	4232	36	66	15	234	67	452	136	61	255	958	34	1,006	46	974	42
2067	1640	1641	36	342	4	92	46	219	87	29	103	414	295	398	334	408	306
2068	1233	738	18	81	6	30	14	92	52	10	30	303	175	284	204	283	182
2069	62	1445	4	11	0	29	22	46	10	5	30	280	18	263	31	269	20
2070	93	2249	7	19	1	13	18	37	2	18	19	532	19	560	20	513	25
2071	89	3758	5	8	3	22	46	122	21	80	21	162	7	186	9	183	7
2072	137	2484	9	19	1	27	25	81	27	21	33	509	36	536	44	500	40
2073	126	2179	19	25	4	19	29	98	19	16	21	562	29	603	56	579	47
2074	1247	673	15	323	3	25	13	104	69	13	29	348	310	318	352	325	326
2075	1990	1326	27	227	4	90	28	236	111	23	102	408	418	365	483	382	449
2076	1453	933	15	182	6	63	30	143	59	21	72	365	359	322	415	351	365
2077	250	2090	2	3	0	5	15	40	13	21	6	121	5	128	10	121	6
2078	604	1915	18	14	5	44	17	80	27	10	43	702	122	733	136	696	125
2079	1176	2515	25	104	3	90	49	186	54	26	100	746	214	753	261	707	242
2080	110	3315	10	9	2	25	21	78	17	32	34	560	20	580	23	549	27
2081	648	1341	27	204	3	118	35	194	53	22	119	392	276	361	318	370	293
2082	3162	628	51	111	4	144	29	294	119	27	151	477	550	429	620	458	575
2083	2556	1136	37	110	5	198	48	390	111	44	205	408	352	373	404	390	374
2084	1677	1052	23	201	4	135	26	261	101	16	142	485	400	463	454	462	433
2085	1715	448	24	153	5	72	25	181	81	17	82	242	344	213	395	238	353

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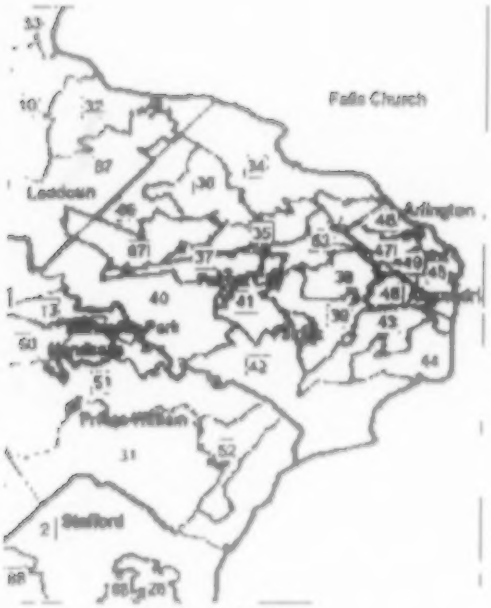
2229	770	33	Roanoke city	South Roanoke No. 1	1802	1753	21	1	21	0	3	3	14	8	3	3	1416
2230	770	34	Roanoke city	South Roanoke No. 2	2576	2437	163	7	58	1	6	4	42	30	5	7	2170
2231	770	35	Roanoke city	Lee-Hi	3468	3205	155	23	69	1	8	7	61	31	5	25	2853
2232	770	37	Roanoke city	Garden City	3759	3417	207	31	72	5	14	12	45	33	3	9	3125
2233	775	1	Salem	North Salem No. 2	3500	3197	166	27	86	0	53	1	64	22	5	37	3016
2234	775	2	Salem	Conehurst	2554	1485	507	12	19	1	25	4	52	22	8	22	1486
2235	775	3	Salem	Beverly Heights	1390	1308	27	5	27	3	10	0	16	8	0	10	1129
2236	775	4	Salem	West Salem	1987	1872	36	11	57	0	11	0	16	11	0	7	1579
2237	775	5	Salem	North Salem No. 1	3131	2659	348	12	53	0	53	6	96	36	3	54	2501
2238	775	6	Salem	South Salem No. 1	2007	1637	266	10	38	3	40	0	65	17	4	44	1613
2239	775	7	Salem	South Salem No. 2	2413	2269	65	15	31	1	29	3	72	29	6	35	1930
2240	775	8	Salem	East Salem	1833	1467	133	6	25	0	63	4	92	24	1	67	1365
2241	775	9	Salem	South Side Hills	3187	3025	90	13	37	0	14	3	33	17	0	16	2479
2242	775	10	Salem	Hollow Valley	3630	3313	305	8	94	1	62	16	93	32	5	56	2794
2243	790	101	Staunton	Ward No. 1	5808	4658	923	25	84	6	77	35	169	94	9	66	4602
2244	790	201	Staunton	Ward No. 2	7047	5864	974	49	89	3	62	29	134	76	5	50	5634
2245	790	301	Staunton	Ward No. 3	4213	3776	349	14	35	2	31	13	91	54	4	33	3378
2246	790	401	Staunton	Ward No. 4	3398	2857	447	7	19	0	23	12	46	22	1	23	2683
2247	790	501	Staunton	Ward No. 5	3284	2554	607	17	67	0	31	6	73	41	10	22	2838
2248	800	102	Suffolk	Driver	8396	6043	1777	60	326	6	74	50	270	156	34	79	9059
2249	800	103	Suffolk	Harbour View	4402	2102	1990	22	171	9	57	54	231	111	58	62	2938
2250	800	104	Suffolk	Bennetts Creek	3812	2655	838	9	345	6	20	37	99	58	6	27	1905
2251	800	201	Suffolk	Ebenezer	2236	1912	243	7	56	3	10	6	46	33	0	13	1812
2252	800	202	Suffolk	Chuckatuck	2475	1701	714	21	26	0	6	5	32	18	9	5	1987
2253	800	203	Suffolk	King's Fork	8502	4749	3270	43	233	3	134	70	340	158	49	133	5160
2254	800	301	Suffolk	White Marsh	4224	429	3705	15	25	0	20	31	61	20	18	18	2937
2255	800	302	Suffolk	John F. Kennedy	4865	2015	2746	24	25	3	44	38	118	44	13	61	3509
2256	800	303	Suffolk	Cypress Chapel	757	573	163	12	2	4	5	0	8	4	0	4	611
2257	800	401	Suffolk	Airport	1668	1099	533	13	11	1	5	6	26	15	4	7	1330
2258	800	402	Suffolk	Whaleyville	2726	2236	428	23	23	1	7	8	30	16	6	8	2137
2259	800	403	Suffolk	Southside	4829	386	4349	16	11	4	33	29	95	27	22	46	3336
2260	800	501	Suffolk	Kilby's Mill	4423	3304	977	33	60	5	13	31	95	66	13	16	3317
2261	800	502	Suffolk	Holland	2399	1845	512	8	16	1	7	15	33	15	3	15	1864
2262	800	503	Suffolk	Holy Neck	1987	1277	648	16	10	1	13	20	41	21	6	14	1561
2263	800	504	Suffolk	Lake Cohoon	1674	1424	211	16	14	0	2	3	17	15	1	1	1318
2264	800	601	Suffolk	Lakeside	4375	2106	2167	23	23	1	35	21	115	52	24	39	3282
2265	800	602	Suffolk	Olde Towne	1300	599	719	7	8	6	16	5	36	12	9	21	1025
2266	800	603	Suffolk	Elephants Fork/Westhaven	3324	1927	1316	11	36	4	17	11	65	45	5	15	2789
2267	800	701	Suffolk	Hollywood	1813	46	1745	6	5	1	0	10	9	0	8	1	1276
2268	800	703	Suffolk	Nansemond River	5323	2804	2445	39	134	2	53	46	178	90	21	67	3810
2269	800	706	Suffolk	Yeates	9037	3165	5269	58	250	14	181	100	476	178	56	203	6437
2270	810	1	Virginia Beach	North Beach	4391	4154	85	27	82	9	33	7	106	60	5	41	3682
2271	810	2	Virginia Beach	South Beach	5516	4331	752	52	178	9	143	49	306	187	20	99	4647
2272	810	3	Virginia Beach	Ocean Lakes	6974	5417	936	53	330	14	153	69	539	336	32	171	5077
2273	810	4	Virginia Beach	Linkhorn	4914	4195	414	25	116	7	116	41	295	122	15	158	4083
2274	810	5	Virginia Beach	Seatack	5987	3216	1974	78	156	12	436	86	711	197	44	470	4507
2275	810	6	Virginia Beach	Alanton	4330	3894	131	13	124	5	17	16	105	69	1	19	3407

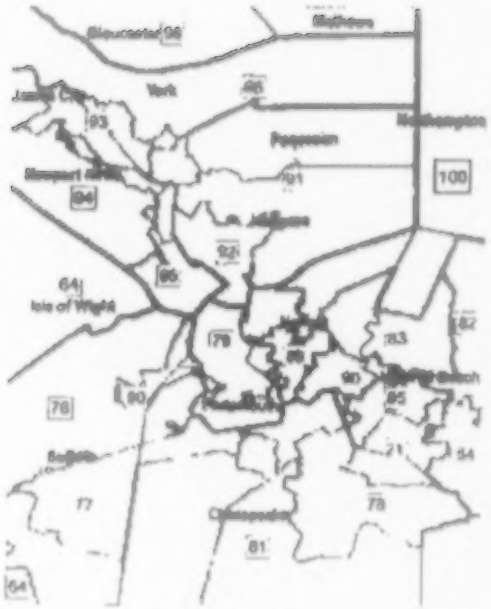
	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH
1	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP American Indian / Alaska Native	VAP Asian	VAP Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	VAP Other	VAP Multi	Voting Age Hispanic	VAP Hispanic White	VAP Hispanic Black	VAP Hispanic Other	2009 Democrat Lt. Gov.	2009 Republican Lt. Gov.	2009 Democrat Gov.	2009 Republican Gov.	2009 Democrat Att. Gen.	2009 Republican Att. Gen.
2229	1381	18	1	13	0	2	3	10	6	2	2	349	532	353	543	345	535
2230	1986	126	5	46	1	6	0	28	25	3	5	414	685	410	690	398	692
2231	2764	105	13	43	1	4	2	37	24	2	11	643	919	611	964	599	969
2232	2671	160	22	56	3	7	7	34	24	3	7	313	565	302	586	303	565
2233	2763	138	24	44	0	46	1	56	16	5	35	342	581	333	593	328	586
2234	1158	272	5	12	0	12	3	30	13	4	13	143	233	126	253	131	242
2235	1082	14	5	19	3	6	0	10	4	0	6	162	356	155	365	156	359
2236	1496	29	8	41	0	8	0	13	8	0	5	241	481	225	502	219	498
2237	2161	249	12	37	0	40	2	70	36	0	40	329	501	327	500	315	508
2238	1347	189	16	29	0	30	2	46	13	2	32	181	266	181	266	139	274
2239	1825	41	12	26	1	18	3	48	15	6	23	231	360	222	372	206	382
2240	1194	116	4	13	0	37	1	50	17	1	37	96	174	90	178	86	182
2241	2389	57	14	27	0	7	2	19	15	0	9	285	666	290	668	272	680
2242	2482	191	8	67	1	37	8	90	27	4	34	359	758	332	794	335	784
2243	3802	851	22	64	8	36	20	116	69	6	44	456	611	467	630	441	616
2244	4841	587	38	22	1	29	16	87	58	4	25	586	1,002	659	980	619	967
2245	3062	226	14	25	1	19	5	57	33	2	22	472	788	501	796	484	769
2246	2399	249	6	12	0	9	8	27	19	0	11	419	658	449	654	395	666
2247	2308	438	15	50	0	22	3	69	36	10	19	408	498	435	488	406	488
2248	4526	1193	43	225	0	49	23	151	91	13	44	847	1,442	780	1,527	815	1,481
2249	1429	1325	16	112	2	27	28	130	86	29	35	567	392	560	415	546	409
2250	2092	599	7	165	5	16	23	66	41	6	14	450	658	401	723	428	678
2251	1563	197	7	45	3	8	5	30	21	0	9	261	871	725	714	258	670
2252	1384	567	13	15	0	5	3	26	16	6	4	349	547	324	586	325	563
2253	3615	2251	34	147	3	73	37	186	91	19	70	785	819	756	873	741	851
2254	311	2622	7	17	0	11	19	32	17	6	9	695	110	705	110	692	109
2255	1592	1844	15	10	1	26	21	71	31	8	31	470	368	466	396	455	378
2256	476	118	10	2	2	3	0	5	3	0	2	93	146	88	154	86	146
2257	888	422	8	7	1	3	2	13	8	3	2	206	262	207	286	204	260
2258	1775	323	17	13	1	3	5	17	11	3	3	202	574	176	613	181	590
2259	314	2967	11	9	3	22	12	53	13	11	29	417	65	457	67	421	64
2260	2679	651	23	36	3	7	18	60	4	9	12	349	779	322	820	340	784
2261	1430	403	8	9	1	4	9	23	12	1	10	233	434	216	462	220	435
2262	995	548	11	9	1	7	12	25	15	3	7	260	281	282	290	262	288
2263	1130	161	14	10	0	2	1	10	6	0	1	173	110	145	434	172	406
2264	1691	1514	19	14	1	32	12	80	39	8	33	398	542	375	581	377	562
2265	496	495	7	8	2	13	2	29	10	4	15	100	135	92	144	102	131
2266	1612	1120	10	27	4	10	5	52	35	5	12	210	446	196	475	190	457
2267	34	1228	3	3	0	0	7	9	6	2	1	221	11	237	16	213	15
2268	1900	1738	25	95	1	30	21	106	56	10	41	658	531	639	577	621	559
2269	2402	3610	36	181	6	120	52	310	135	41	134	819	369	817	404	789	385
2270	3406	66	23	54	3	25	5	75	44	2	29	638	951	507	1,124	527	1,060
2271	3740	568	20	145	8	106	30	286	140	11	135	402	407	376	446	376	420
2272	4019	641	36	236	9	97	37	348	223	15	104	506	759	447	837	447	817
2273	3514	328	19	92	7	92	31	198	90	11	97	518	778	419	897	449	849
2274	2732	1246	56	136	11	287	39	463	139	23	305	442	320	437	365	414	349
2275	3188	111	8	78	2	19	9	73	51	0	12	597	992	462	1,117	496	1,055

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Locality FIPS	VTD	Locality name	VTD Name	Total population	White	Black	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other	Multi	Total Hispanic	Hispanic White	Hispanic Black	Hispanic Other	Voting Age Pop.
2276	810	7	Virginia Beach	Kingston	2509	2367	15	4	57	0	15	3	69	53	0	16	1903
2277	810	8	Virginia Beach	London Bridge	5566	4205	875	53	243	11	131	48	364	168	49	147	4376
2278	810	10	Virginia Beach	Great Neck	4317	4008	47	22	207	6	22	7	119	92	1	26	3148
2279	810	11	Virginia Beach	Cape Henry	4913	4345	348	20	84	16	67	33	256	153	23	80	3846
2280	810	12	Virginia Beach	Plaza	5585	3287	1717	43	252	12	165	89	431	171	53	207	4135
2281	810	13	Virginia Beach	Mt Trashmore	6085	4415	958	88	337	28	190	70	445	202	47	196	4661
2282	810	14	Virginia Beach	Malibu	4747	3794	596	41	193	17	84	22	279	140	28	105	3641
2283	810	15	Virginia Beach	Old Donation	5616	3922	1117	72	298	10	138	54	425	211	45	169	4324
2284	810	16	Virginia Beach	Aragona	7280	4091	2304	75	382	17	318	93	651	216	68	367	5417
2285	810	17	Virginia Beach	Ocean Park	3036	2850	50	17	78	1	32	7	78	48	0	30	2553
2286	810	18	Virginia Beach	Thoroughgood	4875	3741	398	29	380	2	38	40	190	136	8	44	3472
2287	810	19	Virginia Beach	Lake Smith	2297	1877	286	8	82	2	18	24	84	51	4	29	1901
2288	810	20	Virginia Beach	Bayside	2351	1786	297	28	120	4	89	27	247	112	9	126	1926
2289	810	21	Virginia Beach	Cavis Corner	6125	2424	2914	81	473	8	144	104	390	148	74	171	4673
2290	810	22	Virginia Beach	Point O' View	3344	2519	558	30	156	6	52	23	184	101	22	61	2614
2291	810	23	Virginia Beach	Arrowhead	4719	3509	789	68	229	12	75	34	255	140	37	84	3546
2292	810	24	Virginia Beach	Larkspur	3232	2178	749	18	188	11	76	33	206	96	27	83	2534
2293	810	25	Virginia Beach	Avalon	4587	3536	690	27	264	3	43	24	174	123	16	35	3573
2294	810	26	Virginia Beach	Fairfield	3299	2527	452	10	266	3	24	15	105	77	0	28	2391
2295	810	27	Virginia Beach	Providence	3920	3054	398	26	377	7	29	29	163	106	10	47	3087
2296	810	28	Virginia Beach	Thalia	2895	2427	295	26	90	10	24	13	118	91	6	22	2208
2297	810	29	Virginia Beach	Holland	7820	3884	2645	66	658	29	377	164	856	312	113	431	5724
2298	810	30	Virginia Beach	Rowing	7580	5762	1183	68	257	27	197	88	524	245	35	244	5680
2299	810	31	Virginia Beach	Sigma	4946	4488	124	27	196	3	29	12	160	116	11	33	3586
2300	810	32	Virginia Beach	Creeds	1765	1614	111	5	25	1	0	5	32	32	0	0	1376
2301	810	33	Virginia Beach	Capps Shop	2014	1910	35	33	22	0	10	4	81	40	1	20	1647
2302	810	34	Virginia Beach	Blackwater	1219	1060	109	16	15	0	8	7	21	11	0	10	982
2303	810	35	Virginia Beach	Courthouse	3633	3183	322	10	261	12	25	20	119	83	7	29	3068
2304	810	36	Virginia Beach	Windsor Oaks	6507	3929	1822	46	396	8	188	116	531	236	77	218	4927
2305	810	37	Virginia Beach	Chesapeake Beach	8310	5831	1560	133	298	42	331	115	857	422	54	381	6413
2306	810	38	Virginia Beach	Witchduck	4577	3901	269	19	286	2	26	15	121	84	10	27	3851
2307	810	39	Virginia Beach	Pembroke	6005	4266	1049	56	386	9	180	62	450	217	54	179	4589
2308	810	40	Virginia Beach	Bonney	3442	2590	481	51	184	9	108	19	204	79	12	113	2729
2309	810	41	Virginia Beach	College Park	3515	1384	1800	38	138	8	71	76	231	83	49	99	2744
2310	810	42	Virginia Beach	Brandon	4823	2871	1254	35	475	12	115	61	300	131	40	129	3597
2311	810	43	Virginia Beach	Bellamy	5233	2558	1563	38	789	7	177	102	448	183	50	215	3831
2312	810	44	Virginia Beach	Centerville	4777	3235	739	30	635	6	91	41	218	127	9	80	3610
2313	810	45	Virginia Beach	Timberlake	6534	2670	2641	89	772	7	230	145	577	213	82	282	4258
2314	810	46	Virginia Beach	Green Run	7782	3247	2622	54	1443	22	283	111	810	375	93	342	5879
2315	810	47	Virginia Beach	Kings Grant	8435	4113	110	32	158	1	12	9	99	67	8	24	3383
2316	810	48	Virginia Beach	Wolfsnare	4951	4128	406	40	156	3	175	43	340	156	16	169	3793
2317	810	49	Virginia Beach	Lynnhaven	3791	3578	57	21	100	7	18	10	96	72	3	21	3448
2318	810	50	Virginia Beach	Oceana	4234	2175	1563	46	153	18	151	78	389	135	71	183	3239
2319	810	51	Virginia Beach	Stratford Chase	3979	2857	806	36	374	11	74	21	197	100	16	79	3194
2320	810	52	Virginia Beach	Homestead	5727	3551	1085	43	890	4	83	71	266	148	13	107	4344
2321	810	53	Virginia Beach	Shannon	3328	2494	527	18	184	9	72	24	194	109	11	74	2665
2322	810	54	Virginia Beach	Cromwell	3221	1958	675	30	412	3	87	55	258	131	19	108	2290
2323	810	55	Virginia Beach	Magic Hollow	7309	3941	2284	73	622	18	268	103	741	356	76	307	5402
2324	810	56	Virginia Beach	Edinburgh	1998	1712	159	16	78	1	30	3	107	72	9	26	1527
2325	810	57	Virginia Beach	Sherry Park	2495	1934	404	23	88	4	22	12	78	50	4	24	1977
2326	810	58	Virginia Beach	Glenwood	4335	2242	1060	16	865	8	73	71	272	150	22	101	3017
2327	810	59	Virginia Beach	Shelton Park	3994	2645	914	28	273	5	89	40	255	172	32	91	3189
2328	810	60	Virginia Beach	Foxfire	3866	3249	234	28	229	10	37	24	149	92	7	50	2786
2329	810	61	Virginia Beach	Baker	8556	1858	4100	56	196	43	195	108	544	188	139	217	4830

	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH
1	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP American Indian / Alaska Native	VAP Asian	VAP Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	VAP Other	VAP Multi	Voting Age Hispanic	VAP Hispanic White	VAP Hispanic Black	VAP Hispanic Other	2009 Democrat Lt. Gov.	2009 Republican Lt. Gov.	2009 Democrat Gov.	2009 Republican Gov.	2009 Democrat Att. Gen.	2009 Republican Att. Gen.
2276	1605	15	2	54	0	13	7	45	25	0	16	370	712	313	775	356	729
2277	339	584	46	171	9	91	27	239	113	20	101	436	577	383	648	393	621
2278	2697	42	16	133	6	9	5	75	58	1	16	538	1,054	395	1,224	444	1,150
2279	3533	176	18	52	10	41	15	158	95	14	49	796	515	686	983	710	896
2280	2589	1173	33	182	10	126	42	279	115	30	139	489	495	456	567	442	543
2281	3481	893	53	296	24	129	35	297	143	21	133	545	759	471	900	493	840
2282	2340	441	35	139	9	63	12	193	109	11	74	521	653	441	757	455	720
2283	3148	776	55	208	12	101	21	274	138	23	113	432	542	386	642	400	590
2284	3227	1580	55	296	12	218	59	448	152	44	252	546	584	502	661	511	624
2285	2413	36	13	61	1	26	3	81	38	0	23	394	542	327	631	348	578
2286	2865	283	17	254	2	29	26	117	64	5	28	659	933	555	1,070	580	1,011
2287	1611	197	8	56	2	18	11	64	43	3	18	275	369	233	471	235	411
2288	1453	207	18	78	2	62	9	152	76	6	71	167	304	168	336	171	320
2289	2083	2023	43	366	6	83	63	256	112	36	107	489	237	474	276	451	269
2290	2036	382	22	117	6	34	17	119	63	16	40	354	639	301	713	330	667
2291	2720	539	54	188	8	47	16	155	83	17	55	463	720	383	830	408	793
2292	1797	501	15	137	8	59	17	142	68	17	57	367	472	331	524	341	507
2293	2833	489	18	196	2	29	7	110	77	8	25	473	904	411	989	447	928
2294	2015	320	7	215	3	19	12	73	51	0	22	470	740	398	834	386	824
2295	2413	306	21	301	7	23	18	112	74	3	35	505	849	451	926	474	876
2296	1890	193	20	86	6	19	6	86	65	3	18	358	564	307	630	329	590
2297	3021	1767	57	515	21	272	81	551	203	58	290	449	470	425	523	430	497
2298	4445	533	46	184	21	115	36	302	155	16	131	417	733	336	850	356	809
2299	3047	99	23	112	1	15	1	97	73	6	18	492	970	400	1,085	437	1,029
2300	1260	93	5	16	0	0	2	20	20	0	0	193	395	156	444	160	423
2301	1585	29	28	15	0	8	2	43	28	1	14	201	503	138	580	152	534
2302	820	92	10	16	0	8	6	13	5	0	8	111	239	99	269	97	252
2303	2674	252	6	192	7	16	6	78	59	5	19	422	878	383	970	373	936
2304	3118	1277	31	363	8	127	58	321	148	40	132	562	589	509	652	514	649
2305	4633	1127	94	231	27	232	69	592	292	38	262	299	355	276	394	281	374
2306	3368	211	15	228	2	18	11	89	67	4	18	877	1,144	577	1,284	597	1,237
2307	3804	781	43	292	9	120	41	321	168	33	120	449	581	385	652	397	625
2308	2131	338	37	129	6	75	12	132	43	9	80	247	371	208	426	217	403
2309	1196	1317	36	108	1	53	36	157	66	20	62	533	258	515	305	490	297
2310	2206	866	28	380	11	76	28	190	77	20	83	409	592	388	650	375	638
2311	1942	1087	26	309	0	115	46	260	109	24	129	419	355	372	415	378	383
2312	2487	554	23	495	4	51	21	128	77	5	44	446	721	388	797	414	757
2313	1518	1541	40	548	8	149	50	317	130	29	158	456	319	432	367	428	349
2314	2456	1771	36	1038	14	197	62	512	244	42	226	601	507	581	573	582	560
2315	3179	72	27	99	1	8	5	57	37	4	16	568	1,080	446	1,241	501	1,151
2316	3232	293	34	111	2	104	13	214	99	11	104	474	824	414	907	434	875
2317	3269	48	16	88	5	19	7	70	52	2	16	510	869	441	949	466	907
2318	1781	1142	32	118	12	106	47	299	96	42	131	216	154	211	164	206	163
2319	2313	473	33	301	8	55	11	148	77	11	60	395	656	360	721	361	693
2320	2761	771	26	584	4	58	37	170	92	6	73	802	872	621	996	552	931
2321	2084	367	14	150	6	50	14	131	73	7	51	376	615	331	677	348	639
2322	1444	453	21	286	2	57	27	153	78	7	68	320	580	296	598	295	579
2323	3091	1507	52	499	11	183	55	482	235	44	203	415	331	384	386	378	368
2324	1324	115	13	94	6	14	2	54	45	2	12	244	392	212	433	219	419
2325	1551	309	17	71	4	17	8	42	29	3	10	231	470	219	503	215	483
2326	1583	739	11	603	5	52	24	166	92	13	60	478	521	408	609	429	564
2327	2186	559	25	224	4	69	26	212	126	21	65	298	446	277	484	274	465
2328	2366	213	17	142	8	20	14	94	60	6	28	387	759	316	860	338	817
2329	1620	2902	34	149	18	161	86	411	148	70	186	413	98	404	116	392	111



Northern Virginia

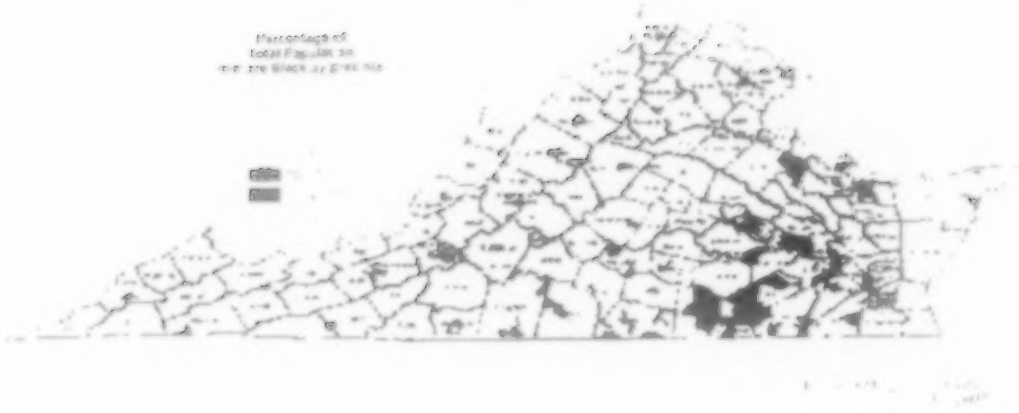


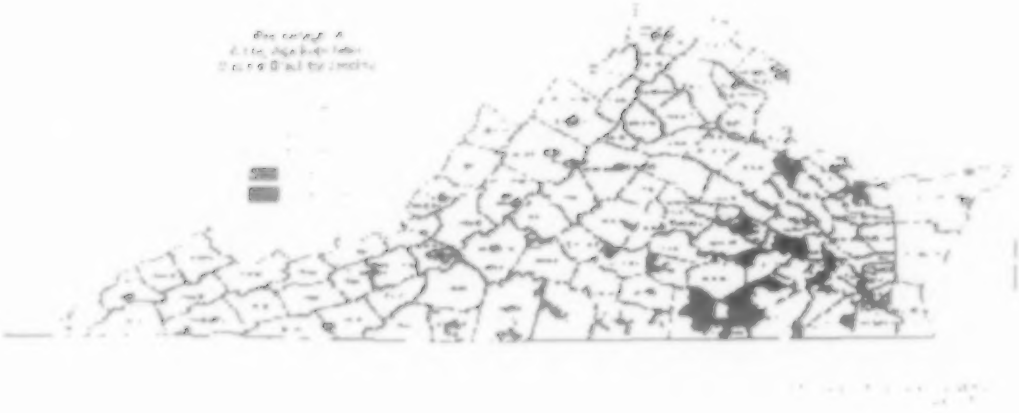
Tidewater Area

Central Virginia

Roanoke Area

HB 5005 Passed 4/28/11 House Plan



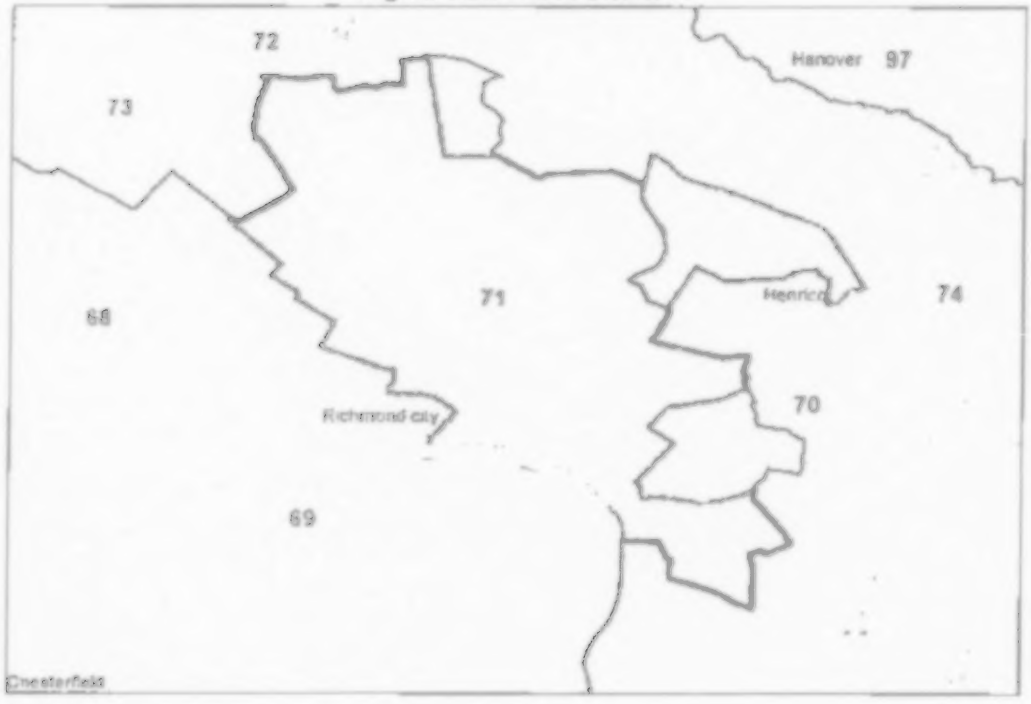


Virginia State House District 63

Virginia State House District 69

Virginia State House District 70

Virginia State House District 71



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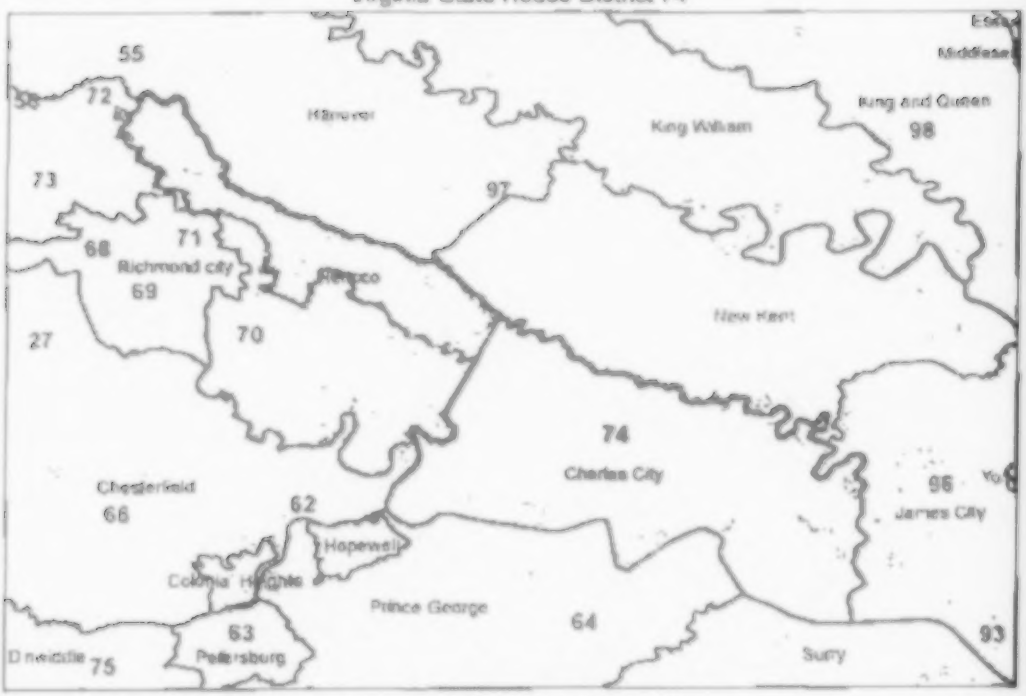
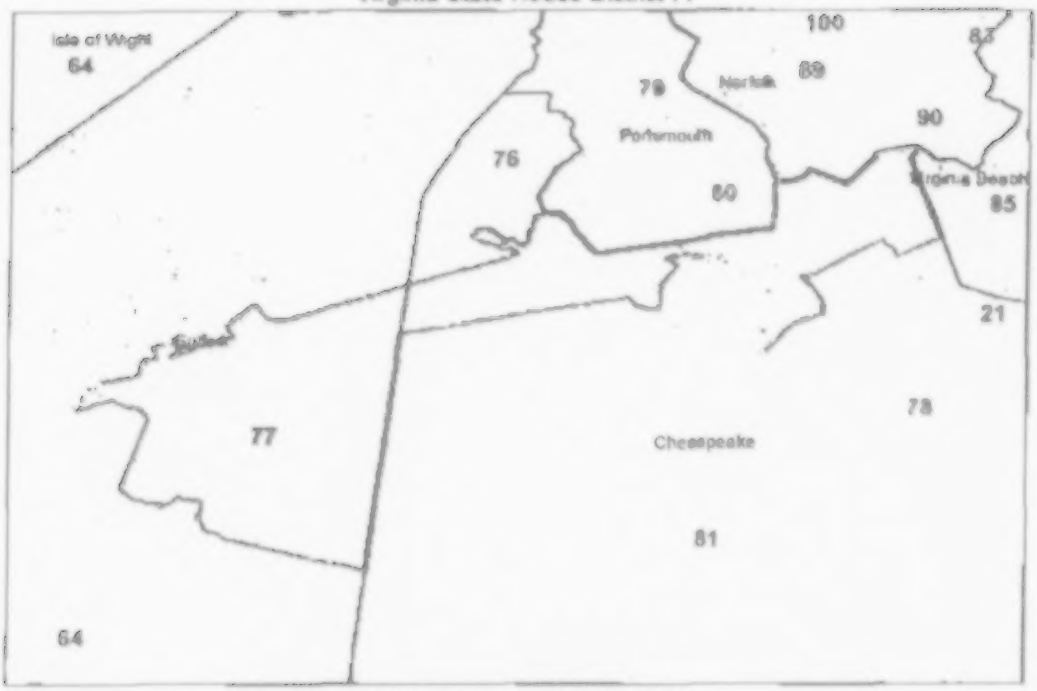


Virginia State House District 75

Virginia State House District 77



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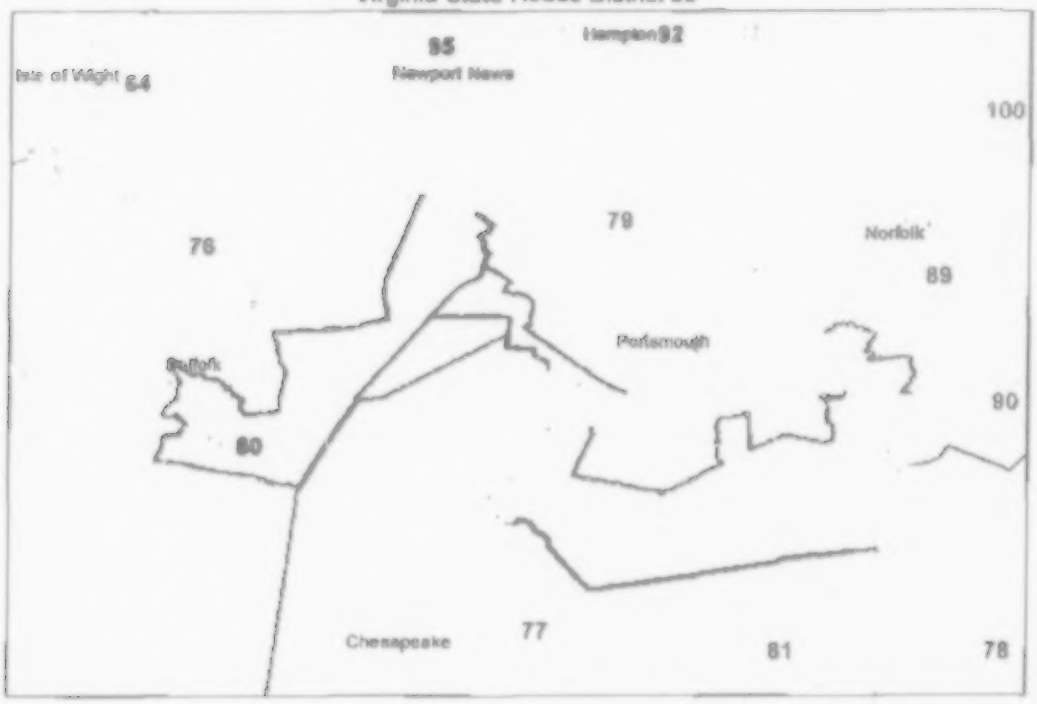

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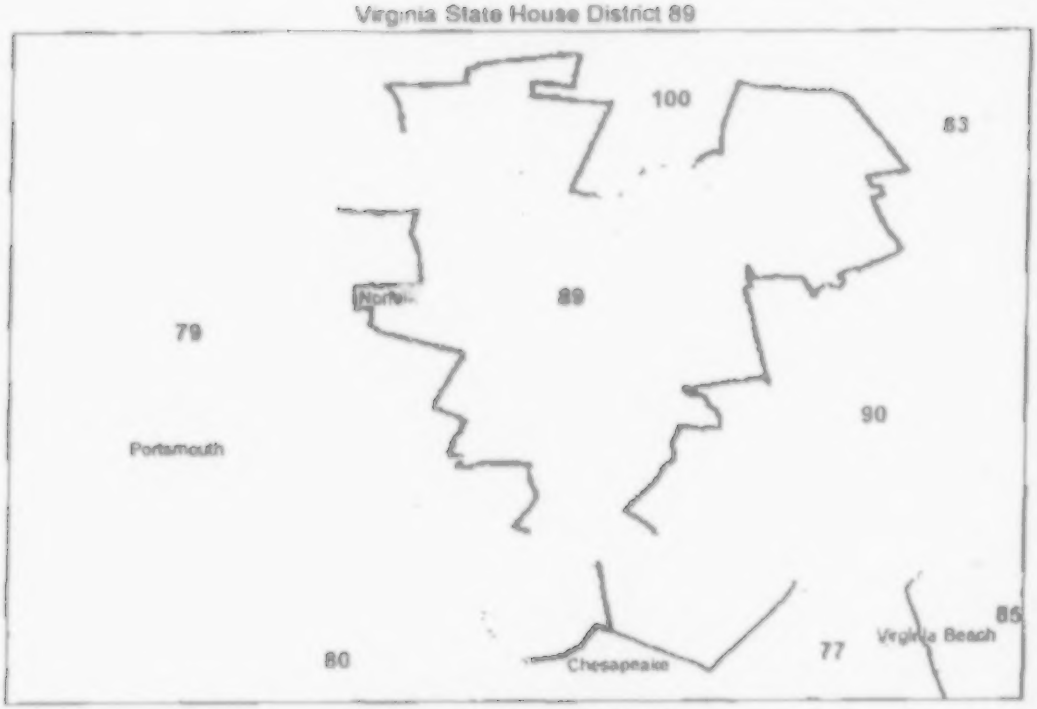

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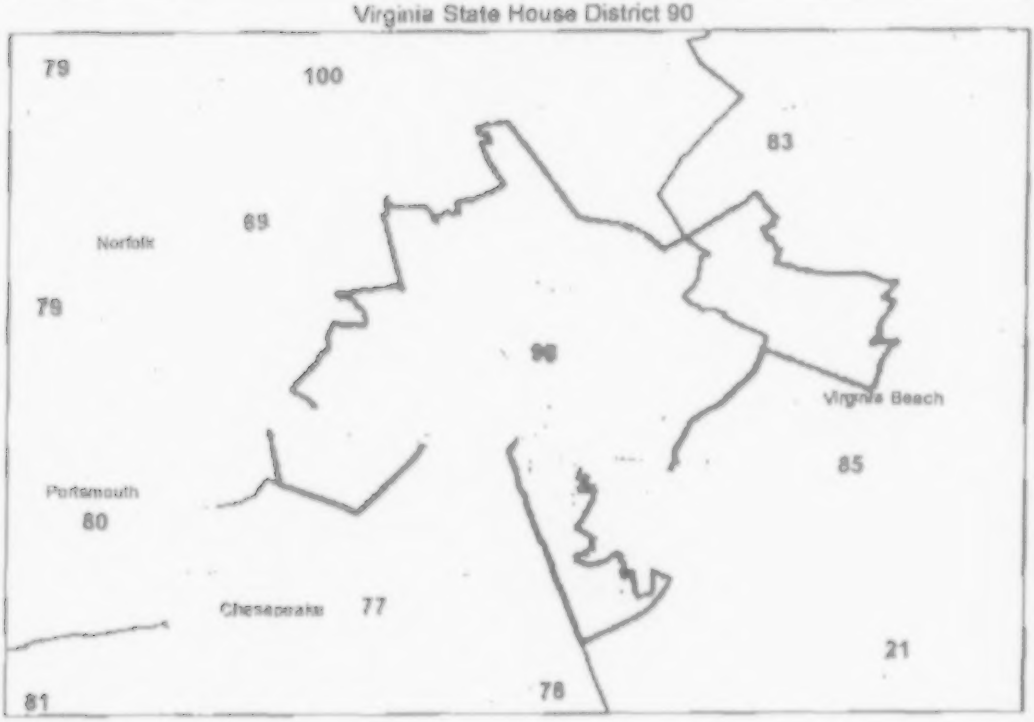

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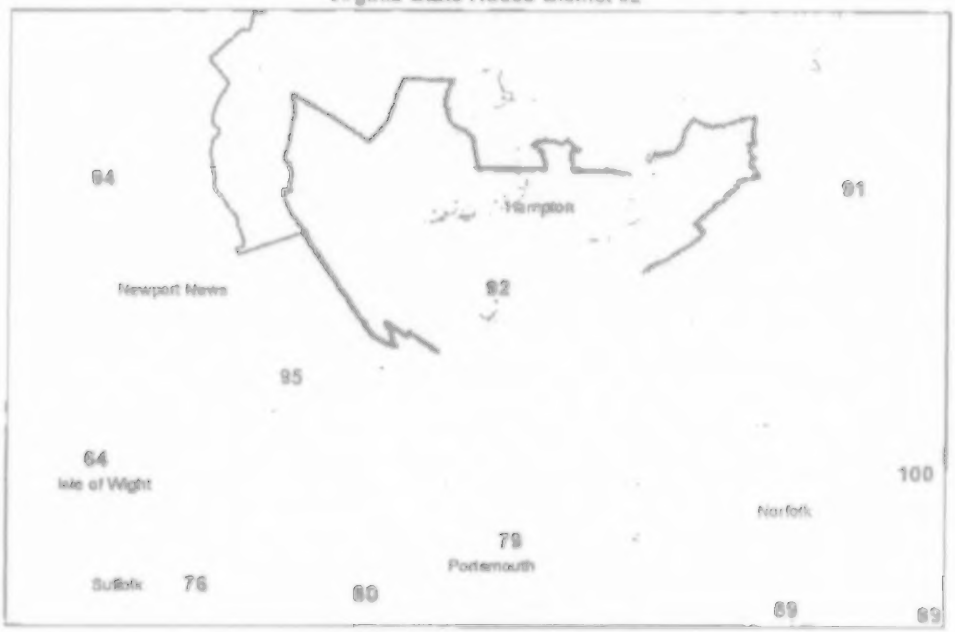
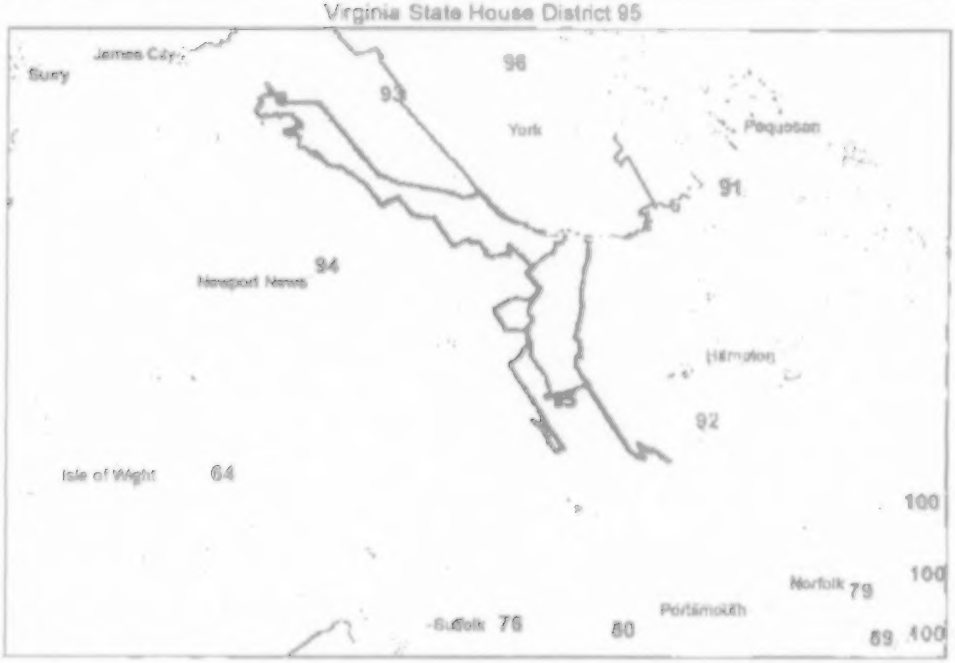
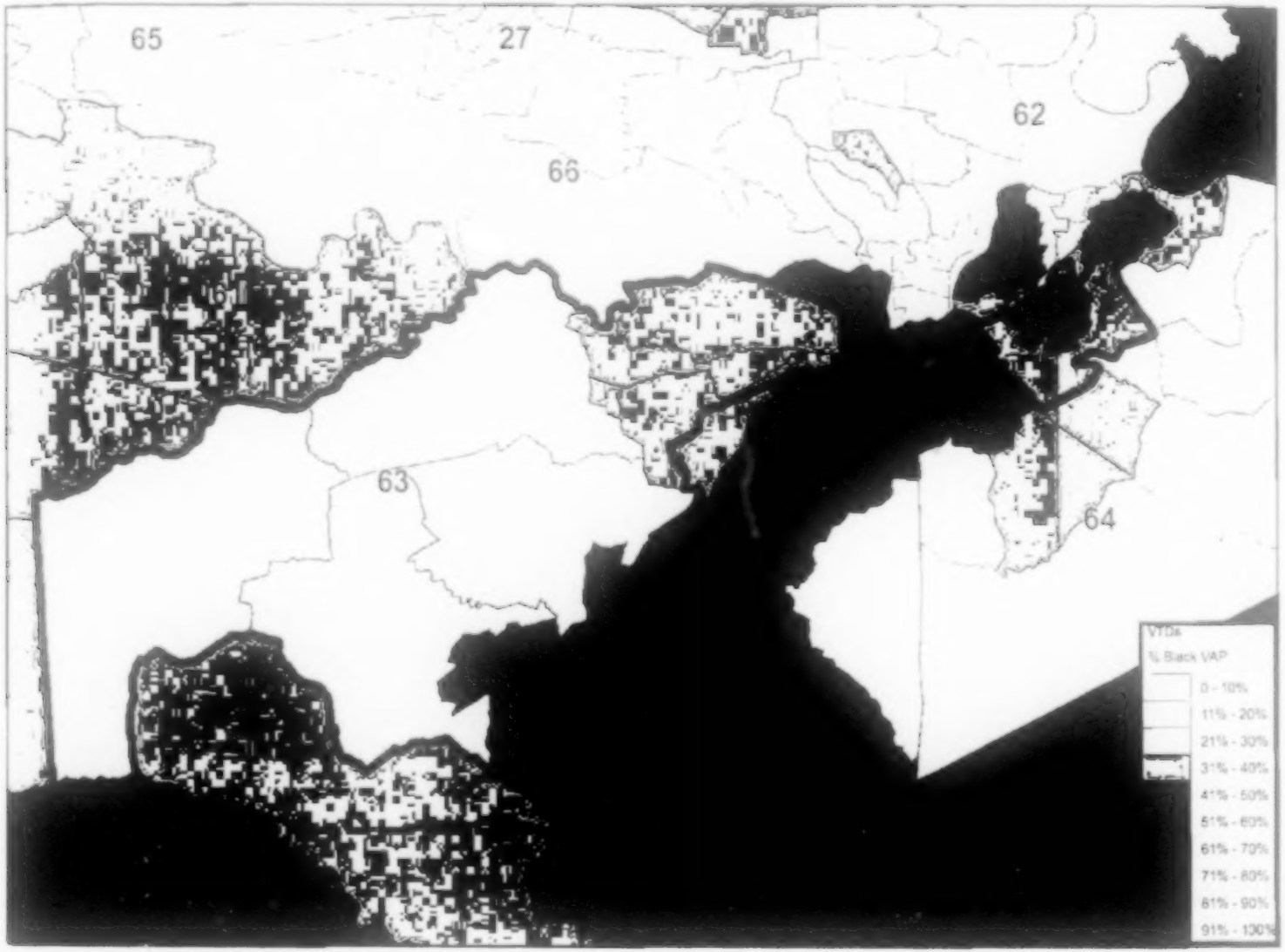


Virginia State House District 95



Virginia State House District 63 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



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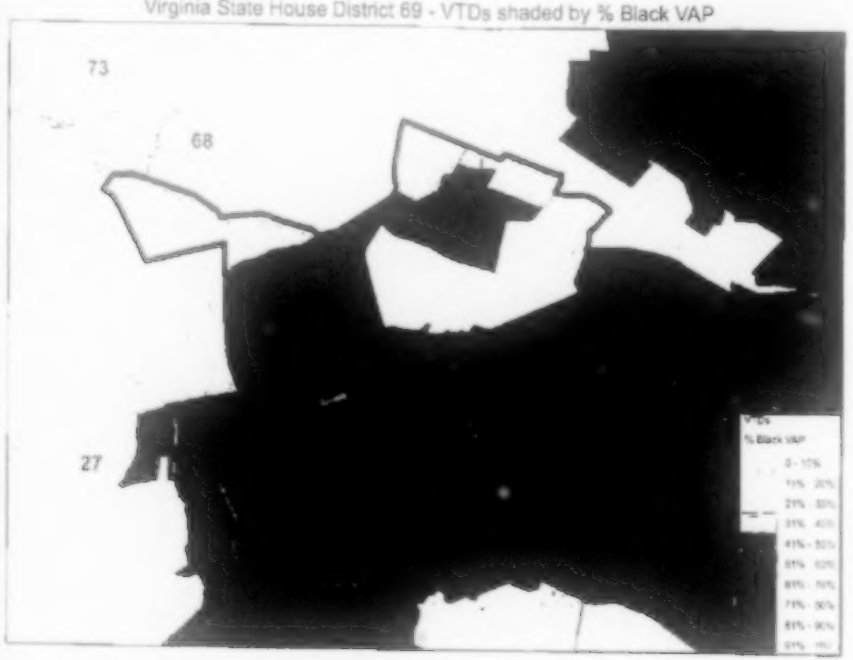
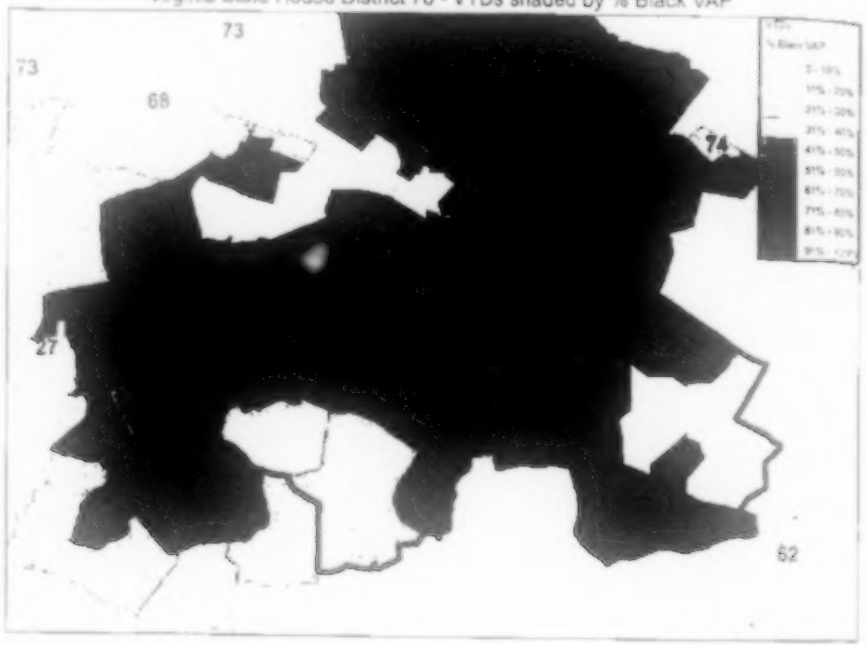


PLAINTIFFS TX 067 - page 2

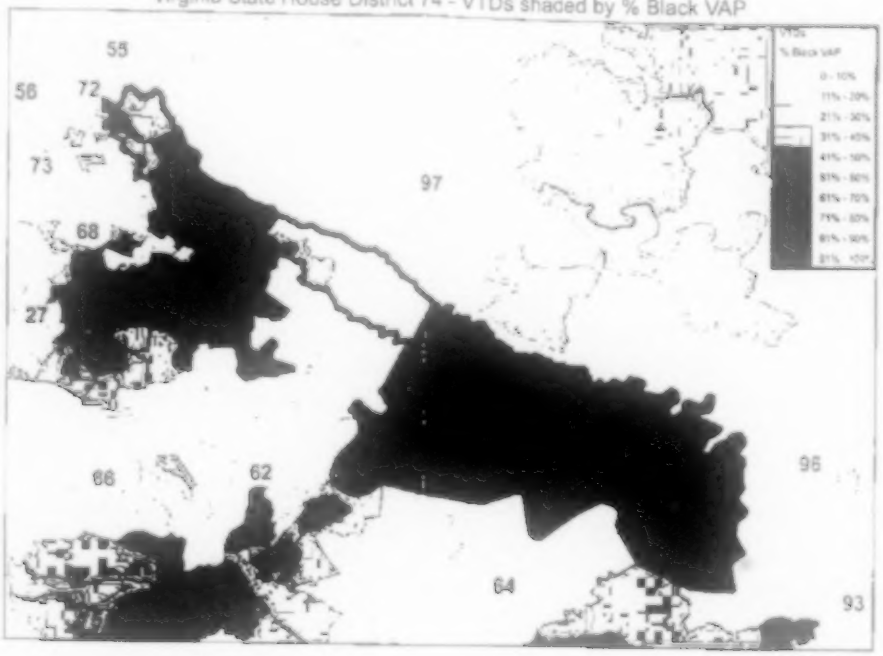
Virginia State House District 70 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



PLAINTIFFS TX 067 - page 3

Virginia State House District 71 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP

Virginia State House District 74 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



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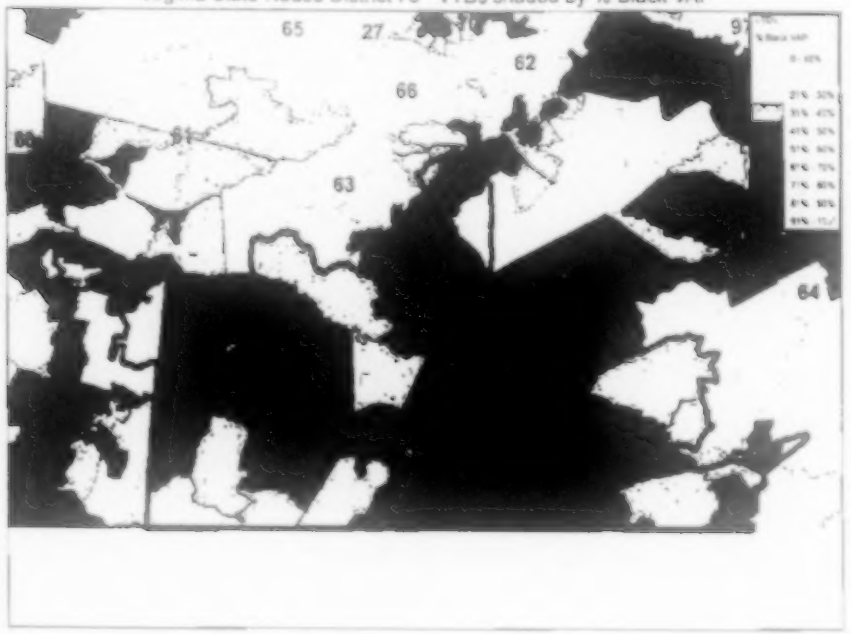

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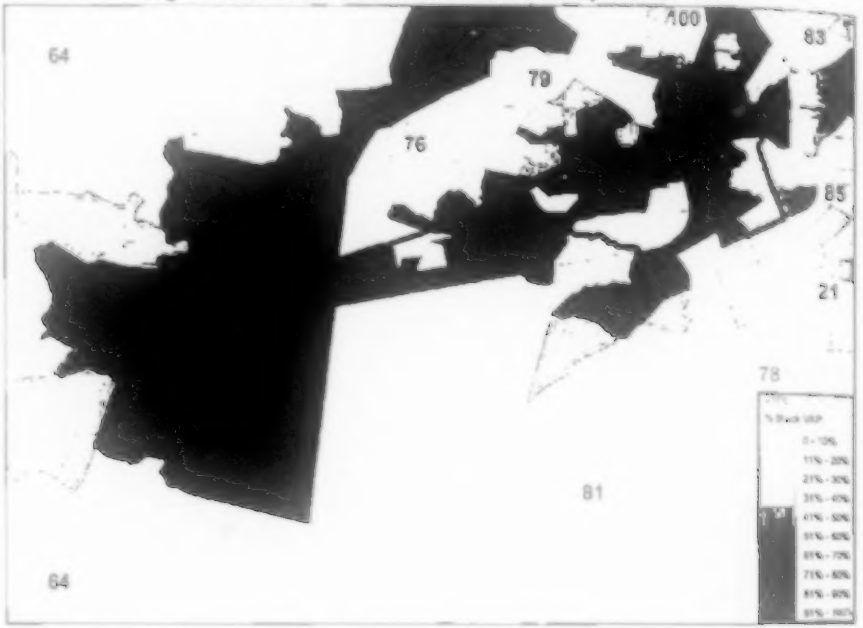
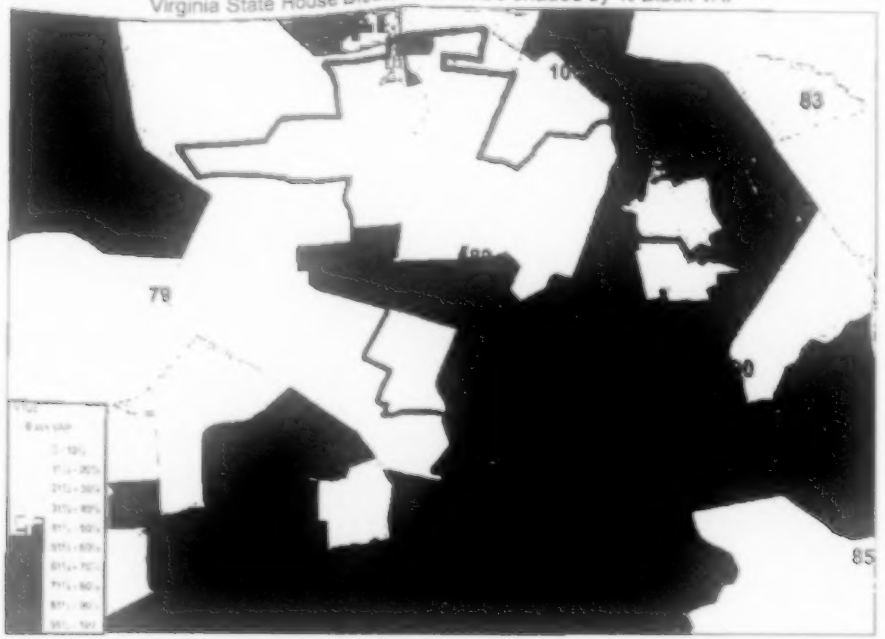


Virginia State House District 80 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP

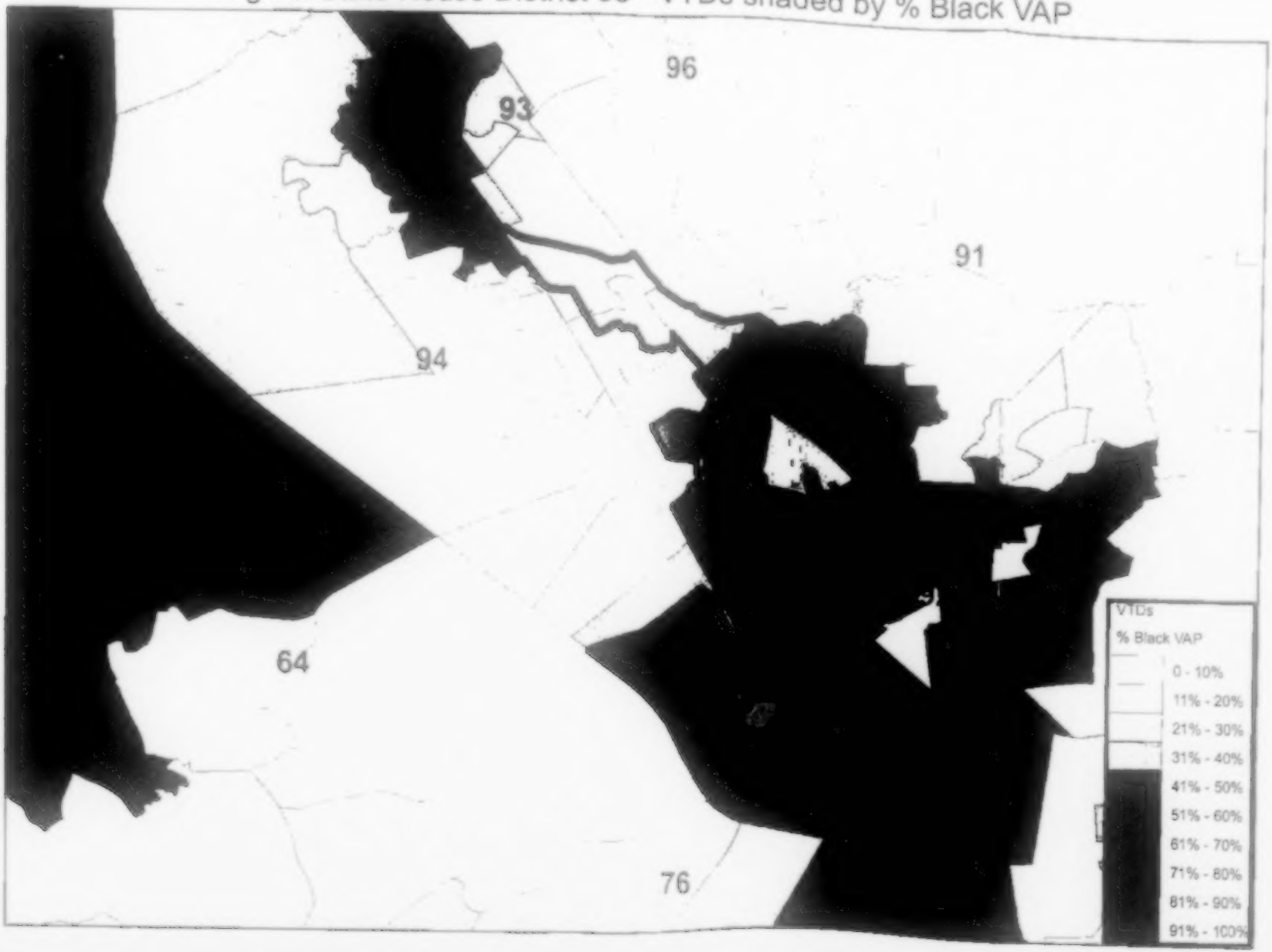
Virginia State House District 89 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



Virginia State House District 90 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP

Virginia State House District 92 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP

Virginia State House District 95 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



[1] In Re: Senate Privileges and Elections Redistricting Subcommittee Public Hearing

Tidewater Community College
120 Campus Drive
Portsmouth, Virginia
December 2, 2010

Before: Senator Janet Howell, Chairman
Senator Creigh Deeds
Senator Ralph Northam
Senator Harry Blevins
Senator Frederick Quayle

Tayloe Associates, Inc.
Registered Professional Reporters
Telephone: (757) 461-1984
Norfolk, Virginia

[2] SENATOR HOWELL: Good evening, everyone. Thank you for coming for the Senate's redistricting public hearing. I am Janet Howell. I am chairman of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee.

We are expecting two or three other senators and that is why I have been sort of waiting but I think we will begin and hope that they are going to make it. And Senator Northam was just sitting here and he is on call, since he is also a doctor, so he is going to take it and then he will be right back. But I would like to introduce Creigh Deeds.

(Applause.)

We tried to get geographical distribution on this special subcommittee and he and I are pretty far apart in this state. I am from Reston, and he is from Bath County. And, of course, you all know Senator Northam who is from this area.

This is the third of four public hearings we are having this year on the subject of redistricting. We have already been to Roanoke, and we have been to Herndon. And now we are in Portsmouth. We have gone to great lengths to publicize these meetings. The press has been notified multiple times. The schedule is on the redistricting website. And for the first time in my memory every [3] single person and organization listed as an interested party for any legislative committee or commission has been e-mailed. That is over 5,000 people and groups. The two political parties were also notified. I know the Democrats have e-mailed over 20,000 notices statewide and I hope the Republicans have done the same with their list.

Senate P&E committee, Privileges and Elections, along with House Privileges and Elections, has the primary responsibility for redistricting bills; however, a redistricting bill or plan may be introduced by any member of the General Assembly and the General Assembly and the Governor must ultimately enact the bills that establish the new redistricting plans.

We find it is very important that we have public input. This redistricting is going to affect every voter, and the General Assembly is responsible to you, our constituents.

We will be accepting comments in person, by mail and by e-mail. Significantly, all the comments from these hearings, including the one tonight, will be posted on the Internet.

As you know, redistricting is the process of redrawing the boundaries of legislative districts. [4] It is conducted every ten years after the national census. It is designed to reflect population shifts that have taken place since the last census.

Why do we redistrict? Well, we want to but more importantly we have to. We are required by the U.S. Constitution to redistrict the House of Representatives. And the Virginia Constitution requires us to redistrict the Senate and the House. Localities are responsible for redistricting for local offices such as school board, boards of supervisors, county commissions and so on.

The U.S. Supreme Court has held the Constitution requires one person, one vote. Districts must be as equal as practicable in population. Districts with slower growth or actual population loss must expand geographically. Districts with faster growth must shrink geographically. If district lines did not change, population shifts would dilute the vote of persons in districts with more people. And the courts will not allow that.

Even though we do not have detailed data from census yet, we know from estimates that there will be significant shifts throughout this state. It is a zero-sum gain. Shifts in any district will impact others.

[5] Let me give you an example of the last – from the last redistricting in 2001. And it is kind of personal for me because the example I will give you is the 32nd Senate district, which is what I represent. Ten years ago, the 32nd district had precisely the right number of people. We were only off by 300 people. But because Northern Virginia was gaining in population, there were major shifts. So my perfectly configured district

lost 40 percent of my constituents and gained a different 40 percent. That is going to happen statewide. Changes in one district will cause changes in others. Population shifts are going to create changes. And I think we need to expect most districts are going to be changed.

Here is the schedule of what we expect. Last April 1st was census day, and the population was enumerated. We are expecting, on December 31st, that we will get our first official population count from census. That will tell us how many people live in Virginia. In February, or possibly March of next year, we will get detailed population data and that is the data that we need to draw new maps. So we have not been drawing maps. We can't be drawing maps. We don't have the data yet. We only have some estimates.

Virginia is on a very, very tight time [6] frame to do this. Although every state has to redistrict, we have to do it quicker than most. That is because all members of the General Assembly will be running in 2011, next year, in the new districts that we are going to draw during the redistricting process. Any redistricting plan enacted by the General Assembly and the Governor must be submitted to the Department of Justice for preclearance. This is because Virginia is covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

Ten years ago, the Department of Justice took 59 days to approve the plan. They are allowed 60 days.

Generally, primaries are held in June but they are going to be delayed this year because we won't have the plan approved probably in June. When the primaries will be is still not determined. The Senate passed a bill last year with a specific date but the House failed

to act. So we don't know when the primaries are going to be.

We face a lot of complex legal issues. We have to comply with the U.S. and Virginia Constitutions, state law and Federal Voting Rights Act. We have to do one person, one vote under the U.S. Constitution. In the House of Representatives, the U.S. House of Representatives, we essentially have [7] to have strict mathematical equality between the various districts. And by the way, we expect Virginia will still have 11 districts. We won't gain and we won't lose. We expect we are going to stay at 11.

There is – the courts have permitted some deviation from strict population equality for General Assembly districts but they haven't told us what the magical number is. So we can have some variation but we don't know what it is.

Districts under the Virginia Constitution have to be contiguous and compact, and the Voting Rights Act prohibits redistricting plans that would deny or abridge the right to vote on account of race, color or being a language minority.

We expect that both the Senate and the House Privileges and Elections Committees will adopt a criteria for redistricting prior to creating our plans. We are interested in what you think this criteria should be.

There are three subjects I wanted to touch on that – where the Senate has differed from the House. The first is nonpartisan redistricting. Each of the last three years the Senate, on a bipartisan basis, has passed nonpartisan redistricting legislation. Unfortunately, when it got to the House [8] of Delegates it was

defeated. So we will not have nonpartisan redistricting commissions.

We had hoped to have joint hearings. I am sorry if some of you came to the House hearing and then had to come back again tonight. I really am sorry about that. We offered to have joint hearings and the speaker said no.

And then, again, the primary date. We don't know when the primary date is.

So we are here to hear from you. We really value your input. We will be having another series of public hearings following the receipt of the data from census probably in March, maybe February if they give it to us earlier but we will have another round going across the state.

Your comments are being transcribed and will be posted on our legislative services website. And we have staff, some senate staff, here I would like to point out to you. We have Mr. Eyon Miller, who is over here. He is in charge of the Division of Legislative Services. We have Ms. Mary Spain, who is here. She is a true expert, a lawyer, a true expert on election law. And we have Hobie Lehman, who he is from the clerk's office and I don't know where he went. Here he is. He is right in front of me. You [9] signed up with him to speak.

We would ask if you possibly can to keep your comments to five minutes but we would love – if you, you know, have more than that to say, you can e-mail us and expand and do whatever you want with additional comments but we would appreciate the five minutes. Okay.

So we do have senators still trying to get in is what he is saying.

First up is Dr. Terry Jones who is provost here. Thank you, Dr. Jones.

DR. JONES: Senator Howell and members of the committee, I want to welcome you, on behalf of President DiCroce, to the Tidewater Community College, Portsmouth campus. We are delighted that you have selected this place to have this hearing and we welcome you to this site.

On behalf of President DiCroce, the faculty, staff, administration but most particularly the students, I also want to thank you for the support that you have shown for the college and for building this new campus. We are completing our first year here. It has been a most successful year. And we welcome you here and hope that you enjoy the hearings tonight. Thank you very much and welcome.

[10] SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. We were here, actually, about a little over a year ago and there were no students.

DR. JONES: Correct. That has changed.

SENATOR HOWELL: It was a beautiful building with no people in it. This is so much better.

DR. JONES: Thank you. Much has changed.

SENATOR HOWELL: Okay. John Stone.

MR. STONE: Senator Howell, Senator Deeds, Senator Northam, and guests, nice – and staff, nice to see you.

My name is John Stone. I reside in the City of Chesapeake, in Hampton Roads, and have the privilege of serving on the board and executive committee of an organization called the Future of Hampton Roads, Incorporated. For more than 15 years I had the

privilege, also, of serving as vice-president for government relations for one of our major health care systems in Hampton Roads before my retirement on August 31st of last year. And in that capacity, I had the opportunity to work closely with many members of the Virginia General Assembly, see what goes on in the – in Richmond and formed, I hope, some lasting friendships. I am convinced that most members of the [11] General Assembly, be they Democrat, Republican or independent, do have the Commonwealth's best interest at heart and do try to do the right thing.

The Future of Hampton Roads, Incorporated is a nonpartisan, apolitical organization that was created in 1982, by a group of civic community and business leaders committed to improving the quality of life to the people of Hampton Roads. Recognizing the undeniable benefits of regional cooperation, the Future of Hampton Roads has, as its primary mission, to encourage, support and sustain activities and other organizations, which promote regionalism.

The Future of Hampton Roads began looking closely at the concept of reforming the legislative redistricting process back in 2007. Our interest was prompted by what members of the board felt was an increasing and toxic level of partisanship in Richmond. It seemed to us that part of the problem was that redistricting by the legislature had created a large number of districts with safe seats for one political party or the other.

Because of this it was increasingly evident to us that there were fewer members willing to compromise or to reach across the aisle to work with members of the other party. This development was [12] largely responsible, in our view, for the General Assembly's failure to pass state budgets on time and for its failure to

adequately address major issues involving transportation, education, health care and other core priorities of government.

Welcome, Senator Blevins.

We were among the first organizations to join what has become the Virginia redistricting reform coalition, which now includes, among others, the Virginia Interfaith Center, the AARP and the League of Women Voters.

We have supported several of the redistricting reform bills introduced in the past three sessions and have been disappointed that while some of this legislation has, indeed, passed the Senate was not even able to get out of subcommittee in the House to receive a full hearing in the full Privileges and Elections Committee. And we salute the members of the Senate of both parties who have supported efforts at reform.

We understand, as we have been repeatedly reminded, that legislative redistricting was, is and always will be a political process. We still think there are better and more transparent ways to conduct the process and to achieve better outcomes for our [13] citizens. The objective of this exercise should be to come up with competitive districts to provide voters with meaningful choices, more comprehensive and literate debate on the issues and which reduce the number of so-called safe seats and increase the public's interest in turning out for state, legislative and congressional elections.

On August 24, 2010, the board of directors of FHR unanimously approved a resolution, which I am submitting to the subcommittee this evening. And Hobie has copies for all of the members of the committee.

With your permission, I would like to read just a couple of highlights – a few of the highlights of this resolution, which essentially calls for the creation of a bipartisan commission either by the legislature or by the Governor to draw new district boundaries.

Whereas, Virginia is one of a number of states which permits state legislators of the party or parties in power to redraw their own House and Senate district boundaries following each census, in effect, selecting their voters, rather than the other way around; and, whereas, such partisan legislative and congressional redistricting designed to favor {14} incumbents and the parties in power is not in the public interest and, in fact, is demonstrably a major factor in reducing competition and voter interest in the electoral process; whereas, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and others among our country's founders repeatedly warned of the dangers of failing to control the partisan excesses of political parties; and, whereas, at least 14 states have adopted redistricting processes which remove the actual drawing of new districts from the state legislature and have placed the process in the hands of a bipartisan or nonpartisan commission; therefore, be it resolved that the board of directors of the Future of Hampton Roads reaffirms its strong support for bipartisan redistricting in Virginia; further, that the board urges the creation of a bipartisan commission to draw the new lines and ask for the outside redistricting experts be consulted as appropriate; and, further, that objective and equitable criteria be used to guide the commission in its work and that the desired outcome be a system which primarily benefits the citizens and voters of the Commonwealth.

And whether or not a commission is actually appointed or not, we do ask that there be [15] some minimal criteria used to determine the districts, which would include maximizing the public input at every opportunity with public hearings, as you are doing, and with a website to facilitate ideas from ordinary citizens, which we also have, maximizing transparency and accountability but certainly excluding the protection of incumbents or political parties as a goal of the process.

We think that the voters in this – in the country and in Virginia are demanding a greater voice in their governance and greater accountability from their elected officials, and a responsible reform of the redistricting process we feel can go a long way towards satisfying those desires.

And I thank you for the opportunity to comment.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Stone. As I am sure – as you mentioned and I mentioned, the Senate has passed bills three times. I should have mentioned that they were Senator Deeds' bills. Also Senator Blevins has joined us. Would you like to describe your district?

SENATOR BLEVINS: Well, yes, Madam Chair. My district is the 14th Senate district, which consists of part of Chesapeake, a large part of [16] Chesapeake, a small part of Virginia Beach. And let me, Madam Chair, apologize for being late. I was in another meeting in Virginia Beach, and most everyone knows, who lives in this area, knows that you can't get from Virginia Beach here in 20 minutes. And so I apologize for that.

SENATOR HOWELL: I am from Northern Virginia, and we can never get anywhere but in trying to get

here you are almost as bad, I am sorry to say. Carl Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: Good evening. Thank you, Senator Deeds, Senator Howell, Senator Northam,

Senator Blevins. You are my senator. This is the first time I have ever met you. So how are you doing, sir?

SENATOR BLEVINS: Let me shake your hand. Good to meet you, sir.

MR. WRIGHT: My name is Carl Wright. I reside at 1144 Mondrian Loop, Virginia Beach, Virginia. I have been there – I have been in Hampton Roads all of my life, but I am a resident of Virginia Beach. I consider myself as a strong civic-minded person in Virginia Beach. Voted every election. Participate.

My concern tonight is the fact that as an [17] African-American in the City of Virginia Beach there is no representation when it comes to my community. And Senator Northam and I have had discussion before. And I want you all to, when it comes time to draw these districts, to understand the impact that it has on certain communities in the City of Virginia Beach.

And I understand partisanship. I understand everybody wants the biggest – the bigger chunk. Everybody wants to be the big dog. But a lot of times what happens is people get caught in the middle of all of the bickering and they are hurt. When you draw those lines, when those districts are drawn, particularly in the City of Virginia Beach, there is a big group of folk that are totally left out.

I know Senator Northam because I have worked with him. He has two precincts in Virginia Beach. I

think, on the House side, the minority community might have two. And I believe on the civic side, again, we may have three with Senator Miller. All of this is because of the bickering and the fighting of partisanship and that hurts us down to the local level. Here we here – here we are in the year 2010 and we can't get an African-American elected on city council because of the districts that have been [18] drawn have actually cut out a lot of the folks because folks are saying, Well, listen, these folks aren't going to vote for me so I need to cut them out and put them somewhere else. You never know until you go to the folks and talk to them and find out what their issues are.

Now, I know – I know that a lot of folks will say, Well – and I appreciate you all having this because a lot of folks will say, They have already made their minds up, they are not going to do anything, you know. Let's get me now my chunk and that is it. But I say to you seriously consider the effect not just on myself or those that are here but on the impact that it will take on our children and our grandchildren because these things come up every ten years.

We have been fighting forever in the City of Virginia Beach to get just a little bit of representation there. I mean, we just – and it doesn't matter. And I want to be honest with you. And I am not going to – as they say, tell the truth or shame the devil. It really doesn't matter now which party you are with when you look like me in Virginia Beach. And I am not saying people are doing it intentionally. A lot of times it is field and it [19] is partisanship.

What I am saying is when you draw those districts consider the constituency there. You know, people are there that really want to take part in the political process but it is so much bickering and one-sidedness

that they don't get involved. So when you draw these districts, please, if you don't consider us, think about how it affects those that come behind us, our children and our grandchildren, because they don't need to be caught up in this mess. They deserve better.

So I wanted to come here tonight from the City of Virginia Beach. And I want to say, again, Senator Blevins, you are my senator and I will be calling you because this is the first time I have ever met you, you know.

SENATOR BLEVINS: My aide has got my phone number.

MR. WRIGHT: So I will definitely be calling you. But I want you to take in higher effects. Everybody, everybody in that city. So thank you all for having this forum, and thank you for hearing me out.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Wright. Melanie Perez-Lopez.

[20] MS. PEREZ-LOPEZ: Good evening. My name is Melanie Perez-Lopez. I am president of the League of Women Voters of South Hampton Roads. Our league encompasses the Cities of Chesapeake, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Suffolk and Portsmouth. Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today.

The league recognizes that reapportionment and redistricting are an integral part of our system of representative government. Our members have agreed that a reapportionment commission should be established to prepare a plan for legislative approval. The commission needs to be politically and geographically balanced and demographically diverse. It needs to be a bipartisan and composed of individuals who are not elected officials.

Our members were encouraged that both candidates for Governor in the last election supported the establishment of a bipartisan commission to prepare the plan. We are concerned that the principles to be applied in the process of redistricting adhere to constitutional and legal requirements for equal population, contiguity, compactness and the protection of the voting strength of minority groups.

[21] We recognize the importance of natural geographic boundaries, jurisdictional boundaries, communities of interest and competitiveness. We vigorously support the drawing of lines for voting districts so that the voters, and not the mapmakers, have the maximum impact in the selection of their representatives.

We want our Commonwealth to avoid cracked districts, which are spreading out voters of a particular type among many voting districts in order to deny them a sufficiently large voting block in any particular district. We want our Commonwealth to avoid packed and diluted districts, which is concentrating voters of one type into a single electoral district to reduce their influence in other districts. We want our Commonwealth to respect jurisdictional boundaries. Drawing districts that are separated by water as if they were contiguous destroys the political impact of the localities.

Safeguarding our democracy is important work. The structure of the electoral districts at all levels of government is important to the outcome. We urge the General Assembly to establish a commission to conduct the descending on redistricting in an open, fair and impartial process. Thank you.

[22] SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Cliff Hayes.

COUNCILMAN HAYES: Good evening, Madam Chair, Senator Howell, Senator Deeds, Northam, and, Senator Blevins. Good evening. My name is Cliff Hayes. I am a member of the Chesapeake City Council as well as the chair of the Chesapeake Democratic Committee. And just wanted to say how much we appreciate the fact that you all are having these hearings here in our area and across the state as we go through this process.

Just wanted to make a few points, one on savings, synergy as well as true representation. And in the way of savings – and I understand the process is pretty much started and it is on the way – but just to be a part of the record to say how much as citizens we would have appreciated one process with the House and the Senate working well together to have and hold these hearings across the Commonwealth I think would have saved the citizens of the Commonwealth a lot of time as well as resources, financially, personnel, et cetera, that goes on.

In the way of synergy, I think if we just rewind just a few years ago, governors in place at the time, Governor Warner, following him I think Governor Tim Kaine, Former Governor George Allen, former [23] senator, the list goes on and on, both – all candidates running for Governor this time have all said that they wanted to work well together and to have a bipartisan process through this redistricting process. And so whatever we can do to bring that together. As I said, I know a lot has already been started. The House jumped out and started their schedule and so the Senate had to follow suit. But wherever we can come together to kind of bring that process together, we certainly would appreciate it because it is just a matter of the voters and the citizens of the

Commonwealth benefitting from a process that is not partisan but rather by working together we all can benefit from it.

In a way of true representation, we would like to see a process in which the voters at the end of the day are able to select and choose who they want their representatives to be versus a process where the representatives are sitting down drawing lines and choosing who they would like to represent them.

Those are just a few points that I wanted to make on this evening. Thank you so much for this opportunity.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Hayes.

SENATOR BLEVINS: Madam Chair.

[24] SENATOR HOWELL: Yes, Senator Blevins.

SENATOR BLEVINS: Councilman Hayes is here and also from Chesapeake we have Councilman Ella Wards along with him. And I take great pleasure to be able to introduce to you our mayor from the City of Chesapeake, Alan Krasnoff, who is back over here on this side. So I think I have caught everyone who is here but that is elected. Anyway, thank you for being here.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. And I am so glad you are here. And I am sorry I didn't recognize you since I am not from here. Thank you for coming.

Senator John Miller.

SENATOR MILLER: Madam Chair, members of the committee, welcome to Hampton Roads. I am John Miller. I represent the 1st senatorial district on the Peninsula.

Long before I ever thought of running for office, I wrote an op-ed in The Daily Press calling on the

General Assembly to approve a bipartisan redistricting commission. That was nearly a decade ago. It was the right thing to do then. It is the right thing to do now.

The current system draws districts to protect incumbents. That is unhealthy both for our [25] communities and for our democracy.

Virginia is the third least competitive state in the country when it comes to elections. The preordained outcome leads to citizen apathy, it depresses voter turnout and it entrenches incumbents. The results of having a safe seat is that legislators can take extreme positions because they know it is very unlikely they are going to be defeated. There is no incentive to reach across the aisle, no incentive to compromise, no incentive to get anything done because their seat is that safe. This contributes to the growing gridlock and the political polarization we have seen across our country and especially in Washington.

We need a political system that thrives on the competition of ideas, not the protection of politicians. Under the current system, politicians get to choose their voters long before the voters get to choose them.

This is the last opportunity we have for a decade to take the redistricting pen out of the politicians' hands, out of the hands of people who have a vested interest and give it to some people who have common sense and can draw lines that make sense that keep communities together and create districts [26] that are compact and contiguous. Nearly 20 states have already approved redistricting authority to some type of a commission. Virginia ought to join them.

So I urge you to, once again, pass legislation creating a bipartisan redistricting commission. Senate is for it.

The Governor is for it. The people of Virginia are for it. Elections should be decided on a candidate's vision for Virginia and not just because they have an "R" or a "D" after their name. Thank you very much.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Senator Miller. And I think you really well articulated the position that we were taking in the Senate. Thank you.

Lawrence Glanzer. Good evening.

MR. GLANZER: Good evening, Senator, and the committee. Thank you for this opportunity to address you. I am one of another of Senator Blevins' constituents. I live in Great Bridge, in Chesapeake. And I attended the House's meeting at the Roper Center in Norfolk earlier this fall.

And, Senator Howell, I have to say, I am dismayed to hear you begin your remarks by saying that there will be no commission. It sounds like the battle has already been lost. And I understand it is [27] not entirely under your control. You have another House of the General Assembly with which to deal. But I ask you, as Senator Miller did and as other speakers have done, to try again because it is that important.

And I think that the Governor needs to lend more support to the process than he has shown so far. He supported it when he ran for office, and he should exercise some moralization and politicalization with the House to get this done. I think it is unrealistic to think of a nonpartisan commission redistricting as a political process but to take it out of the hands of elected officials and put it into at least a bipartisan commission is extremely important.

The impulses to protection of incumbencies and to partisanship on the part of politicians is irresistible.

It is nothing wrong with being a politician. It is important. We value the contributions that you make. But this is one process which should not be political. It is causing disaffection among voters. It is – we have heard it expressed tonight. And I ask you to try again and see if we can't get this process done the way the Senate has indicated it should be done on at least a bipartisan and nonpolitical basis. Thank you.

[28] SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Glanzer. Pete Burkhimer.

MR. BURKHIMER: Good evening –

SENATOR HOWELL: Good evening.

MR. BURKHIMER: – Senator Howell, Senators Deeds, Northam and Blevins. Senator Harry Blevins is my senator, and it is good to see you this evening. I had a little better luck with the trip from Virginia Beach but I had a head start on you. I am Pete Burkhimer, and I am chair of the Chesapeake City Committee of the Republican Party of Virginia. My remarks are on behalf of the city committee and all members of our party in Chesapeake. As Senator Blevins noted, our mayor, Dr. Alan Krasnoff, is here tonight should there be any questions of him from the – from the committee or the subcommittee.

I apologize not to the senators but to some of the members here because my remarks will closely mirror what they were at the House's hearing a couple of months ago and mine will be more narrow than some of my predecessors. I am going to focus just on the point of geographic and community contiguity.

Our city, Chesapeake, has almost 230,000 citizens. We will see just how many in a very short time. That is about 1 out of every 30 or 35 citizens [29] of the

Commonwealth are Chesapians. It makes us the second or third largest in Virginia. We will see how that goes, too. We are an important and cooperative member of the Hampton Roads community but also a proud, independent city in our own right with our own unique character and heritage. We also have some unique challenges. We, therefore, believe strongly that Chesapeake's districts for the U.S. Congress and for both houses of the Virginia General Assembly should leave Chesapeake whole to the maximum extent possible. And we know that the mathematics of the process may require some sharing of representation as there is now. That should be minimized we believe. Certainly the 4th congressional district should contain all of Chesapeake.

Allow me just to take a couple of minutes and cite some examples in support of my contention that Chesapeake is unique and is deeply – and requires somebody who is deeply committed to its interests and understands its uniqueness. For my example I will just cite a couple of points of transportation. Chesapeake is the roundhouse of the region. Travelers to and from all of the cities in Southside Hampton Roads, along with a tremendous amount of interstate traffic, must move through the [30] roadways of Chesapeake. There are four, four different interstate route numbers in the City of Chesapeake. There are whole states of the Union that don't have that many. We bear a huge transportation burden disproportionate to our population; yet, we have had to spend a much higher percentage per capita on transportation because of that than many other jurisdictions in the Commonwealth.

Really unique is the way water transportation affects Chesapeake. We have over 75 miles, 75 miles, of Intracoastal Waterway frontage in the city, 2 routes,

75 miles of Intracoastal Waterway shoreline and 4 expensive drawbridges to maintain. We had 5 until we had to take the Jordan Bridge out of service a couple of years ago.

To the best of my knowledge, not a single other city or county in the Commonwealth maintains even 1 drawbridge and we have got 4 of them. We are in a close running with VDOT itself on how many drawbridges it maintains. That is a uniqueness. We need somebody representing Chesapeake at every level that understands our water heritage and the impacts that it brings to us.

We operate many miles of highways that functions as interstates with a lower case "I" even if [31] they don't bear the pretty blue and red sign and that official designation. We carry this burden for the good of the region and for all of Virginia but we need representatives who can carry the Chesapeake flag and assure that we have the means and tools to deal with unique transportation and other challenges like this.

On a different and closing note, the current great recession, my term, deeply worries everybody in this room, everybody in the Commonwealth and I would hope everybody in the nation or it should. Our concerned citizens in Chesapeake must know that government is about solving our problems and hastening our recovery. We may disagree about how to do that but we must know that everybody has that on their heart and mind. Our citizens will not have that confidence and their fears and concerns will only increase if they were to see their General Assembly slicing up their beloved Chesapeake for political expediency. Please, don't do that. And thank you, again, for holding this series of hearings.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Burkhimer. Trey Clifton.

MR. CLIFTON: Good evening, Senator Howell, and other members of the committee.

For the first two days of my life I was a [32] temporary guest in the City of Norfolk. Ever since then I have been a proud resident of the City of Chesapeake, which is where I live and work and play and pray.

Since the first election I was eligible to vote for I haven't missed one. I registered ahead of time and filled out my absentee ballot since I would be in boot camp during the 2000 election. Since then I have made all and I have made it my priority to meet my legislators. Senator Blevins, I have met you because you represent me and I made it a priority to meet you. I have met my delegate, my congressman, as well.

Just like Mr. Burkhimer, who was up here before, I ask you to keep Chesapeake as one. Every city or county, just like anything, has its pros and its cons. Some may say I am partial but I think Chesapeake's pros vastly outweigh their cons. And that is why I am asking you to help us keep one representative and one district to represent us.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Adam Perry.

MR. PERRY: Hello, everybody. Thank you. My name is Adam Perry. I am from Chesapeake. And I am going to make it short because the Cavaliers are playing LeBron James tonight.

[33] I am from Chesapeake, and I love

Chesapeake. And that is why I am here. That is why I am missing the game. Because I think it is so important to tell you guys how much I love Chesapeake. Is there anybody here from Chesapeake?

(Hands raised.)

And I am sure they love Chesapeake, too. Chesapeake is different. We have a great education system, thanks to Ms. Ward, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Krasnoff. We don't have a lot of the problems that a lot of the other cities around us have. We are unique. And we are represented with at large school system, we have an at large elected city council and we are in one congressional district. We know who is responsible for all of Chesapeake. And if you cut up our city, that would take away the uniqueness that we have. If you take away Western Branch you are taking away part of Chesapeake. If you take away South Norfolk you are taking away part of Chesapeake.

Don't break us up. We want to stay together. We want to fight together for the things that our city needs. We hope a representative will do the same.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Greg Moore.

MR. MOORE: Good evening. I also want to [34] thank you all for holding this hearing tonight. As the gentleman a moment ago, I also was born in Norfolk. The difference is I have lived there all my life so far. I have also attended or voted in every election I have had the opportunity to do so.

The thing is I have never voted for an unopposed candidate and never intend to even if it comes to writing in my own name. I would like to not have to worry about that situation.

I would like to ask one question before I go on with a couple of brief comments. Will the census detail data you were talking about earlier also be available online when you receive it?

SENATOR HOWELL: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Terrific. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: And I should mention there is also going to be a free program that is coming out of George Mason University, which will make it very easy for individuals to create your own districts, which then you can send to us.

MR. MOORE: That is fantastic.

SENATOR HOWELL: It will contain already and it is a free service that they are doing there.

MR. MOORE: That is great. You will be hearing from me.

[35] SENATOR HOWELL: Okay. Good.

MR. MOORE: I agree with what has been said here tonight so far and I don't want to repeat it all but I would like to offer four suggestions for your consideration in this process the first being work without information on prior voting results. I don't see the need to know what precinct voted democratic or republican or voted for whom or not.

I mean, it is too simplistic but it seems to me we are a triangular state. How about starting in the three corners and work your way in, maybe coming down the Eastern Shore from its northern end to get to the eastern point. And please forget about this concept of contiguity by water. I don't think the Northern Neck and Chincoteague have a lot in common. They may be in the same district now but please keep that in mind.

Even though you said there won't be any nonpartisan panel, or such, this year, I understand maybe that can't be done because of the House, which irritates me as well as everybody else, maybe consider making your own informal panel for some input even if it can't be

official. Maybe that would help keep you in mind of all of the things that have been said.

And last, as you go through this process, [36] please focus on giving us back the power our vote is supposed to have. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Moore. Mark Geduldig-Yartofsky. I am sorry I am butchering that. Good evening.

MR. GEDULDIG-YARTOFSKY: Good evening, Senator Howell, distinguished panel. None of you represent me directly but as a Virginian the actions that you take in the General Assembly affect me and in some ways will change my life. So I consider you all representatives of all of us.

Senator Deeds, if the election had gone the other way, I would have expected you to be representing me directly. But another time.

I would like to, as a proud citizen of Portsmouth, welcome you again to our crown jewel, Tidewater Community College, Portsmouth Campus, actually in the City of Portsmouth. And I would like to recognize another elected official, Dr. Ernest Reid, member of the school board from the City of Portsmouth.

I am not going to repeat the remarks that I made to the House committee. I believe that you-all are literate people and you can read the transcript. Mr. Stone, Ms. Perez-Lopez and Senator Miller all [37] struck notes that are consistent with the remarks that I made back in September so they don't need to be repeated.

I would like to say, though, that if you can't be nonpartisan, be multi-partisan because politics have evolved in this country. When Ross Perot ran for president, it was a significant event. Although the

history of our country reflects the fact that there have been at various times third-party movements, right now we have what seems to be a very strong multi-party movement. So any drawing of district lines should reflect the diversity of the political thought within the Commonwealth even if that thought is not completely reflected in the General Assembly.

I would urge you, as a previous speaker did, not to throw in the towel on having this done outside the legislature. When I addressed the question to Governor McDonnell when he was a candidate, he was on our local NPR affiliate on Hearsay, and I asked him about a nonpartisan commission and he expressed at least a modicum of support for that idea. I would remind him of that when you are in Richmond and let him twist some arms over in the lesser – lower house.

[38] Lastly, I would like to say to the gentleman from Virginia Beach, if you are feeling lonely over there, we have lots of fine homes and great neighborhoods in Portsmouth. We have – we have a great many capable African-American representatives in our city at all levels. So if you are feeling kind of marginalized in Virginia Beach, come out to Portsmouth. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you very much. Lynn Gordan. Good evening.

MS. GORDAN: Actually, it is Lynn Gordan.

SENATOR HOWELL: I am sorry.

MS. GORDAN: It is okay, Senator. Somebody else wrote my name in so it is very possible.

SENATOR HOWELL: Yes. There was no "D."

MS. GORDAN: Chairman Howell, Senators Deeds, Northam, wherever, and, Blevins, Mayor Krasnoff, and fellow citizens, my name is Lynn Gordan and I live

in Virginia Beach. I am here on behalf of the League of Women Voters of Virginia to advocate for a bipartisan approach to redistricting and reapportionment.

First, thank you for holding these public hearings and for your efforts to engage the public in this process. Thank you, too, for the leadership you [39] have shown in attempting to get a bill passed for a bipartisan redistricting commission during the past three regular sessions of the General Assembly.

The League of Women Voters of Virginia supports the creation of a bipartisan redistricting and reapportionment commission composed of individuals who are not elected officials and who represent the geographical distribution and demographic diversity of the state. Ideally this bipartisan commission should consist of an uneven number of members.

Such a bipartisan commission will be charged with creating a redistricting plan for submission to the legislature as specified by the Virginia Constitution. The charge of the bipartisan commission would also include consideration of natural geographic boundaries, jurisdictional boundaries and competitiveness in addition to the requirements of equal population, contiguous and compact districts and the requirements of the Voting Rights Act.

Without a bipartisan redistricting and reapportionment commission, the League of Women Voters of Virginia is concerned that Virginia will retain the current system in which elected officials, in effect, choose their voters instead of the voters choosing their elected officials. A bipartisan redistricting [40] and reapportionment commission can stop the cycle of gerrymandered protection of seats that has been occurring in this state.

I have only lived in Virginia since early 2003 but during that time I have had the opportunity to speak with and hear from elected officials on both sides of the aisle. From what I have learned, it seems that whoever is in power at the beginning of each decade has wanted to essentially stick it to the other party simply because the other party stuck it to them previously. As we were taught growing up, two wrongs do not make a right. It is time to put an end to this practice.

The League of Women Voters of Virginia asks that members of this committee continue your attempts to pass a bill for a bipartisan redistricting and reapportionment commission despite the brick wall you keep encountering with the other house. Perhaps with significant encouragement the Governor will act to see that it is established.

Bipartisan redistricting and reapportionment will protect voters from unfair partisan gerrymandering and help ensure that every Virginian's vote is equal in Richmond. Working in a bipartisan manner to accomplish redistricting in [41] Virginia might even help to ease the lack of civility we have been experiencing in recent election cycles.

Members of the League of Women Voters of Virginia are not the only voters, as we have heard tonight, who are sick and tired of partisan wrangling and whining from both sides of the aisle. It appears that every issue comes down to the best interests of the party and not the best interests of the citizens. Please, a bipartisan redistricting and reapportionment commission may not stop all of that but it would certainly be a step in the right direction.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Ms. Gordan. I think it is safe to say that the Senate will keep sending

bills over to the House. Carol – I am sorry. Senator Quayle has arrived. Welcome. Thank you for coming. Carol Garrison.

MS. GARRISON: Senators, my name is Carol Garrison, and I am the president of the Virginia Peninsula League MAL unit of the League of Women Voters. We represent Hampton, Newport News and Poquoson. And I wish to thank you for holding these public hearings on an issue that is so vital to the citizens.

Franklin D. Roosevelt said, Nobody can ever deprive the American people of the right to vote [42] except the American people themselves and the only way they can do this is by not voting. I respectfully disagree with his belief. While society has not taken away the right to vote, previous legislators used gerrymandering to ensure that some voters – citizens' votes do not matter.

When the elected officials draw partisan districts to pick their voters all the citizens of Virginia lose. Citizens are less likely to run for office if there is an incumbent or they are not part of the controlling party of the district. The lack of contested and competitive districts has contributed to the low voter turnout in Virginia.

In 2003, the number of competitive seats was 4 out of 40 in the Senate and only 9 out of 100 in the House of Delegates. In 2005, more than half of the seats of the House of Delegates ran unopposed. In 2009 elections, 32 of the 100 members of the General Assembly faced no opposition and only 12 of those races were considered competitive.

Lyndon B. Johnson said, A man without a vote is a man without protection. I believe this. This is why I

support the creation of a bipartisan redistricting commission composed of individuals who are not elected officials. It is a legacy passed to [43] us to ensure that all citizens have a right – a voice in the election of our government.

My hope is that you will all support a bipartisan commission for the good of the Commonwealth. Thank you for your time.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Ms. Garrison. Jim Flincham. Good evening.

MR. FLINCHAM: Chairman Howell, thank you for this opportunity to speak with you tonight. My name is Jim Flincham. I am managing principal of Bay Capital, which is in Virginia Beach.

Unfortunately, redistricting is about as exciting as watching paint dry. Even more unfortunately, this boring stuff is really important.

I would like to talk about a personal hero, Edmund Ross. Also going to mention one of the participants in the Roanoke meeting, a good book and just make an observation.

Edmund Ross is somebody a few people know about but history knows him and has been very kind to him. In fact, he was one of the Profiles in Courage written by President John Kennedy. Edmund Ross was the deciding vote, which prevented President Andrew Johnson from being impeached in 1868. He had the courage to vote against his own party because he [44] wanted to do, as he said, what was right. As he made that vote, he said he looked down into his open grave. Because his party turned against him, he lost his next election but he never regretted doing what was right.

Secondly, one of your speakers in Roanoke was Molly McClendon, a board member of the Central Virginia's League of Women Voters. I thank her for her comments and I concur with her comments as well as the other three ladies from the League of Women Voters tonight. I thought they were excellent. And I also concur with their things they said – from the Peninsula said.

Ms. McClendon raised some good questions. In the 2000 election, 17 of 40 Senate races had no challenger. Why? Only 9 of the remaining 23 races were really competitive. Why? For the House of Delegates, 57 incumbents had no challenger. Why? Only 12 of the remaining 43 seats were competitive. She posed even more questions but the point is made.

What bothers me is the lack of answers from legislators. Like an alcoholic cannot be helped until he admits he has a problem, I suspect legislators will not be able to fix this problem until they articulate it themselves and admit they have a problem, which is called partisanship. Partisanship [45] is so bad that even the Republican House – that the Republican House cannot even hold hearings with the Democratic Senate. What would Edmund Ross say?

All our nation has always had partisanship, sometimes nasty partisanship. Most agree it has now become toxic. Something has made it worse.

A few years ago there was an excellent book, The Tipping Point, describing how one small thing can finally tip the scale resulting in a very big change. I think our political system reached that point when politicians began picking their voters instead of voters picking their politicians. Given the earlier abuses of redistricting, which were usually race based, an

unintended consequence of correcting that wrong is now called safe districts, which has eliminated people like me, moderates.

I submit that politicians elected in a safe Republican district will not be moderate Republicans. I further submit that Democrats elected in a safe Democratic district will not be moderate Democrats. The effect of designing safe districts has eliminated moderates, the legislators who actually get things done. I am a moderate but I feel gerrymandered. I don't want to be represented by a [46] safe Republican nor a safe Democrat. I want to hear a moderate Republican debate a moderate Democrat. I want to struggle to make up my mind between the two candidates. Isn't that really what we all want?

While I am sure each of you will agree with these polite sentiments, I do hope you will remember the example of Edmund Ross from history because he was not just another political pack loyal only to his party, he actually voted for what is right regardless of the party and I know each of you will do the same and I thank you for your attention.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Flincham. Dr. Ella Ward. Good evening.

DR. WARD: Good evening, Madam Chair, and, Senator Deeds, and, Senator Northam, and, Senator Blevins, and, Senator Quayle, and I think we have Senator Miller in the back. Thank you so very much for having this forum this afternoon. And I will be brief in my remarks because a lot of what I wanted to say has already been said two, three or four times. But I hope the message hits home.

I, too, was dismayed that we had to have separate or you had to have separate forums because we didn't

make that choice, that the House and the Senate could not come together for these forums. It is a [47] waste of money, costly to the citizens, costly to us and it is very unfortunate that we could not come together.

The second thing, I was very dismayed to hear you say already that the nonpartisan commission will not be commissioned. I have a problem with that, and I hope that that changes. And there are several reasons and you have heard them tonight. The women – League of Women Voters, which I am a member, and several of the other citizens have spoken about the need to have such a commission. It needs to be bipartisan, nonbipartisan or any other partisan you want it to be but that is what needs to be done and citizens need to be included on that committee and an unequal number should be the total number, whatever that number is. But I think you need to send that home to the members of the House and to the Governor because the citizens are not being represented.

And what we have, and it has already been stated, all of these elections in the last ten years since the past census, most of them have gone with elected officials being unopposed. The citizens don't feel as if they have a choice. And this is what you are telling us right now, there will be no choice. I have a problem with that.

[48] We have a bit of an inequitability divided, House and the Senate. People didn't choose, you choose them, and you stay safe. It is very unfortunate this has happened.

Virginia Beach, I do understand what you are going through. We all must act that way in Chesapeake. Very unfortunate. We certainly hope that things will be considered, the people will be considered so that it

will be fair, so that it will be equal geographically, racially. We need diversity, and we need a choice.

And people don't vote because they don't have any choices. They really feel like they don't have anybody to vote for or at least they don't have any competition. I will say that. I won't say nobody to vote for. But they need a choice, and you have not – they have not been given a choice. Please, please, take it to the Governor, go back to the House and work with them, let them know the people care.

And I am sorry Senator Lucas is not here tonight but certainly I can speak on her behalf. She is my senator. And I think that she would agree.

And I hope that you will go back and take the concerns of these – this group of people today. We want a commission that will listen to us and allow [49] us some choices and some reasons for voting so we can end this voter apathy not only in Chesapeake but throughout the State of Virginia. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Senator Lucas did, indeed, vote for the bill. And I understand she is ill.

A SPEAKER: Yes. She is.

SENATOR HOWELL: Eileen Huey.

MS. HEUY: Good evening, Senator Howell. And welcome back, Senator Deeds, and, Senator Northam. These are two Chesapeake representatives. Senator Blevins, who is my senator, as well as Senator Quayle. Thank you so much for coming.

We have already said – most of the people that have come up here have already said all that needs to be said or it couldn't be said too many times but I know that you are all agreeing – in agreement with us. The

one thing I would like to mention with regard to this situation with the bipartisan commission – I am here for a limited purpose like Chairman Burkhimer, to talk about the 4th district – but is it not possible to call out, if it is just a small committee on the general – they won't let it out of the subcommittee, these people have faces and names, call them out, you know, and ask them [50] to – to be accountable for this.

One of the things that the citizens care about, Republicans, Democrats, tea partyers, independents, moderates, everybody, is accountability. So if they have a good reason why they don't want to do this they should stand up and tell us. Okay. And I hope the press is here because nobody can call them out better than you folks can.

SENATOR DEEDS: Can I jump in real quick?

MS. HUEY: Yes. Please do.

SENATOR DEEDS: Because your editorial page has done a pretty good job of doing that, calling them out in the past three years – three or four years they have filled the bill.

MS. HUEY: They are. They are.

SENATOR DEEDS: And the other side. Even if we pass the bill this year, nonpartisan districting – and we will, in the Senate, we will pass something – under the Constitution it doesn't become effective until July 1.

MS. HUEY: So it is too late for this year, that is what you are trying to tell me.

SENATOR DEEDS: So the reality is last year was the year we could have gotten something passed –

[51] MS. HUEY: We tried.

SENATOR DEEDS: – that would have affected this year's redistricting.

MS. HUEY: Thank you, Senator Deeds, because that clears up why everybody is still saying why is it over, why is it over.

Now, I came for a specific reason and that has to do with the 4th district because we are in Chesapeake so we in the 4th district and there is all this talk about chopping Chesapeake up and everybody from Chesapeake is saying, Please don't do that. I am also saying, Please don't do that.

But I also want to correct something that was done ten years ago. The City of Portsmouth, lock, stock and barrel, the whole city, was taken out of the 4th district. The City of Portsmouth goes back to the Civil War with the City of Chesapeake. A history of the – of Norfolk County and Suffolk County go that far back. They were taken out completely, and the City of Chesterfield was divided in half and they put Chesterfield County in one district and they put the city – and they divided – took them out.

Now, this continuity, I believe in this. And all of you understand it that if you can keep your communities together – I don't care if it is Reston. [52] I don't care what the city is. I don't care if it is Roanoke. I don't care if it is – as much as you can keep them together, then people can really be involved in the process. I am with that on the City of Chesapeake. I understand that. But we need to be just as conscientious about all of the localities not just Chesapeake and everybody else can get chopped up to make the numbers. Okay.

So I am just bringing that point up because leave the 4th district. I mean, fix it, put Portsmouth back. But if you don't – I mean, first of all, Portsmouth doesn't

need to get chopped up. That is the latest thing I have been hearing. At least they are still together but they are in the 3rd district.

But whatever you do, please – you are going to be doing this. Let's face it. The bipartisan committee is not going to. You are going to be doing it. Take those principles. I appreciate every principle that you have adopted. And take those principles and really use them.

I can trust these two senators. I know they are from the other side of the aisle. I am a major Democrat. But I know I can trust them to do the right thing. But I want you to talk to your fellow [53] party members to do the right thing, all of you. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. BetsyPowell.

MS. POWELL: Hi. I am Betsy Powell. Madam Chairman, I am Betsy Powell from the Norfolk City Democratic Committee.

I accidentally put my name on that list because I am so used to signing in everywhere I go. But I think that everyone here tonight has said exactly what we all feel across the state that we need a nonpartisan commission, we need to have our cities protected so that we are all one voting district. And if you can work on that, I would be happy. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Great. Thank you, Ms. Powell. Paul Forehand.

MR. FOREHAND: I think I am a bit like Betsy. I didn't know I was signing.

As I was listening, I had just several notes. I thought some quotes were apropos while I reference the redistricting committee. Was it the 14 most feared words in the English language are, Don't worry, we are from the

government and we are here to help you. And I share Mr. Wright's situation over in Virginia Beach. And being in Portsmouth, which is the [54] 3rd district – and I am a novice at the politics of these things but as I understand it in 1993, the Department of Justice set up the 3rd district. Is that true? False?

SENATOR DEEDS: 1991 it was drawn – it was drawn as a result of the 1991 redistricting. It was approved by the justice department.

MR. FOREHAND: Okay. So as I understand it, then, almost – inasmuch as it was set up by the Department of Justice, is there anything can be done or is it a permanent and concrete –

SENATOR HOWELL: No. It is not –

SENATOR DEEDS: The 3rd district existed before 1991 but the 3rd district was Chesterfield, Henrico and the City of Richmond. 1991 we got the 11th district. Is this right, Mary? Correct me if I am wrong. We got the 11th district and the district was drawn in general the way it was but I don't think it crossed into Portsmouth until 2001.

MS. HUEY: It didn't.

MR. FOREHAND: I appreciate the history lesson. And, again, I am just kind of getting in there.

And the other thought that occurred to me as we were going across this was that – I think it [55] was Churchill that said, what is it, democracy is the worst form of government of all except all the others. That keeps cropping up here.

But I want to close with all politics is local. And if you are from a locality – you know, I don't really – I don't want to say I don't care about the people in Richmond but if I am sharing a representative with

folks in Richmond that is a stretch for me. It is about what is going on in Hampton Roads and my city on my block. I really have a hard time relating. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Andrew Jackson.

MR. JACKSON: I am back.

SENATOR HOWELL: Good evening.

MR. JACKSON: Good evening. Thank you for coming out, and I am going to be a little tough on you.

My name is Andrew Jackson and that is significant. And I am looking at you telling you my name is Andrew Jackson. And there is a purpose for that if you know the history of Andrew Jackson.

1955. I got off a bus in Norfolk, Virginia. Full dress uniform because I had held up my hand.

[56] This is about we, not you. This is about we, the people. We. We are the people. We do not work for you. You work for us at our desire.

And I held up my hand and said, I will defend that. And I didn't care what you look like, what party you were, where you came from or anything.

Why are we having this discussion about nonpartisanship? This isn't about you. This is not about your ideology. This country is not founded on what party you belong to. What is this? We are having this discussion about a democracy and we are asking you to do something for us? No. We are telling you, we want nonpartisan bickering to stop or partisan bickering. We want nonpartisanship. That is all. That is not a request.

We voted for you and you held up your hand and said you would uphold. Uphold what? Your own personal

interest? Your party interest? That wasn't what you held up your hand for. Excuse me.

1970. After my little run in Vietnam, I made a speech. Arlington. Roughly 15 senior officers, most of them admirals, and I was asked to come there.

I went to Vietnam prior to that and some Vietnamese officer asked me, "What are you doing [57] here?" Said, "You are not free at home." I had to answer that question not just to him but to me.

Excuse me, sir. I am not moving to Portsmouth to be free. I am not moving anywhere. I am staying in Virginia Beach. Do you understand that Virginia Beach, as we know it now, there was a county and there was this one section that is now Virginia Beach, the only thing there was a – was a community called Seatack. Free black folk. That was Virginia Beach. And we are standing here in 2010 talking about how can we get representation because the lines are all crooked because of partisanship?

But I made that speech in 1970, and what I said to them, my boss included because I had just reported to submarine force, Vice-Admiral Williams was there, and I said, "America has never been American me." And as a chief petty officer you think that didn't quiet the room? Because all of those were my seniors. But at the end of that, after I went through the whole spiel about why, I said, "Someday America will be."

And so I am here to tell you draw the lines right. Draw the lines right.

My name is Andrew Jackson. Don't let me have to come to Richmond.

[58] (Laughter and applause.)

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Jackson. He was the last person to sign up. Is there anyone who didn't sign up and would like to speak?

A SPEAKER: I will speak. My –

SENATOR HOWELL: Okay. You go first and then you can go and anyone else just get sort of in line.

MS. HURST: I really didn't sign up to speak because I didn't want to embarrass my senator. I have a – I have a way of saying things and coming out with things that don't usually --

SENATOR HOWELL: I am going to need to have you identify yourself for the record.

MS. HURST: I am sorry. Irene Hurst.

SENATOR HOWELL: Okay. Thank you.

MS. HURST: And I am a citizen of Chesapeake. And Senator Blevins is my very dear senator. And Senator Quayle is one of my favorite people, too. So anyway – and I don't know the other two of you.

I want to talk about partisan politics because when I became a citizen of Chesapeake there was no two-party system. The representatives in Chesapeake were all Democrats. Harry can – Senator [59] Blevins can vouch for that. A few of us that decided that we needed a two-party system began to work and put people up to run for office and we were very much laughed at because we didn't have people that had money. We didn't have people that were well known. But we never gave up. So as a result of that, up until now, we have built a party and built a party.

I didn't hear people complaining about partisan politics when I was a member of maybe 10 or 12 Republicans. I didn't hear a big fuss about that. But

we went ahead and decided that the only way we were going to build a two-party system was to keep working and keep voting and going to the polls.

We now, in Chesapeake, have nonpartisan elections. And just to give you an example, we have the majority and that is because we persevered and we got our people out to vote. The secret to getting people that you want to represent you is going to the polls and voting. And in Chesapeake for our local elections we sometimes don't have but maybe 16 percent of the people that vote.

So the point of redistricting in my opinion doesn't mean that you can't have good representation. You just need to have what it takes to persevere. So as far as the two-party system, I [60] happen to like it. And I am a proud Republican. Thank you.

(Applause.)

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Good evening.

MS. PAGE: Senator, I told you I wasn't going to say anything unless my point wasn't made.

SENATOR HOWELL: Can you just identify yourself for the record.

MS. PAGE: Vivian Page. I am from Norfolk. My senator, Ralph Northam, siting up there. Gentlemen, Senator Deeds, we are going through redistricting again here in the next year, and I would like to ask my Democratic senators to step up to the plate.

We have lived now in Virginia with partisan redistricting and the party in charge always makes sure that the rate that the – that the contests are not competitive. They did it to us. We did it to them. Now we are going to do it to them again. I am going to ask my Democrats to do it for us. And in the Senate, you-

all can't control the lines that are drawn in the House. There is nothing you can do about the House. I am asking you in the Senate, please give us competitive districts. That is all I ask. I don't [61] want anything else. I don't care that they did it before. I only care about us now.

Ten years from now I won't be – I don't want to be doing this fight again in ten years, I really don't. I have been doing it for five years now. Senator Deeds has been doing it for eight years. I think we – I went back through and he looked, you introduced that first bill in 2002. You know, it is a long time coming. It is time for you all to stand up and do what is right for us. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Yes.

SENATOR DEEDS: One piece of history I just want to clear up. In 1991, the Democrats had the Governor, the House and the Senate. After redistricting, the Democrats lost six seats in the Senate and one in the House. So it doesn't – it is not always the gamesmanship you suggest.

SENATOR HOWELL: And at the last redistricting the Senate was redistricted by the Republicans for districts for Republicans and, yet, now the Democrats are in control. So you can't predict. Yes.

MS. KILABREW: My name is Pixey Kilabrew. I am from Newport News, and John Miller is my senator. I can't speak to the parties because I am [62] an independent and I work real hard to be independent. I support real good candidates of both parties. I am hopeful that this will be an opportunity for us to do three things. I think we need to have competitive districts and I think that can only be done if we – if we align them in a nonpartisan way. And I think it is

important that we do have the same numbers of people represented as much as we can in each district.

And I think it would be just absolutely wonderful if we could do contiguous districts. I think it is almost impossible for a representative to have to drive five hours and maybe take a helicopter to get from one district to the other and have to drive across two other people's districts to get there. I do think we can do a better job at that.

Several people have spoken fairly well about how important it is to recognize our neighborhoods and really have representative – representative people from our neighborhood who know us, who we know. Virginia is not that big a state. It is a beautiful state. But I think it is awfully hard to run a competitive race if you are going to have to drive 150 miles to get from one end to the other.

So I would ask you please keep those [63] things in mind. I think it is important for all of us because I think if we do that and we do have competitive districts our numbers of people voting will go up and I think that will mean a whole lot for all of us whether it goes to one party or to the other. I do think we can have competitive districts and I think it will be good for us. Thank you for your time.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Is there anyone else? Well, if not, I would like to thank you all for coming and just say this is the beginning of the dialogue. We will be having more public hearings. We would love to hear from you via e-mail. Send in any suggestions you have. And keep letting us know what you are thinking because it is going to make it a lot easier for us to do the right districts if we know what

is important to people in each area. So thank you very much for spending your evening with us.

(Applause.)

(The proceedings were concluded at 8:27 p.m.)

[65] COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, REBECCA L. BANKS, RMR, a court reporter and Notary Public, certify that I recorded verbatim by Stenotype the proceedings in the captioned cause before SENATOR JANET HOWELL, Chairman, Portsmouth, Virginia, on December 2, 2010.

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing transcript constitutes a true and correct transcript of the said proceedings.

Given under my hand the _____ day of _____, 2010, at Norfolk, Virginia.

_____

Rebecca L. Banks, RMR

Log of conversion of roll call vote from text download for rc04

HB 5001 House of Delegates and Senate districts; changes in boundaries. floor: 04/05/11 House: VOTE: ENGROSSMENT (87-Y 10-N)

814 YEAS–Abbitt; Albo; Alexander; Anderson; Athey; BaCote; Bell, Richard P.; Bell, Robert B.; Brink; Bulova; Byron; Carr; Carrico; Cleaveland; Cline; Cole; Comstock; Cosgrove; Cox, J.A.; Cox, M.K.; Crockett-Stark; Dance; Edmunds; Englin; Filler-Corn; Garrett; Gilbert; Greason; Habeeb; Helsel; Herring; Howell, A.T.; Hugo; Taguinto; Ingram; James; Janis; Joannou; Johnson; Jones; Keam; Kilgore; Knight; Kory; Landes; LeMunyon; Lewis; Lingamfelter; Loupassi; Marshall, D.W.; Marshall, R.G.; Massie; May; McClellan; Merricks; Miller, J.H.; Morefield; Morgan; Nutter; O'Bannon;

Oder; Orrock; Peace; Pogge; Poindexter; Purkey; Putney; Robinson; Rust; Scott, E.T.; Scott, J.M.; Sherwood; Sickles; Spruill; Stolle; Surcvell; Tata; Torian; Tyler; Villanueva; Ward; Ware, 0.; Ware, R.L.; Watts; Wilt; Wright; Mr. Speaker–87.

97 NAYS–Abbott; Armstrong; Barlow; Ebbin; Hope; Miller, P.J.; Morrissey; Plum; Shuler; Toscano–10.

42 NOT VOTING–McQuinn; Phillips; Pollard–3.

GROUP	YEAS	NAYS	NONE	OTHER
ALL	87	10	3	C
ELK	12	0	1	C
REP	59	0	0	C
DEM	26	10	3	C

Members voting NO

ED PTY MNF RCO4 TRTM(lnf)	
10 Dem	2 Armstrong, Ward L.
12 Dem	2 Shuler, James M.
36 Dem	2 Plum, Kenneth R.
47 Dem	2 Hope, Patrick A.
49 Dem	2 Ebbin, Adam P.
57 Dem	2 Toscano, David J.
64 Dem	2 Barlow, William K.
74 Dem	2 Morrissey, Joseph D.
87 Dem	2 Miller, Paula J.
93 Dem	2 Abbott, Robin A.

[LOGO]

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Transcript of VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES REDISTRICTING FLOOR DEBATE

Date: April 6, 2011

Case: BETHUNE-HILL, ET AL v. VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, ET AL

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[1] GOLDEN BETHUNE-HILL, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES REDISTRICTING FLOOR DEBATE

APRIL 6, 2011

JOB NO.: 83215 PAGES: 1 - 18

TRANSCRIBED BY: CHERYL J. HAMMER, RPR, CCR 2512

[2] (BEGINNING OF TRANSCRIPTION)

(Beginning of video.)

MR. SPEAKER: Now the clerk will call the calendar.

CLERK: Yes, Mr. Speaker. Calendar of the House of Delegates 2011 Special Session 1 for Wednesday, April 6, 2011. House bill on third reading regular calendar. House Bill 5001, a bill to amend the code of Virginia and to repeal Sections 24.2-304.01 and 24.2-304.02 of the code of Virginia.

(Unintelligible) redistricting mandated by Article 2, Section 6 of the Constitution of Virginia.

MR. SPEAKER: The gentleman from Suffolk, Mr. Jones.

MR. JONES: Speaker, and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I would – members of the House, I would ask that we would pass the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Gentleman from Henry, Mr. Armstrong.

DEL. WARD L. ARMSTRONG: Speaking to [3] the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Gentleman has the floor.

DEL. WARD L. ARMSTRONG: The hour is late. Everyone in here is tired. I will be brief, but this bill will affect 8 million people in this commonwealth for the next decade. Yesterday was about legal arguments. Today we talk about policy and what's right.

Last night I had the privilege of speaking at the Sorensen Institute dinner along with our Speaker and the majority leader of the Senate and the minority leader, and I told a joke about my good friend from

Henrico and his war shark ink blot, and we kidded about redistricting.

But one of the things that I said to the group in seriousness last night is that we are in sore need of a nonpartisan commission to draw lines.

Now, in drawing a redistricting plan in this commonwealth, when subject to the Voting Rights Act, the first thing that one has to do is make it legal, and that meets compliance with Section 2 and Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and so that was in [4] the criteria.

But we've all seen the criteria list that came out of the privileges and elections committee about keeping communities together and communities of interest in contiguity and population deviations. Let's not kid ourselves. The number one criteria in the drafting of a redistricting plan, 5001 or the one down the hall in the Senate, is protecting the incumbents of the majority party and, when convenient, protecting incumbents of the minority party.

That's, that's what this is about. I was here in 2001 when it was done. Some of you were here in 1991 when it was done, some in '81, '71 when it was done, and whether it's gerrymandering by Republicans or gerrymandering by Democrats, it's still gerrymandering, and I am not going to defend the same act when it goes on down the hall.

It is the most selfish exercise in politics, in government, one that will turn friend on friend. You know, when they train lifeguards – and you've seen on Baywatch they have the red floats – [5] they tell a lifeguard, when you get near a drowning person, don't touch them; they'll grab you and pull you under. Give them the float. It is that much at stake.

And I suppose that it's, it's easy to do and get away with because the public either doesn't get it or doesn't care. It's not like raising their taxes or taking away their pellet guns. I mean, it's – in fact, I would say if you walked up to 10 people on the street and said, they're doing redistricting. What's that? Nine of them couldn't tell you what it was.

But it is the most basic of what we do because it is – it affects everything we do, because it affects how we select ourselves. You know, you know, some may say, well, the only reason you're standing up is because it gets you. This isn't about Ward Armstrong. You know, you can replace the president of the United States, you can replace me. I won't be remembered 10 minutes after I'm gone, and at the end of the day, that doesn't matter either.

What does matter, though, is that [6] people are able to choose for themselves their own representatives, not the other way around. That we carve these districts up so the outcome is preordained, and we do it to protect ourselves.

Well, I suppose it'll be what it'll be. I know the outcome of this vote. There probably won't be single digits against it in a few minutes.

You know who could stop this? The guy that sleeps across the street. And in fact I'll tell you, that's what it's going to take. If Bob McDonald said, I will veto any bill that gets to my desk that's not the result of a nonpartisan commission, it would end. Either you send a nonpartisan commission bill or you can go to federal court, take your choice, and that would end it.

But no, we all know that that isn't going to happen. I heard earlier today that he keeps campaign

promises. Well, he doesn't keep all of them. He isn't going to keep this one.

You know, when I leave this place, on a lot of days I've really felt good. The day that we passed the bill that created that new college back in [7] Martinsville, I said, you know, it really made a difference. But is anybody really going to feel good when you went out of here today and we've whacked these districts, that we have deprived these people, the people that live in them the ability to choose their own delegates?

You know, one other point that I want to make that when I was laying in bed the other night and I thought about it. I went around the chamber today during one of the breaks and I counted the number of women in this chamber. There's 18. With one fell swoop of a bill you're going to get rid of two of them. That's 10 percent of the women in this chamber.

As hard as it is to elect women in this state to these positions, and we're going to kick two of them out the backdoor in just a few minutes.

Well, I don't know, Mr. Speaker. I guess maybe at this point in time anything more I say I'm going to go to whining, but if anybody thinks that this is the General Assembly's finest hour in cutting a bill like this, well, they're sadly mistaken. Do [8] what you will.

MR. SPEAKER: The gentleman from Alexandria, Mr. Englin.

DEL. DAVID L. ENGLIN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Speaking to the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Gentleman has the floor.

DEL. DAVID L. ENGLIN: Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, this is my first time experiencing the redistricting process, and having seen the sausage

making up close, it makes me even more firmly committed to nonpartisan redistricting reform. I think we need that very badly in this commonwealth, and I'm proud to have voted for it time and again during the four years that I served on the privileges and elections committee.

However, that's not what we have, and considering that we don't have such a process, we have a redistricting process where the districts are drawn just like any other bill. That's where we are. So we need to evaluate this plan on its merits.

Now, look, no matter how liberal or conservative a member of this body may be, I think [9] it's important that we try hard to govern based on facts and reason, and not purely on partisanship and ideology. That's why I think we need to look at the data related to this plan.

I'd add that thanks to the redistricting reform movement across Virginia, which has been very active and I hope continues to be, and also thanks to the independent bipartisan commission on redistricting, which, frankly, I think, is functionally toothless because the governor has not given it any teeth, but it does include a number of serious notable people from both sides of the aisle, people with gravitas, respected Democrats like Gene Jensen and Viola Baskerville.

The bipartisan advisory commission and the redistricting reform movement have given us reasonable points of comparison to help us evaluate the legislation that's before us. When we look at an objective database comparison of this plan to the two plans developed by the independent bipartisan advisory commission and to the plan developed by the University of Richmond and the University of Virginia

that use [10] the same criteria as the independent bipartisan advisory commission, here's what we find.

With regard to the Voting Rights Act, the House plan has 12 majority/minority districts compared to seven in the University of Richmond plan, 10 in the UVA plan, 12 in commission plan one, and 13 in commission plan two, but both of the commission plans draw four Democratic incumbents into districts with each other.

With regard to the fundamental Democratic principle of one person, one vote, the House plan allows a two percent total deviation between districts compared to nine and a half percent deviation in the University of Richmond plan, 1.4 percent deviation in the UVA plan, and four percent deviation in both of the commission plans.

So in this case, the UVA plan does .6 percent better than the House plan on one person, one vote, but worse, much worse in terms of majority/minority districts, and the House plan does significantly better than the University of Richmond plan and the commission plans.

[11] With regard to communities of interest, which is probably the most difficult to measure objectively, we can look at how many cities or counties are split between multiple delegate districts. On that measure the House plan splits 58 jurisdictions, the UVA plan splits 66, the Richmond plan splits 47, and the commission plan split 44. So on that measure the House plan is somewhere in the middle.

Now, I want to reiterate, I wish we had nonpartisan redistricting, but we don't, and since we don't, the majority party had no obligation to care one iota what Democrats had to say about any of this; however, that

was not the case, and in fact members of the minority party did have a substantive role in developing the plan before us.

That was especially important, I think, in terms of drawing lines to account for communities of interest, because under the process we have each of us has a better idea of what those community interests are in our particular areas.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I also want [12] to address a criticism some have targeted towards Democrats who support this plan. That we're supporting something that is bad for minorities. Members of this Democratic caucus time and again have fought in subcommittee, in committee, on this floor, and in their community – in their communities, some people for decades in their communities, to advance and protect the rights and freedoms of minorities of all kinds.

And to suggest that Democrats voting for this plan are trying to harm minorities or not sufficiently standing up for minorities is an affront and an offense that is not borne out by the facts.

Mr. Speaker, it kills me that some of my friends are harmed by this plan. That's exactly why we need nonpartisan redistricting, but that's not the process that we have.

Now, my friends across the aisle know that I'm always ready for a fight, but we owe it to the people of this commonwealth to fight based on facts and reason and principle and not just for the sake of fighting.

[13] I believe that an objective analysis of this plan, an analysis based on facts and reason and principle, suggests that on balance it's a fair and reasonable

plan, which is why so many Democrats voted for it, and why I plan to vote for it today.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Gentlewoman from Norfolk, Ms. Miller.

DEL. PAULA J. MILLER: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Speaking to the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Gentlewoman has the floor.

DEL. PAULA J. MILLER: Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I rise to discuss, talk about the bill. As the gentleman from Henry alluded to, I'm one of the four who there are wholesale changes to my district.

So I just wanted to talk about the point that we've come to in the legislative process every 10 years when we're moving the goal line for our voters, and many will never realize it until they hit [14] the election booth. And that's reality.

Much has already been said about the process and the politics of the plan, so I rise to speak only about the corner of the commonwealth called Ocean View, still, for just a bit longer anyway, in the 87th House District.

Ocean View is a very special place, which stretches from the Little Creek amphibious base to the tip of the Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel. The 87th District also encompasses several other charming neighborhoods, and it's a district currently entirely within the city of Norfolk. Things are changing there, but they don't have to.

Norfolk, home to General MacArthur's final resting place, home to the world's largest naval base, and to the miles of beaches that buffer the shoreline of the

Chesapeake Bay, has a population of about 242,000 people.

The new census data suggests each delegate needs roughly 80,000 constituents. My math says 242,000 people merits three delegates in Norfolk, three resident delegates. Two of those delegate seats [15] could easily encompass African-American districts, and a third district could be carved out for the rest of the city.

But apparently it's not so simple, because the new lines leave Norfolk with six delegates, and according to the proposed plan, just one of the delegate's districts falls entirely within the city of Norfolk. The other representatives come from the eastern shore, from Virginia Beach, two hail from Portsmouth, and one other Norfolk delegates gets part of the city of Norfolk.

Now, they're all great guys, but when you have five of your city's six delegates representing only a portion of the city, and a couple of them literally a sliver of the city, the voters of Norfolk won't get their undivided attention.

Now, compare this with our neighboring city in Virginia Beach, which is almost double in size and population. It too has six delegates, but all of those representatives' districts, except for one, lies entirely within the city of Virginia Beach.

Now, I know redistricting is not a [16] math problem; it's a political problem, and it doesn't matter who's drawing the lines, this chamber or one down the hall, but for the residents of Ocean View, they deserve one unified voice from their representative, and the voters should rightfully choose their elected official, whoever that may be.

It's certainly not my seat, just like it wasn't Thelma Drake's before me or Howard Copeland's before her. This is the people's seat, and because the residents of Ocean View and Bay View will no longer have one unified voice speaking for them, I plan to vote against this redistricting bill for the residents who currently reside in what's still, for now, known as the 87th House District.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Shall the bill pass? Clerk will close the role.

CLERK: Ayes 84; nos nine.

MR. SPEAKER: Ayes 84; nos nine. The bill has passed.

CLERK: Mr. Speaker, turning to page 2 of the calendar.

[17] MALE VOICE: Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker. Over here, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Gentleman from Alexandria, (inaudible).

MALE VOICE: Mr. Speaker, having voted on the prevailing side, which we pass House Bill 5001, I ask that we reconsider our vote so a member can properly cast their vote.

MR. SPEAKER: The gentleman from Norfolk, Mr. Alexander, moves ahead and voted on the prevailing side by which we passed House Bill 5001. We reconsider that vote.

In favor of that motion say aye.

COLLECTIVE VOICES: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those opposed, no. Motion's agreed to. Shall the bill pass? The clerk will close the role.

CLERK: Ayes 86; nos eight.

MR. SPEAKER: Ayes 86; nos eight. The bill has passed.

(End of video.)

(END OF TRANSCRIPTION)

[18] TRANSCRIPTION CERTIFICATE

I, CHERYL J. HAMMER, the undersigned Certified Court Reporter in and for the state of Washington, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing transcript was transcribed under my direction; that the transcript is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and ability to hear the audio; that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto; nor am I financially interested in the event of the cause.

WITNESS MY HAND this 18th day of May 2015.

/s/ Cheryl J. Hammer
CHERYL J. HAMMER
Certified Court Reporter CCR No. 2512

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Log of conversion of roll call vote from text download for rc01

HB 5001 House of Delegates and Senate districts; changes in boundaries. floor: 04/06/11 House: VOTE: PASSAGE #2 (86-Y 8-N)

804 YEAS–Abbitt; Albo; Alexander; Anderson; Athey; BaCote; Bell, Richard P.; Bell, Robert B.; Brink; Bulova; Byron; Carr; Carrico; Cleaveland; Cline; Cole; Comstock; Cosgrove; Cox, J.A.; Cox, M.K.; Crockett-Stark; Dance; Edmunds; Englin; Filler-Corn; Garrett; Gilbert; Greason; Habeeb; Helsel; Herring; Howell, A.T.; Hugo; Taguinto; Ingram; James; Janis; Joannou; Johnson; Jones; Keam; Kilgore; Knight; Kory; Landes; LeMunyon; Lewis; Lingamfelter; Loupassi; Marshall, D.W.; Marshall, R.G.; Massie; May; McClellan; Merricks; Miller, J.H.; Morefield; Morgan; Nutter; O'Bannon;

Oder; Orrock; Peace; Pogge; Poindexter; Purkey; Putney; Robinson; Rust; Scott, E.T.; Scott, J.M.; Sherwood; Sickles; Spruill; Stolle; Surcvell; Tata; Torian; Tyler; Villanueva; Ward; Ware, O.; Ware, R.L.; Watts; Wilt; Wright; Mr. Speaker–86.

83 NAYS–Abbott; Armstrong; Ebbin; Hope; Johnson; Miller, P.J.; Morrissey; Pollard–8.

65 NOT VOTING–Orrock; Phillips; Purkey; Shuler; Toscano; Wright–3.

GROUP	YEAS	NAYS	NONE	OTHER
ALL	86	8	6	0
ELK	13	0	0	0
REP	56	0	3	0
DEM	28	8	3	0

Members voting NO

ED PTY MNF	RCO1	TRTM(Inf)
4 Dem	2	Johnson, Joseph P., Jr.
10 Dem	2	Armstrong, Ward L.
47 Dem	2	Hope, Patrick A.
49 Dem	2	Ebbin, Adam P.
74 Dem	2	Morrissey, Joseph D.
87 Dem	2	Miller, Paula J.
93 Dem	2	Abbott, Robin A.
99 Dem	2	Pollard, albert C., Jr.

[1] Virginia House of Delegates
House Floor Debate Proceedings
HB 5005

April 25, 2011

Job No.: 83954

Pages 1 - 21

Transcribed by: Jackie Scheer

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[2] PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: House bill on second reading, uncontested calendar, House bill 5005, a bill to amend the code of Virginia relating to the decennial redistricting mandated by article two, section six of the Constitution of Virginia. Reported from Committee on Privileges and Elections. No amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman from Suffolk, Mr. Jones.

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, House bill 5005 is a redistricting bill that was introduced last week and passed by the P and E Committee. Changes from the introduced House bill – excuse me, the conference report that was approved for House bill 5001 were as follows. There are nine precincts that were unsplit in the following districts: District 70, 27, 62, and 71. There was a request made by the registrar of Richmond City working with the gentlewoman from Richmond to make some [3] adjustments to those boundaries, and we did split a precinct in anticipation of moving a polling place this fall for the upcoming elections.

I'll be glad to answer any questions that anyone might have. I would ask that we'd engross the bill and pass it on to a steward reading.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman from Henry, Mr. Armstrong.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Gentleman yield for a question.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Preface my question by saying, you know, the more of these depositions you do, the better you get at them.

MR. JONES: I thank the gentleman for that.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Indeed. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman that is – my reading [4] of HB 5005 that I – I hate to use the word substantive, 'cuz I think that's a relative term, but – but other than the precinct changes that were mentioned, there is essentially no difference between HB 5005 and HB 5001, which was previously passed by this House, this general assembly, vetoed by the governor.

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that is correct. I did fail to mention that there was a split precinct in Norfolk between House district 89 and 90. That was split by accident in the conference report and that has been fixed. I've talked with both gentlemen and it's the Bowling Park precinct in gentleman from Norfolk's district, Delegate Howell.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Further question, Mr. Speaker.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: He'll yield.

[5] MR. ARMSTRONG: In order for me not to have to go through the extensive dialogue we did here the other day on HB 5001, I would ask the gentleman would essentially all of the questions in his – more importantly, his answers to my questions per HB 5001 essentially be applicable to HB 5005?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman I would believe that will be correct. This bill is a reflection of further review by members in communicating with the public on some changes they would like to see. I think there were a couple split precinct requests that were honored, and I would agree with the gentleman that that would be the case.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Further question, Mr. Speaker.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Was I – I – the gentleman will recall that I asked extensive [6] questions regarding minority voting analysis of HB 5001. Was there anything additional done vis-a-vis HB 5005 that was not or done in addition to 5001? Or essentially whatever analysis was done for – for 5001, nothing additional was done in – in preparation of – 5005?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speak, I would say to the gentleman that is correct. When the governor called me on that Friday to tell me he was gonna veto the bill, what I did was actually take some amendments that I thought would be appropriate if they were going to amend the bill, and that's what I added to the bill that was introduced in the form of 5005.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Further question, Mr. Speaker.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. ARMSTRONG: The precincts that were put back together, was – was – was that done [7] at member's request or at the request of – of who, if not a member?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I'd say to the gentleman that – that there was a request that we tried to honor during the process. If you recall, there was an amendment to the bill when it came back over from the Senate before it was rejected, and we were – we were trying to work with the registrar in Richmond to fix some, I guess, precincts for the next election to make sure that the magisterial districts would be correct and have equal population. And so we attempted to do that in this bill. There were several precincts on the edges between 27, 62, and 70, and 69 that could be unsplit because of those actions that were done in the City of Richmond.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Further question, Mr. Speaker.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: Yes, sir. I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield.

[8] MR. ARMSTRONG: So there were – the changes that were made to HB 5005 from 5001, to the best of the gentleman's knowledge, or perhaps – and I realize he's not an attorney, but to the best of his knowledge based on representations from legislative services or others, there were no changes that would have either

any impact positively or negatively on the Voting Rights Act sections two or section five?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I'd say to the gentleman I would agree with that statement, that we – we looked at trying to deal with the political subdivision splits and we tried to look at the split precincts, and tried to accommodate the request to the local governments where possible.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I thank the gentleman for allowing me to streamline the questions. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman from Henrico, Mr. Morrissey.

[9] MR. MORRISSEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman from Suffolk yield for a question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: Thank you. I'd ask the gentleman with respect to the initial bill, five – House bill 5001, I don't believe that that bill had any Hispanic or Latino majority-minority districts, am I correct?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman I believe House – House district 49 or 47 was a majority-minority combination in 2001. And I worked with the gentleman from Arlington. We tried to make sure that we had a population in that district that was representative of how it stood when the census numbers came back.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for another question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield?

[10] MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield.

MR. MORRISSEY: I understand the difference between a majority-minority and a multi-minority. My question was am I correct that in House bill 5001 there was no majority-minority district that was Hispanic/Latino?

MR. JONES: I would say to the gentleman that the 12 majority-minority seats that exist are African American.

MR. MORRISSEY: Thank you. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: Does House bill 5005 contain any majority-minority districts that are majority Hispanic/Latino?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that House bill 5005 as it is before us today, with the exceptions that I [11] just duly noted to the minority leader, is reflective of 5001.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for another question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: I'm looking at one of the governor's proposals for the House, and I note – which is

consistent with several others, but I notice that there are 22 districts that have double digits with Hispanic/Latino members. There are five districts that have Hispanic/Latino members that are in the 20 percentage and two districts in the 30 percent. Can you tell me why, with that percentage of Latinos in Virginia, we don't have a majority-minority district that is Hispanic/Latino?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that I am confident that House bill 5005 fully complies with the Voting Rights [12] Act and that one person, one vote premise per the constitution.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for another question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: I understand that the gentleman is convinced that this bill, House bill 5005, conforms with the Voting Rights Act, but in all due respect, that wasn't my question. It was focused specifically on a Latino district, and my question was with over 20 districts that have a significant population, double digit Latino population, and seven of them that have high double digits, why don't we have one district in the state that is a majority Latino district? I'm not talking about 12 minority – majority-minority African American districts.

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman I think I've answered his [13] question.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for another question, Mr. Speaker?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: I reviewed some of the governor's commissions proposals and I would ask if 5005 contains any of the recommendation from the governor's commission.

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman might wanna be a little more specific. I would say to him that, you know, a hundred districts, we have a tighter deviation than the governor's commission plans and – and in my opinion, House bill 5001, the conference (inaudible) and House bill 5005 is superior in the fact that it is closer to the one person, one vote, and fully complies with the Voting Rights Act.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for another question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield?

[14] MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: I know the word tweaked is not a – as artful expression as we would like, but would it be a fair statement that House bill 5005 is merely a combination of small, very small, de minimis tweaks in 5001?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I'd say to the gentleman I like to use that word tweaks all the time. I would say to the gentleman that there are tweaks in 5005 from 5001, just like when we introduced 5001 to the bill that actually passed committee and then the substitute that came out of the Senate, and then the conference report that came out of this body, there were tweaks

made along the way that listened to the comments made by the public, requests by members, local governments, and concerned citizens.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for my next to last question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

[15] MR. JONES: I yield, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: The gentleman's referred a couple of times to one man, one vote, and I respect that. Would the gentleman tell me whether or not we created, with respect to one man, one vote, any other minority influence district with respect to our Asian American population or a minority influence district with respect to our Hispanic/Latino population?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I'd say to the gentleman that House bill 5005, in my opinion, fully complies with the Voting Rights Act.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for one final question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield.

MR. MORRISSEY: I thank the gentleman for reminding me again that this – that he believes that this complies with the Voting Rights Act. I would ask the gentleman if this [16] proposal took into consideration – or excuse me, I misspoke. If the gentleman from Suffolk or any members of Privileges and Elections took into consideration the – any of the governor's

proposals that considered a 13th or a 14th majority-minority district as a – that was African American?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman I believe I answered that question when we were on the floor debating House bill 5001, and I think at the time I lamented the fact that the governor's commission's recommendations did not come out until I think that Saturday, and that we looked at putting – I looked at putting – when putting the bill together, fully complying with the Voting Rights Act, and the one person, one vote, and the Virginia Constitution, and the United States Constitution. And I'm fully convinced that House bill 5005 meets those requirements.

MR. MORRISSEY: I thank the gentleman.

[17] Mr. Speaker, speaking to the bill at the appropriate time?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman has the floor.

MR. MORRISSEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, with respect to House bill 5005, I think – let's be candid with what has occurred. The governor sent down a message, crystal clear, that he was vetoing the bill for several reasons, and he repeated in his letter in his pronouncements to a plethora of individuals that he was concerned that it didn't comply with the one man, one vote. Let's be equally clear that all we have done with this bill is make a few tweaks to it, nothing substantive whatsoever.

It's discouraging, Mr. Speaker, that we are all desirous of having a body that is diverse and represents the greatness of the diversity in Virginia. We don't have a district that is Filipino American, for instance. We don't have an Asian majority-minority district. We

don't have a [18] single Hispanic/Latino district, even though we have a huge Hispanic/Latino population, and we don't have – and we have the same number of majority and minority African American districts that we had ten years ago, notwithstanding the increase in population.

Mr. Speaker, several of us, I think, in this body have been history teachers in the past, and we always speak about history repeating itself. In 1990, there were eight majority-minority districts and there was the opportunity to get ten. Many people didn't wanna do that, but the issue was pushed, perhaps the envelope was pushed, and we got ten majority-minority districts. A decade later, there was an opportunity to move from ten to twelve majority-minority districts, and again there was some resistance, but we pushed the envelope and we got to 12 majority-minority districts, Mr. Speaker, better representing the population in the Commonwealth. This year we have an opportunity – opportunity to move to [19] 14 majority-minority districts. Again, there's resistance and I think we do a disservice to Virginians with respect to diversity if we don't push towards that. That – our last census told us that our Hispanic/Latino population was increasing significantly. I am extremely troubled that we have 20 – I think I misspoke earlier – 24 double digit districts in the Commonwealth that have Hispanic/Latino populations, but not one single Hispanic/Latino district, and I don't think that – and that's discouraging.

Mr. Speaker in 1967 we – we elected to this body the first African American since reconstruction, Dr. Ferguson Reid, and it was a good thing. Even though he was a – one of one hundred, it was a good thing because it made this body more diverse. This body

becomes better when we elect people that represent the entirety of the Commonwealth, and I don't think that this bill has done that. I don't think it's – it's faithful to the Voting Rights Act, [20] one man, one vote, and for that reason, Mr.Speaker, I will be voting against it, and I urge – urge members of this body to vote against House bill 5005 as well. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall the bill be engrossed and passed to its third reading? As many in favor of that motion will say I.

MALE VOICE: Aye –

(The recording was concluded.)

[21] CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

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/s/ Jackie A. Scheer
JACKIE A. SCHEER

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